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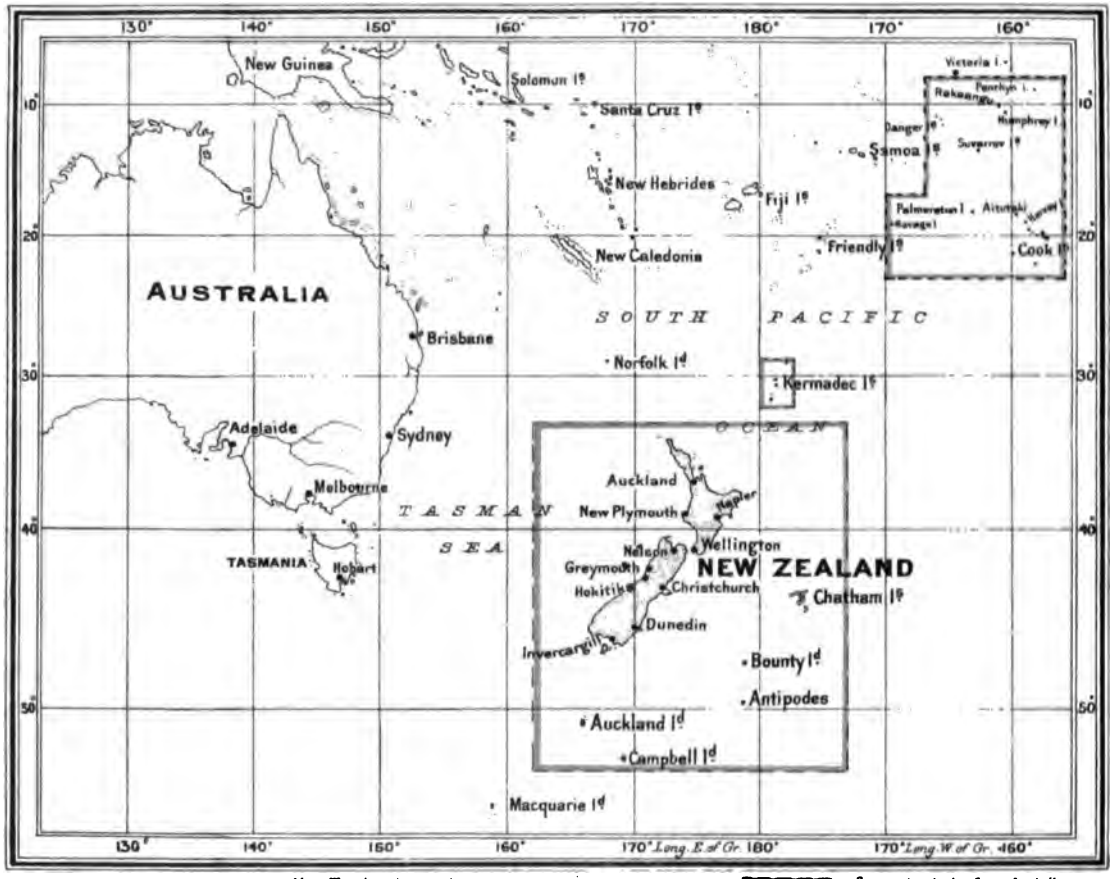

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THE

NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL YEAR-BOOK

1905.

FOURTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

PREPARED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE R. J. SEDDON, P.C.,

PRIME MINISTER.

BY

E. J. VON DADELSZEN,

REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

WELLINGTON, N.Z.

BY AUTHORITY: JOHN MACKAY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

LONDON: EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, FLEET STREET, E.C.

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PREFACE.

THIS is the fourteenth issue of the New Zealand Official Yearbook.

The plan of publishing pamphlets of "Advance Sheets" from time to time, as the work is printed, has again been followed on this occasion.

By this means an earlier publication is insured of small quantities of matter at a time, and suitable for mailing by parties having correspondents.

A supply of the pamphlets is also kept on hand for use by persons who prefer them to the complete book.

E. J. VON DADELSZEN.

Registrar-General's Office,
Wellington, N.Z., 12th October, 1905.

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THE

NEW ZEALAND

OFFICIAL YEAR-BOOK

1905.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

PAGE 24: The fourteenth Parliament was dissolved 5th November, 1902, *not* 12th November, 1902.

Page 25: Speakers of the Legislative Council—Hon. Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G., retired 22nd April, 1887; Hon. George Marsden Waterhouse appointed 22nd April, 1887, retired 21st September, 1887; Hon. Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G., appointed 21st September, 1887, retired 23rd January, 1891.

Page 27: Consular Agent of France—Harold Beauchamp, Esq., Wellington, *vice* A. A. Stuart Menteath, Esq. Vice-Consul for Greece—Joseph Frank Dyer, Esq., Wellington.

Page 28: Office of "High Commissioner" in London created in substitution for that of "Agent-General." Hon. W. P. Reeves appointed High Commissioner as from 14th June, 1905.

Page 29: After "Distinguished Service Order" *read* "Imperial Service Order (I.S.O.): Companions—James B. Heywood, Esq., Secretary to the Treasury, 1905; W. Gray, Esq., Secretary to the Post and Telegraph Department, 1905."

Page 30: His Excellency the Governor, Lord Plunket, appointed Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.).

Page 33: Hon. C. C. Bowen elected Speaker of the Legislative Council, 4th July, 1905. Hon. W. C. Smith elected Chairman of Committees, Legislative Council, 5th July, 1905.

Page 33: Hon. A. Lee Smith and Hon. J. Twomey have ceased to be members of the Legislative Council, their appointments having lapsed; Hon. Henry Williams resigned; Hon. H. K. Taiaroa died.

Page 34: Frank Herbert Phillips appointed Interpreter to the Legislative Council, *vice* H. S. Hadfield, resigned.

Page 35: Mr. F. M. B. Fisher elected to fill the vacant seat in the House of Representatives for the City of Wellington.

Page 38: Department of Public Health: Medical Superintendent, Te Waikato Sanatorium, Cambridge—Dr. C. H. R. Pentreath. Chief Clerk—J. J. D. Grix, *vice* J. H. McAlister, transferred.

Page 44: Marine Department, Chief Clerk—J. H. McAlister.

Page 56: Department of Immigration: Minister of Immigration—Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C. Under Secretary—W. C. Kensington.

Page 187: Poll taken for Devonport Borough, 6th June, 1904, was on a proposal to "rescind."

Page 504: Thames County fourth column, for £325,106, *read* £235,106.

THE

NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL YEAR-BOOK, 1905.

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY: OFFICIAL.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE Colony of New Zealand consists of three main islands, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group. The main islands, known as the North, the Middle, and Stewart Islands, have a coast-line 4,330 miles in length: North Island, 2,200 miles; Middle Island, 2,000 miles; and Stewart Island, 130 miles. Other islands included within the colony are the Chatham, Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes, Bounty, and Kermadec Islands. The annexation of the Cook and sundry other islands has necessitated an enlargement of the boundaries of the colony, which will be specially treated of further on.

New Zealand is mountainous in many parts, but has, nevertheless, large plains in both North and Middle Islands. In the North Island, which is highly volcanic, is situated the famous Thermal-Springs District, of which a special account will be given. The Middle Island is remarkable for its lofty mountains, with their magnificent glaciers, and for the deep sounds or fiords on the western coast.

New Zealand is firstly a pastoral and secondly an agricultural country. Sown grasses are grown almost everywhere, the extent of land laid down being more than twelve millions of acres. The soil is admirably adapted for receiving these grasses, and, after the bush has been burnt off, is mostly sown over without previous ploughing. In the Middle Island a large area is covered with native grasses, all used for grazing purposes. The large extent of good grazing-land has made the colony a great wool, meat, and dairy-produce country; while its agricultural capabilities are, speaking generally, very considerable. The abundance of water and the quantity of valuable timber are other natural advantages.

New Zealand is, besides, a mining country. Large deposits of coal are met with, chiefly on the west coast of the Middle Island. Gold, alluvial and in quartz, is found in both Islands, the yield having been over sixty-five millions sterling in value to the present time. Full statistical information on this subject is given further on, compiled up to the latest dates.

Discovery and Early Settlement.

The first authentic account of the discovery of New Zealand is that given by Abel Jansen Tasman, the Dutch navigator. He left Batavia on the 14th August, 1642, in the yacht "Heemskirk," accompanied by the "Zeehaen" (or "Sea-hen") fly-boat. After having visited Mauritius, and discovered Tasmania, named by him "Van Diemen's Land," in honour of Anthony van Diemen, Governor of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, he steered eastward, and on the 13th December of the same year sighted the west coast of the Middle Island of New Zealand, described by him as "a high mountainous country, which is at present marked in the charts as New Zealand."

Tasman, under the belief that the land he saw belonged to a great polar continent, and was part of the country discovered some years before by Schouten and Le Maire, to which the name of Staaten Land had been given, gave the same name of Staaten Land to New Zealand; but within about three months afterwards Schouten's "Staaten Land" was found to be merely an inconsiderable island. Upon this discovery being announced, the country that Tasman had called Staaten Land received again the name of "New Zealand," by which it has ever since been known. Tasman sailed along the coast to a bay, where he anchored. To this he gave the name of Murderers (now Massacre) Bay, on account of an unprovoked attack on a boat's crew by the Natives, and the massacre of four white men. Thence he steered along the west coast of the North Island, and gave the name of Cape Maria van Diemen to the north-western extremity thereof. After sighting the islands of the Three Kings he finally departed, not having set foot in the country.

There is no record of any visit to New Zealand after Tasman's departure until the time of Captain Cook, who, after leaving the Society Islands, sailed in search of a southern continent then believed to exist. He sighted land on the 6th October, 1769, at Young Nick's Head, and on the 8th of that month cast anchor in Poverty Bay. After having coasted round the North Island and the Middle and Stewart Islands—which last he mistook for part of the Middle Island—he took his departure from Cape Farewell on the 31st March, 1770, for Australia. He visited New Zealand again in 1773, in 1774, and in 1777.

M. de Surville, a French officer in command of the vessel "Saint Jean Baptiste," while on a voyage of discovery, sighted the north-east coast of New Zealand on the 12th December, 1769, and re-

mained for a short time. A visit was soon after paid by another French officer, M. Marion du Fresne, who arrived on the west coast of the North Island of New Zealand on the 24th March, 1772, but was, on the 12th June following, treacherously murdered at the Bay of Islands by the Natives.

In 1793 the "Dædalus," under the command of Lieutenant Hanson, was sent by the Government of New South Wales to New Zealand, and two chiefs were taken thence to Norfolk Island. There was after this an occasional intercourse between the islands of New Zealand and the English settlements in New South Wales.

In 1814 the first missionaries arrived in New Zealand—Messrs. Hall and Kendall—who had been sent as forerunners by Mr. Marsden, chaplain to the New South Wales Government. After a short stay they returned to New South Wales, and on the 19th November of that year again embarked in company with Mr. Marsden, who preached his first sermon in New Zealand on Christmas Day, 1814. He returned to Sydney on the 23rd March, 1815, leaving Messrs. Hall and Kendall, who formed the first mission station at Rangihoua, Bay of Islands, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society. Six years later, in 1821, the work of evangelization was put on a more durable basis; but the first station of the Wesleyan mission, established by Mr. Leigh and his wife, at the valley of the Kaeo, Whangaroa, was not taken possession of until the 10th June, 1823.

Colonisation.

The first attempt at colonisation was made in 1825 by a company formed in London. An expedition was sent out under the command of Captain Herd, who bought two islands in the Hauraki Gulf and a strip of land at Hokianga. The attempt, however, was a failure, owing to the savage character of the inhabitants. In consequence of frequent visits of whaling-vessels to the Bay of Islands, a settlement grew up at Kororareka—now called Russell—and in 1833 Mr. Busby was appointed British Resident there. A number of Europeans gradually settled in different parts of the country, and married Native women.

In 1838 a colonisation company, known as the New Zealand Company, was formed to establish settlement on systematic principles. A preliminary expedition, under the command of Colonel William Wakefield, was despatched from England on the 12th May, 1839, and arrived in New Zealand in the following August. Having purchased land from the Natives, Colonel Wakefield selected the shore of Port Nicholson, in Cook Strait, as the site of the first settlement. On the 22nd January, 1840, the first body of immigrants arrived, and founded the town of Wellington. About the same time—namely, on the 29th January, 1840—Captain Hobson, R.N., arrived at the Bay of Islands, empowered, with the consent of the Natives, to proclaim the sovereignty of Queen Victoria over the

Islands of New Zealand, and to assume the government thereof. A compact called the Treaty of Waitangi, to which in less than six months five hundred and twelve names were affixed, was entered into, whereby all rights and powers of sovereignty were ceded to the Queen, all territorial rights being secured to the chiefs and their tribes. New Zealand was then constituted a dependency of the Colony of New South Wales, but on the 3rd May, 1841, was proclaimed a separate colony. The seat of Government had been previously established at Waitemata (Auckland), round which a settlement was formed.

The New Zealand Company having decided to form another settlement, to which the name of "Nelson" was to be given, despatched a preliminary expedition from England in April, 1841, for the purpose of selecting a site. The spot chosen was the head of Blind Bay, where a settlement was established. About the same time a number of pioneers arrived in Taranaki, despatched thither by the New Plymouth Company, a colonising society which had been formed in England, and had bought 50,000 acres of land from the New Zealand Company.

The next important event in the progress of colonisation was the arrival at Port Chalmers, on the 23rd March, 1848, of the first of two emigrant ships sent out by the Otago Association for the foundation of a settlement by persons belonging to or in sympathy with the Free Church of Scotland.

In 1849 the "Canterbury Association for founding a Settlement in New Zealand" was incorporated. On the 16th December, 1850, the first emigrant ship despatched by the association arrived at Port Cooper, and the work of opening up the adjoining country was set about in a systematic fashion, the intention of the promoters being to establish a settlement complete in itself, and composed entirely of members of the then United Church of England and Ireland.

The Maoris.

Prior to the colonisation of New Zealand by Europeans, the earliest navigators and explorers found a race of people already inhabiting both Islands. Papers written in 1874 by Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Fox, and Sir Donald McLean, then Native Minister, state that at what time the discovery of these Islands was made by the Maoris, or from what place they came, are matters of tradition only, and that much has been lost in the obscurity enveloping the history of a people without letters. Nor is there anything on record respecting the origin of the Maori people themselves, beyond the general tradition of the Polynesian race, which seems to show a series of successive migrations from west to east, probably by way of Malaysia to the Pacific. Little more can now be gathered from their traditions than that they were immigrants, and that they probably found inhabitants on the east coast of the North Island belonging to the same race as themselves—the descendants of a prior migration, whose history is lost. The tradition runs

that, generations ago, the Maoris dwelt in a country named Hawaiki, and that one of their chiefs, after a long voyage, reached the northern island of New Zealand. Returning to his home with a flattering description of the country he had discovered, this chief, it is said, persuaded a number of his kinsfolk and friends, who were much harassed by war, to set out with a fleet of double canoes for the new land. The names of most of the canoes are still remembered, and each tribe agrees in its account of the doings of the people of the principal canoes after their arrival in New Zealand; and from these traditional accounts the descent of the numerous tribes has been traced. Calculations, based on the genealogical staves kept by the *tohungas*, or priests, and on the well-authenticated traditions of the people, indicate that about twenty-one generations have passed since the migration, which may therefore be assumed to have taken place about five hundred and twenty-five years ago. The position of the legendary Hawaiki is unknown, but many places in the South Seas have been thus named in memory of the motherland. The Maoris speak a very pure dialect of the Polynesian language, the common tongue, with more or less variation, in all the eastern Pacific islands. When Captain Cook first visited New Zealand he availed himself of the services of a Native from Tahiti, whose speech was easily understood by the Maoris. In this way much information respecting the early history of the country and its inhabitants was obtained which could not have otherwise been had.

For results of recent researches as to probable origin and present numbers of the Maoris, see Year-book for 1901.

Boundaries and Area.

The Proclamation of Captain Hobson on the 30th January, 1840, gave as the boundaries of the colony the following degrees of latitude and longitude: On the north, 34° 30′ S. lat.; on the south, 47° 10′ S. lat.; on the east, 179° 0′ E. long.; on the west, 166° 5′ E. long. These limits excluded small portions of the extreme north of the North Island and of the extreme south of Stewart Island.

In April, 1842, by Royal Letters Patent, and again by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vict., c. 23 (1863), the boundaries of the colony were altered so as to extend from 33° to 53° of south latitude and from 162° of east longitude to 173° of west longitude. By Proclamation bearing date the 21st July, 1887, the Kermadec Islands, lying between the 29th and 32nd degrees of south latitude and the 177th and 180th degrees of west longitude, were declared to be annexed to and to become part of the Colony of New Zealand.

By Proclamation bearing date the 10th June, 1901, the Cook Group of islands, and all the other islands and territories situate within the boundary-lines mentioned in the following Schedule, were included in the Colony of New Zealand:—

A line commencing at a point at the intersection of the twenty-third degree of south latitude and the one-hundred-and-fifty-sixth degree of longitude west of Greenwich, and proceeding due north to the point of intersection of the eighth degree of south latitude and the one-hundred-and-fifty-sixth degree of longitude west of Greenwich; thence due west to the point of intersection of the eighth degree of south latitude and the one-hundred-and-sixty-seventh degree of longitude west of Greenwich; thence due south to the point of intersection of the seventeenth degree of south latitude and the one-hundred-and-sixty-seventh degree of longitude west of Greenwich; thence due west to the point of intersection of the seventeenth degree of south latitude and the one-hundred-and-seventieth degree of longitude west of Greenwich; thence due south to the point of intersection of the twenty-third degree of south latitude and the one-hundred-and-seventieth degree of longitude west of Greenwich; and thence due east to the point of intersection of the twenty-third degree of south latitude and the one-hundred-and-fifty-sixth degree of longitude west of Greenwich.

The following now constitute the Colony of New Zealand :—

1. The island commonly known as the North Island, with its adjacent islets, having an aggregate area of 44,468 square miles, or 28,459,520 acres.

2. The island known as the Middle Island, with adjacent islets, having an aggregate area of 58,525 square miles, or 37,456,000 acres.

3. Stewart Island, and adjacent islets, having an area of 665 square miles, or 425,390 acres.

4. The Chatham Islands, situate 536 miles eastward of Lyttelton in the Middle Island, with an area of 375 square miles, or 239,920 acres.

5. The Auckland Islands, about 200 miles south of Stewart Island, extending about 30 miles from north to south, and nearly 15 from east to west, the area being 210,650 acres.

6. The Campbell Islands, in latitude 52° 33′ south, and longitude 169° 8′ west, about 30 miles in circumference, with an area of 45,440 acres.

7. The Antipodes Islands, about 458 miles in a south-easterly direction from Port Chalmers, in the Middle Island. These are detached rocky islands, and extend over a distance of between 4 and 5 miles from north to south. Area, 12,960 acres.

8. The Bounty Islands, a small group of islets, thirteen in number, lying north of the Antipodes Islands, and about 415 miles in an east-south-easterly direction from Port Chalmers. Area, 3,300 acres.

9. The Kermadec Islands, a group lying about 614 miles to the north-east of Russell, in the Bay of Islands. Raoul or Sunday Island, the largest of these, is about 20 miles in circuit. The next in size is Macaulay Island, about 3 miles round. Area of the group, 8,208 acres.

10. Islands forming the Cook Group :—

Rarotonga.—Distance from Auckland, 1,638 miles; circumference, 20 miles; height, 2,920 ft.

Mangaia. — Distance from Rarotonga, 116 miles; circumference, 30 miles; height, 656 ft.

Atiu.—Distance from Rarotonga, 116 miles: circumference, 20 miles; height, 374 ft.

Aitutaki. — Distance from Rarotonga, 140 miles; circumference, 12 miles: height, 366 ft.

Mauke.—Distance from Rarotonga, 150 miles; circumference, 6 miles; height, about 60 ft.

Mitiaro.—Distance from Rarotonga, 140 miles; circumference, 5 miles; height, about 50 ft.

Takutea.—Distant from Rarotonga, 125 miles.

The Herveys (*Manuae* and *Aoutu*).—Distant from Rarotonga, 120 miles.

Total area of above Group, 150 square miles.

11. Islands outside the Cook Group:—

Savage or Niue.—Distance from Rarotonga, 580 miles; circumference, 40 miles; height, 200 ft.; area, about 100 square miles.

Palmerston.—Distance from Rarotonga, 273 miles; an atoll, 4 miles by 2 miles.

Penrhyn, or *Tongareva.*—Distance 735 miles from Rarotonga; an atoll 12 miles by 7 miles.

Humphrey, or *Manahiki.*—Distance from Rarotonga, 650 miles; an atoll, 6 miles by 5 miles.

Rierson, or *Rakaanga.*—Distance from Rarotonga, 670 miles; an atoll, 3 miles by 3 miles.

Danger, or *Pukapuka.*—Distance from Rarotonga, 700 miles; an atoll, 3 miles by 3 miles.

Suwarrow.—Distance from Rarotonga, 530 miles; an atoll.

Total area of islands outside the Cook Group, 130 square miles.

The total area of the colony is thus about 104,751 square miles, of which the aggregate area of the outlying groups of islands that are practically useless for settlement amounts to about 498 square miles.

Area of the Commonwealth States of Australia.

The areas of the several Australian States, as stated by different authorities, vary considerably. The total area of the Australian Continent is given as 2,944,628 square miles, according to a computation made by the late Surveyor-General of Victoria, Mr. J. A. Skene, from a map of Continental Australia compiled and engraved under his direction; but the following areas are taken from the latest official records of each colony:—

	Square Miles.
Queensland	668,497
New South Wales	310,700
Victoria	87,884
South Australia	903,690
Western Australia	975,920
Total, Continent of Australia	2,946,691
Tasmania	26,215
Total, Commonwealth of Australia ..	2,972,906

The size of these States (with New Zealand) may be better realised by comparison of their areas with those of European countries. The areas of the following countries—Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Portugal, Spain, Italy (including Sardinia and Sicily), Switzerland, Greece,

Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Eastern Roumelia, and Turkey in Europe—containing on the whole rather less than 1,600,000 square miles, amount to little more than half the extent of the Australian Continent. If the area of Russia in Europe be added to those of the other countries the total would be about one-seventh larger than the Australian Continent, and about one-twelfth larger than the Australian States, with New Zealand.

Area of the Colony of New Zealand.

The area of the Colony of New Zealand is about one-seventh less than the area of Great Britain and Ireland, the Middle Island of New Zealand being a little larger than the combined areas of England and Wales.

United Kingdom.	Area in Square Miles.
England and Wales	58,311
Scotland	30,463
Ireland	32,531
Total	121,305

New Zealand.	Area in Square Miles.
North Island	44,468
Middle Island	58,525
Stewart Island	665
Chatham Islands	375
Other islands	718
Total	104,751

Physical Features of the North Island.

The North Island extends over a little more than seven degrees of latitude, a distance in a direct line from north to south of 430 geographical or 498 statute miles; but, as the northern portion of the colony, which covers more than three degrees of latitude, trends to the westward, the distance in a straight line from the North Cape to Cape Palliser, the extreme northerly and southerly points of the island, is about 515 statute miles.

This Island is, as a whole, hilly, and in parts mountainous in character, but there are large areas of plain or comparatively level country that are, or by clearing may be made, available for agricultural purposes. Of these, the principal are the plains in Hawke's Bay on the east coast, the Wairarapa Plain in the Wellington District, and a strip of country along the west coast, about 250 miles in length, extending from a point about thirty miles from the City of Wellington to a little north of New Plymouth. The largest plain in the North Island, Kaingaroa, extends from the shore of Lake Taupo in a north-north-easterly direction to the sea-coast in the Bay of Plenty; but a great part of it is covered with pumice-sand, and is unfit for tillage or pasture. There are several smaller plains and numerous valleys suitable for agriculture. The level or

undulating country in this Island fit, or capable of being made fit, for agriculture has been roughly estimated at 13,000,000 acres. This includes lands now covered with standing forest, and swamps that can be drained; also large areas of clay-marl and pumice-covered land. The clay-marl in its natural state is cold and uninviting to the farmer, but under proper drainage and cultivation it can be brought to a high state of productiveness. This kind of land is generally neglected at the present time, as settlers prefer soils more rapidly remunerative and less costly to work. The larger portion of the North Island was originally covered with forest. Although the area of bush land is still very great, yet year by year the amount is being reduced, chiefly to meet the requirements of settlement, the trees being cut down and burnt, and grass-seed sown on the ashes to create pasture. Hilly as the country is, yet from the nature of the climate it is especially suited for the growth of English grasses, which will flourish wherever there is any soil, however steep the land may be; once laid down in grass very little of the land is too poor to supply food for cattle and sheep. The area of land in the North Island deemed purely pastoral or capable of being made so, while too steep for agricultural purposes, is estimated at 14,200,000 acres. In the centre of the Island is a lake, about twenty miles across either way, called Taupo. A large area adjacent to the lake is at present worthless pumice country. The Waikato River, the largest in the North Island, flows out of the north-eastern corner of this lake, and runs thence north-westward until it enters the ocean a little distance south of the Manukau Harbour. This river is navigable for small steamers for about a hundred miles from its mouth. The Maori King-country, occupied by Natives who for several years isolated themselves from Europeans, lies between Lake Taupo and the western coast. The River Thames, or Waihou, having its sources north of Lake Taupo, flows northward into the Firth of Thames. It is navigable for about fifty miles, but only for small steamers. The other navigable rivers in this island are the Wairoa (Kaipara), the Wanganui, and the Manawatu, the two last of which flow towards the south-west into Cook Strait.

The mountains in the North Island are estimated to occupy about one-tenth of the surface, and do not exceed 4,000 ft. in height, with the exception of a few volcanic mountains that are more lofty. Of these, the three following are the most important:—

1. The Tongariro Mountain, situated to the southward of Lake Taupo. It consists of a group of distinct volcanic cones, the lava-streams from which have so overlapped in their descent as to form one compact mountain-mass at the base. The highest of these cones is called Ngauruhoe, and attains an elevation of 7,515 ft. The craters of Ngauruhoe, the Red Crater (6,140 ft.), and Te Mari (4,990 ft.) are the three vents from which the latest discharges of lava have taken place, the most recent having occurred in 1868. These craters are still active, steam and vapour issuing from them

with considerable force and noise, the vapours, charged with pungent gases and acids, making it dangerous to approach too near the crater-lips.

2. Ruapehu. This mountain lies to the south of Ngauruhoe and Tongariro. It is a volcanic cone in the solfatara stage, and reaches the height of 9,008 ft., being in part considerably above the line of perpetual snow. The most remarkable feature of this mountain is the crater lake on its summit, which is subject to slight and intermittent eruptions, giving rise to vast quantities of steam. Recently —in March, 1895—such an eruption took place, forming a few hot springs on the margin of the lake, and increasing the heat in the lake itself. This lake lies at the bottom of a funnel-shaped crater, the steep sides of which are mantled with ice and snow. The water occupies a circular basin about 500 ft. in diameter, some 300 ft. below the enclosing peaks, and is quite inaccessible except by the use of ropes. This lake, and the three craters previously mentioned on Tongariro, are all in one straight line, which, if produced, would pass through the boiling springs at Tokaanu on the southern margin of Lake Taupo, the volcanic country north-east of that lake, and White Island, an active volcano in the Bay of Plenty, situated about twenty-seven miles from the mainland.

3. Mount Egmont. This is an extinct volcanic cone, rising to a height of 8,260 ft. The upper part is always covered with snow. This mountain is situated close to New Plymouth, and is surrounded by one of the most fertile districts in New Zealand. Rising from the plains in solitary grandeur, it is an object of extreme beauty, the cone being one of the most perfect in the world.

It is estimated that the area of mountain-tops and barren country at too high an altitude for sheep, and therefore worthless for pastoral purposes, amounts, in the North Island, to 300,000 acres.

Without a doubt the hot springs form the most remarkable feature of the North Island. They are found over a large area, extending from Tongariro, south of Lake Taupo, to Ohaeawai, in the extreme north—a distance of some 300 miles; but the principal seat of hydrothermal action appears to be in the neighbourhood of Lake Rotorua, about forty miles north-north-east from Lake Taupo. By the destruction of the famed Pink and White Terraces and of Lake Rotomahana during the eruption of Mount Tarawera on the 10th June, 1886, the neighbourhood has been deprived of attractions unique in character and of unrivalled beauty; but the natural features of the country—the numerous lakes, geysers, and hot springs, some of which possess remarkable curative properties in certain complaints—are still very attractive to tourists and invalids. The world-wide importance of conserving this region as a sanatorium for all time has been recognised by the Government, and it is now dedicated by Act of Parliament to that purpose.

Notwithstanding the length of coast-line, good harbours in the North Island are not numerous. Those on the west coast north of New Plymouth are bar harbours, unsuitable for large vessels. The

principal harbours are the Waitemata Harbour, on which Auckland is situated—this is rather a deep estuary than a harbour; several excellent havens in the northern peninsula; and Port Nicholson, on the borders of which Wellington is situated. This is a land-locked harbour, about six miles across, having a comparatively narrow but deep entrance from the ocean. The water is deep nearly throughout.

The Cape Colville Peninsula is rich in gold-bearing quartz.

Cook Strait.

Cook Strait separates the North and Middle Islands. It is some sixteen miles across at its narrowest part, but in the widest about ninety. The strait is invaluable for the purpose of traffic between different parts of the colony.

Physical Features of the Middle Island.

The extreme length of the Middle Island, from Jackson's Head, in Cook Strait, to Puysegur Point, at the extreme south-west, is about 525 statute miles; the greatest distance across at any point is in Otago (the southernmost) District, about 180 miles.

The Middle Island is intersected along almost its entire length by a range of mountains known as the Southern Alps. Some of the summits reach a height of from 10,000 ft. to 12,000 ft., Mount Cook, the highest peak, rising to 12,349 ft.

In the south, in the neighbourhood of the sounds and Lake Te Anau, there are many magnificent peaks, which, though not of great height, are, owing to their latitude, nearly all crowned with perpetual ice and snow. Further north the mountains increase in height—Mount Earnslaw, at Lake Wakatipu; and Mount Aspiring, which has been aptly termed the New Zealand Matterhorn, 9,949 ft. in height, at Lake Wanaka. Northward of this again are Mount Cook (or Aorangi), Mount Sefton, and other magnificent peaks.

For beauty and grandeur of scenery the Southern Alps of New Zealand may worthily compare with, while in point of variety they are said actually to surpass, the Alps of Switzerland. In New Zealand few of the mountains have been scaled; many of the peaks and most of the glaciers are as yet unnamed; and there is still, in parts of the Middle Island, a fine field for exploration and discovery—geographical, geological, and botanical. The wonders of the Southern Alps are only beginning to be known; but the more they are known the more they are appreciated. The snow-line in New Zealand being so much lower than in Switzerland, the scenery, though the mountains are not quite so high, is of surpassing grandeur.

There are extensive glaciers on both sides of the range, those on the west being of exceptional beauty, as, from the greater abruptness of the mountain-slopes on that side, they descend to within about 700ft. of the sea-level, and into the midst of the evergreen forest. The largest glaciers on either side of the range are easily accessible.

The following gives the sizes of some of the glaciers on the eastern slope:—

Name.	Area of Glacier.	Length of Glacier.	Greatest Width.	Average Width.
	Acres.	Miles ch.	Miles ch.	Miles ch.
Tasman	13,664	18 0	2 14	1 15
Murchison	5,800	10 70	1 5	0 66
Godley	5,312	8 0	1 55	1 3
Mueller	3,200	8 0	0 61	0 50
Hooker	2,416	7 25	0 54	0 41

The Alletsch Glacier in Switzerland, according to Ball, in the "Alpine Guide," has an average width of one mile. It is in length and width inferior to the Tasman Glacier.

Numerous sounds or fiords penetrate the south-western coast. They are long, narrow, and deep (the depth of water at the upper part of Milford Sound is 1,270 ft., although at the entrance only 130 ft.), surrounded by giant mountains clothed with foliage to the snow-line, with waterfalls, glaciers, and snowfields at every turn. Some of the mountains rise almost precipitously from the water's edge to 5,000 ft. and 6,000 ft. above the sea. Near Milford, the finest of these sounds, is the great Sutherland Waterfall, 1,904 ft. high.

The general surface of the northern portion of the Middle Island, comprising the Provincial Districts of Nelson and Marlborough, is mountainous, but the greater part is suitable for grazing purposes. There are some fine valleys and small plains suitable for agriculture, of which the Wairau Valley or Plain is the largest. Deep sounds, extending for many miles, break the coast-line abutting on Cook Strait. The City of Nelson is situated at the head of Blind Bay, which has a depth inwards from Cook Strait of about forty statute miles.

The Provincial District of Canterbury lies to the south of the Marlborough District, and on the eastern side of the Island. Towards the north the land is undulating; then there is a stretch of almost perfectly level country extending towards the south-west 160 miles, after which, on the south, the country is undulating as far as the borders of the Otago District. On the east a block of hill country rises abruptly from the plain and extends for some miles seaward. This is Banks Peninsula, containing several good harbours, the principal being Port Cooper, on the north, on which is situated Lyttelton, the chief port of the district: the harbour of Akaroa, one of the finest in the colony, is on the southern coast of this peninsula.

The District of Otago is, on the whole, mountainous, but has many fine plains and valleys suitable for tillage. The mountains, except towards the west coast, are generally destitute of timber, and suitable for grazing sheep. There are goldfields of considerable

extent in the interior of this district. The inland lakes are also very remarkable features. Lake Wakatipu extends over fifty-four miles in length, but its greatest width is not more than four miles, and its area only 114 square miles. It is 1,070 ft. above sea-level, and has a depth varying from 1,170 ft. to 1,296 ft. Te Anau Lake is somewhat larger, having an area of 132 square miles. These lakes are bounded on the west by broken, mountainous, and wooded country, extending to the ocean.

The chief harbours in Otago are Port Chalmers, at the head of which Dunedin is situated, and the Bluff Harbour, at the extreme south.

The District of Westland, extending along the west coast of the Middle Island, abreast of Canterbury, is more or less auriferous throughout. The western slopes of the central range of mountains are clothed with forest trees to the snow-line; but on the eastern side timber is scarce, natural grasses covering the ground.

The rivers in the Middle Island are for the most part mountain-torrents, fed by glaciers in the principal mountain-ranges. When the snow melts they rise in flood, forming, where not confined by rocky walls, beds of considerable width, generally covered by enormous deposits of shingle. The largest river in the colony as regards volume of water is the Clutha. It is 154 miles in length, but is only navigable for boats or small river-steamers for about thirty miles. The Rivers Buller, Grey, and Hokitika, on the west coast, are navigable for a short distance from their mouths. They form the only ports in the Westland District. In their unimproved state they admitted, owing to the bars at their mouths, none but vessels of small draught; but, in consequence of the importance of the Grey and Buller Rivers as the sole ports available for the coal-export trade, large harbour-works have been undertaken, resulting in the deepening of the beds of these rivers, and giving a depth of from 18 ft. to 26 ft. of water on the bar.

The area of level or undulating land in the Middle Island available for agriculture is estimated at about 15,000,000 acres. About 13,000,000 are suitable for pastoral purposes only, or may become so when cleared of forest and sown with grass-seed. The area of barren land and mountain-tops is estimated at about 9,000,000 acres.

Stewart Island.

Foveaux Strait separates the Middle from Stewart Island. This last island has an area of only 425,390 acres.

Stewart Island is a great tourist resort during the summer months, and is easily reached by steamer from the Bluff, distant about 25 miles.

The principal peak is Mount Anglem, 3,200 ft. above sea-level, which has an extinct crater at its summit. Most of the island is rugged and forest-clad; the climate is mild, frost being seldom experienced; and the soil, when cleared of bush, is fertile.

The chief attractions are the numerous bays and fiords. Paterson Inlet is a magnificent sheet of water, about ten miles by four miles, situated close to Half-moon Bay, the principal port, where over two hundred people live. Horseshoe Bay and Port William are within easy reach of Half-moon Bay. Port Pegasus, a land-locked sheet of water about eight miles by a mile and a half, is a very fine harbour. At "The Neck" (Paterson Inlet) there is a Native settlement of Maoris and half-castes. The bush is generally very dense, with thick undergrowth. Rata, black-pine, white-pine, miro, and totara are the principal timber trees. Fish are to be had in great abundance and variety; oysters form an important industry. Wild pigeons, ducks, and mutton-birds are plentiful.

The Outlying Islands.

The outlying group of the Chatham Islands, 480 statute miles east-south-east from Wellington, and 536 miles eastward of Lyttelton, consists of two principal islands and several unimportant islets. The largest island contains about 222,490 acres, of which an irregular-shaped lake or lagoon absorbs 45,960 acres. About one-quarter of the surface of the land is covered with forest, the rest with fern or grass. The hills nowhere rise to a great height. Pitt Island is the next in size; the area is 15,330 acres. The greater portion of both islands is used for grazing sheep.

The Kermadec Group of islands, four in number, is situated between 29° 10′ and 31° 30′ south latitude, and between 177° 45′ and 179° west longitude. They are named Raoul or Sunday Island, Macaulay Island, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance or French Rock. The principal island, Sunday, is 600 miles distant from Auckland. The islands are volcanic, and in two of them signs of activity are still to be seen. The rainfall is plentiful, but not excessive. The climate is mild and equable, and slightly warmer than the north of New Zealand. The following are the areas of the islands and islets of the group: Sunday Island, 7,200 acres; Herald group of islets, 85 acres; Macaulay Island, 764 acres; Curtis Islands, 128 acres and 19 acres; L'Espérance, 12 acres: total, 8,208 acres. Sunday Island is twenty miles in circumference, roughly triangular in shape, and at the highest point 1,723 ft. above the sea-level. It is rugged and broken over a very large extent of its surface, and, except in a few places, covered with forest. The soil everywhere on the island is very rich, being formed by the decomposition of a dark-coloured pumiceous tuff and a black andesitic lava, with which is closely mixed a fine vegetable mould. The great luxuriance and richness of the vegetation bear witness to the excellence of the soil, which is everywhere—except where destroyed by eruptions, and on the steep cliffs—the same rich loam. Want of water is one of the drawbacks. Three of the four lakes on the island are fresh, but so difficult of approach as to be practically useless.

The Auckland Islands are about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, their position being given on the Admiralty chart as latitude

50° 31′ 29″ S., and longitude 166° 19′ 12″ E. They have several good harbours. Port Ross, at the north end of the principal island, was described by the eminent French commander, D'Urville, as one of the best harbours of refuge in the known world. At the southern end of the island there is a through passage extending from the east to the west coast. It has been variously named Adams Strait and Carnley Harbour, and forms a splendid sheet of water. The largest of the islands is about 27 miles long by about 15 miles broad, and is very mountainous, the highest part being about 2,000 ft. above the sea. The west coast is bold and precipitous, but the east coast has several inlets. The wood on the island is, owing to the strong prevailing wind, scrubby in character. The New Zealand Government maintains at this island a depot of provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked mariners.

The Cook Islands, with others now included within the extended boundaries of the colony, are as under*:—

Rarotonga (Cook Group): A magnificent island, rising to a height of 3,000 ft., clothed to the tops of the mountains with splendid vegetation. It has abundant streams, considerable tracts of sloping land, and rich alluvial valleys. The two harbours are poor.

Mangaia, the south-easternmost of the Cook Group, is of volcanic origin, and about thirty miles in circumference. The productions, which are numerous and cheap, are obtained by assiduous labour.

Atiu (Cook Group) resembles Mangaia in appearance and extent. It is a mere bank of coral, 10 ft. or 12 ft. high, steep and rugged, except where there are small sandy beaches and some clefts, where the ascent is gradual.

Aitutaki (Cook Group) presents a most fruitful appearance, its shores being bordered by flat land, on which are innumerable cocoanut and other trees, the higher ground being beautifully interspersed with lawns. It is eighteen miles in circuit.

Mauke or Parry Island (Cook Group) is a low island; it is about two miles in diameter, well wooded, and inhabited.

Mitiaro (Cook Group) is a low island, from three to four miles long and one mile wide.

Hervey Islands (Cook Group): This group consists of two islands, surrounded by a reef, which may be 10½ miles in circumference.

Niue, or Savage Island, lying east of the Friendly Islands, is a coral island, thirty-six miles in circumference, rising to a height of 200 ft. It has the usual tropical productions.

Palmerston Island, lying about 500 miles east of Niue and about 220 from the nearest island of the Cook Group (Aitutaki), is remarkable as the "San Pablo" of Magellan, the first island discovered in the South Sea. It has no harbour. The soil is fairly fertile, and there is some good hardwood timber.

* See Part IV., "Notes on Annexed Islands"; following descriptions of and districts.

PENRHYN ISLAND (Tongareva) lies about 300 miles north-east of Manahiki. It is one of the most famous pearl islands in the Pacific, and there is a splendid harbour, a lagoon with two entrances, fit for ships of any size.

MANAHIKI, lying about 400 miles eastward of Danger Island, is an atoll, about thirty miles in circumference, valuable from the extent of the cocoanut groves. The interior lagoon contains a vast deposit of pearl-shell.

RAKAANGA is an atoll, three miles in length and of equal breadth.

DANGER ISLAND (Pukapuka): Next to the 10th parallel, but rather north of the latitude of the Navigators, and east of them are a number of small atolls. Of these, the nearest to the Samoan Group—about 500 miles—is Danger Island, bearing north-west of Suwarrow about 250 miles.

SUWARROW ISLAND has one of the best harbours in the Pacific. It lies about 500 miles east of Apia, the capital of the Samoan Group. It is a coral atoll, of a triangular form, fifty miles in circumference, the reef having an average width of half a mile across, enclosing a land-locked lagoon twelve miles by eight, which forms an excellent harbour. The entrance is half a mile wide, and the accommodation permits of ships riding in safety in all weathers, with depths of from three to thirty fathoms. It is out of the track of hurricanes, uninhabited, but capable by its fertility of supporting a small population. As a depot for the collection of trade from the various islands it ought to be very valuable.

CONSTITUTION.

British sovereignty was proclaimed over New Zealand in January, 1840, and the country became a dependency of New South Wales until the 3rd May, 1841, when it was made a separate colony. The seat of Government was at Auckland, and the Executive included the Governor, and three gentlemen holding office as Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, and Colonial Treasurer.

The successors of these gentlemen, appointed in August, 1841, May, 1842, and January, 1844, respectively, continued in office until the establishment of Responsible Government on the 7th May, 1856. Only one of them—Mr. Swainson, the Attorney-General—sat as a member of the first General Assembly, opened on the 27th May, 1854. During the session of that year there were associated with the permanent members of the Executive Council certain members of the General Assembly. These latter held no portfolios.

The Government of the colony was at first vested in the Governor, who was responsible only to the Crown; but in 1852 an Act granting representative institutions to the colony was passed by the Imperial Legislature. Under it the constitution of a General Assembly for the whole colony was provided for, to consist of a Legislative Council, the members of which were to be nominated by the Governor, and of an elective House of Representa-

tives. The first session of the General Assembly was opened on the 27th May, 1854, but the members of the Executive were not responsible to Parliament. The first Ministers under a system of Respon sible Government were appointed in the year 1856. By the Act of 1852 the colony was divided into six provinces, each to be presided over by an elective Superintendent, and to have an elective Provincial Council, empowered to legislate, except on certain specified subjects. The franchise amounted practically to household suffrage. In each case the election was for four years, but a dissolution of the Provincial Council by the Governor could take place at any time, necessitating a fresh election both of the Council and of the Superintendent. The Superintendent was chosen by the whole body of electors of the province; each member of the Provincial Council by the electors of a district. The Provincial Governments, afterwards increased to nine, remained as integral parts of the Constitution of the colony until the 1st November, 1876, when they were abolished by an Act of the General Assembly, that body having been vested with the power of altering the Constitution Act. On the same day an Act of the General Assembly which subdivided the colony (exclusive of the areas included within municipalities) into counties, and established a system of local county government, came into force.

GOVERNMENT.

The Governor is appointed by the King. His salary is £5,000 a year, with an annual allowance of £1,500 on account of his establishment, and of £500 for travelling-expenses, provided by the colony.

Members of the Legislative Council hold their seats under writs of summons from the Governor. Till the year 1891 the appointments were for life; but in September of that year an Act was passed making appointments after that time tenable for seven years only, though Councillors may be reappointed. In either case seats may be vacated by resignation or extended absence. Two members of the Council are aboriginal native chiefs.

The members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years from the time of each general election; but at any time a dissolution of Parliament by the Governor may render a general election necessary. Four of the members are representatives of Native constituencies. For the purposes of European representation the colony is divided into sixty-eight electoral districts, four of which—the Cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin—return each three members, and all the other electorates one each, a total of seventy-six.* The full number of members composing the House of Representatives is thus eighty. Members of the House of Representatives are chosen by the votes of the in-

* But after the expiry of the present Parliament the four city electorates will become twelve single electorates, and there will be as many districts as there are members (excluding Maoris). The change was effected by the City Single Electorates Act passed in 1903.

habitants in every electoral district appointed for that purpose. No person who, being a bankrupt within the meaning of "The Bankruptcy Act, 1892," has not obtained an order of discharge under that Act shall be qualified to be nominated as a candidate for election, or to be elected, or to take his seat as a member of the House of Representatives, anything in any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

In 1889 an amendment of the Representation Act was passed, which contained a provision prohibiting any elector from giving his vote in respect of more than one electorate at any election. "The Electoral Act, 1893," extended to women of both races the right to register as electors, and to vote at the elections for members of the House of Representatives. The qualification for registration is the same for both sexes. No person is entitled to be registered on more than one electoral roll within the colony. Women are not qualified to be elected as members of the House of Representatives. The electoral laws are the subject of special comment further on in this work. Every man registered as an elector, and not specially excepted by the Electoral Act now in force, is qualified to be elected a member of the House of Representatives for any electoral district. For European representation every adult person, if resident one year in the colony and three months in one electoral district, can be registered as an elector. Freehold property of the value of £25 held for six months preceding the day of registration until 1896 entitled a man or woman to register, if not previously registered under the residential qualification; but the Amendment Act of 1896 abolished the property qualification (except in case of existing registrations), and residence alone now entitles a man or woman to have his or her name placed upon an electoral roll. For Maori representation every adult Maori resident in any Maori electoral district (of which there are four only in the colony) can vote. Registration is not required in Native districts. [The above provisions are now incorporated in "The Electoral Act, 1902," which consolidates the electoral laws, with such amendments as were found necessary.]

The Seat of Government.

Up to the year 1865 the seat of Government of New Zealand was at Auckland. Several attempts were made by members of Parliament, by motions in the Legislative Council and House of Representatives, to have it removed to some more central place; but it was not until November, 1863, that Mr. Domett (the then ex-Premier) was successful in carrying resolutions in the House of Representatives that steps should be taken for appointing some place in Cook Strait as the permanent seat of Government in the colony. The resolutions adopted were: "(1.) That it has become necessary that the seat of Government in the colony should be transferred to some suitable locality in Cook Strait. (2.) That, in order to promote the accomplishment of this object, it is desirable

that the selection of the particular site in Cook Strait should be left to the arbitrament of an impartial tribunal. (3.) That, with this view, a Bill should be introduced to give effect to the above resolutions." On the 25th November an address was presented to the Governor, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., by the Commons of New Zealand, requesting that the Governors of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, might each be asked to appoint one Commissioner for the purpose of determining the best site in Cook Strait. Accordingly, the Hon. Joseph Docker, M.L.C., New South Wales; the Hon. Sir Francis Murphy, Speaker of the Legislative Council, Victoria; and R. C. Gunn, Esq., Tasmania, were appointed Commissioners.

These gentlemen, having made a personal inspection of all suitable places, arrived at the unanimous decision "that Wellington, in Port Nicholson, was the site upon the shores of Cook Strait which presented the greatest advantages for the administration of the government of the colony."

The seat of Government was, therefore, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners, removed to Wellington in February, 1865.

Public Works.

Nearly all the public works of New Zealand are in the hands of the Government of the colony, and in the early days they simply kept pace with the spread of settlement. In 1870, however, a great impetus was given to the progress of the whole country by the inauguration of the "Public Works and Immigration Policy," which provided for carrying out works in advance of settlement. Railways, roads, and water-races were constructed, and immigration was conducted on a large scale. As a consequence, the population increased from 267,000 in 1871 to 501,000 in 1881, and to 857,539 in December, 1904; besides whom there were 43,143 Maoris, and also 12,292 persons residing in the Cook and other Pacific Islands within the extended boundaries of the colony.

SUCCESSIVE GOVERNORS.

Succession of Governors of New Zealand, and the Dates on which they assumed and retired from the Government.

Captain William Hobson, R.N., from Jan., 1840, to 10 Sept., 1842.

[British sovereignty was proclaimed by Captain Hobson in January, 1840, and New Zealand became a dependency of the Colony of New South Wales until 3rd May, 1841, at which date it was proclaimed a separate colony. From January, 1840, to May, 1841, Captain Hobson was Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand under Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales, and from May, 1841, Governor of New Zealand; the seat of Government being at Auckland, where he died in September, 1842. From the time of Governor Hobson's death, in September, 1842, until the arrival of Governor Fitzroy, in December, 1843, the Government was carried on by the Colonial Secretary, Lieutenant Shortland.]

Lieutenant Shortland, Administrator, from 10 Sept., 1842, to 26 Dec., 1843.

Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N., from 26 Dec., 1843, to 17 Nov., 1845.

Captain Grey (became Sir George Grey, K.C.B., in 1848), from 18 Nov., 1845, to 31 Dec., 1853.

[Captain Grey held the commission as Lieutenant-Governor of the colony until the 1st January, 1848, when he was sworn in as Governor-in-Chief over the Islands of New Zealand, and as Governor of the Province of New Ulster and Governor of the Province of New Munster. After the passing of the New Zealand Constitution Act, Sir George Grey was, on the 13th September, 1852, appointed Governor of the colony, the duties of which office he assumed on the 7th March, 1853. In August, 1847, Mr. E. J. Eyre was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Munster: he was sworn in, 28th January, 1848. On 3rd January, 1848, Major-General George Dean Pitt was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster: he was sworn in, 14th February, 1848; died, 8th January, 1851; and was succeeded as Lieutenant-Governor by Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard, appointed 14th April, 1851; sworn in, 26th April, 1851. The duties of the Lieutenant-Governor ceased on the assumption by Sir George Grey of the office of Governor, on the 7th March, 1853.]

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B., Administrator, from 3 Jan., 1854, to 6 Sept., 1855.

Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, C.B., from 6 Sept., 1855, to 2 Oct., 1861.

Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Administrator, from 3 Oct., 1861; Governor, from 4 Dec., 1861, to 5 Feb., 1868.

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., from 5 Feb., 1868, to 19 Mar., 1873.

Sir George Alfred Arney, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 21 Mar. to 14 June, 1873.

Sir James Fergusson, Baronet, P.C., from 14 June, 1873, to 3 Dec., 1874.

The Marquis of Normanby, P.C., G.C.M.G., Administrator, from 3 Dec., 1874; Governor, from 9 Jan., 1875, to 21 Feb., 1879.

James Prendergast, Esquire, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 21 Feb. to 27 Mar., 1879.

Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., Administrator, from 27 Mar., 1879; Governor, from 17 April, 1879, to 8 Sept., 1880.

James Prendergast, Esquire, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 9 Sept. to 29 Nov., 1880.

The Honourable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., from 29 Nov., 1880, to 23 June, 1882.

Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 24 June, 1882, to 20 Jan., 1883.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., from 20 Jan., 1883, to 22 Mar., 1889.

Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 23 Mar. to 2 May, 1889.

The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., from 2 May, 1889, to 24 Feb., 1892.

Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 25 Feb., to 6 June, 1892.

The Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G., from 7 June, 1892, to 6 Feb., 1897.

Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 8 Feb., 1897, to 9 Aug., 1897.

The Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G., from 10 Aug., 1897, to 19 June, 1904.

The Right Honourable William Lee, Baron Plunket, from 20 June, 1904.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Supreme Court Judges, past and present, with Dates of Appointment, and of Resignation or Death.

Sir W. Martin, appointed Chief Justice, 10 Jan., 1842. Resigned, 12 June, 1857.

H. S. Chapman, appointed, 26 Dec., 1843. Held office until March, 1852. Reappointed, 23 Mar., 1864. Resigned, 31 Mar., 1875.

S. Stephen, appointed, 30 July, 1850. Appointed Acting Chief Justice, 20 Oct., 1855. Died, 13 Jan., 1858.

Daniel Wakefield, appointed, Oct., 1855. Died, Oct., 1857.

Hon. H. B. Gresson, appointed temporarily, 8 Dec., 1857. Permanently, 1 July, 1862. Resigned, 31 Mar., 1875.

Sir G. A. Arney, appointed Chief Justice, 1 Mar., 1858. Resigned 31 Mar., 1875.

A. J. Johnston, appointed, 2 Nov., 1858. Died, 1 June, 1888.

C. W. Richmond, appointed, 20 Oct., 1862. Died, 3 Aug., 1895.

J. S. Moore, appointed temporarily, 15 May, 1866. Relieved, 30 June, 1868.

C. D. R. Ward, appointed temporarily, 1 Oct., 1868. Relieved, May, 1870. Appointed temporarily, 21 Sept., 1886. Relieved, 12 Feb., 1889.

Sir J. Prendergast, appointed Chief Justice, 1 April, 1875. Resigned, 25 May, 1899.

T. B. Gillies, appointed, 3 Mar., 1875. Died, 26 July, 1889.

J. S. Williams, appointed, 3 Mar., 1875.

J. E. Denniston, appointed, 11 Feb., 1889.

E. T. Conolly, appointed, 19 Aug., 1889. Resigned, 9 Sept., 1903.

Hon. Sir P. A. Buckley, K.C.M.G., appointed, 20 Dec., 1895. Died, 18 May, 1896.

W. B. Edwards, appointed, 11 July, 1896.

F. W. Pennefather, appointed temporarily, 25 April, 1898. Resigned, 24 April, 1899.

Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., appointed Chief Justice, 22 June, 1899.

J. C. Martin, Acting Judge, appointed, 12 April, 1900. Resigned, 4 Dec., 1900.

Theophilus Cooper, appointed, 21 Feb., 1901.

F. R. Chapman, appointed, 11 Sept., 1903.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1843–56.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND PREVIOUS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT (NOT INCLUDING THE OFFICERS COMMANDING THE FORCES).

Willoughby Shortland, Colonial Secretary, from 3 May, 1841, to 31 Dec., 1843; succeeded by Mr. Sinclair.

Francis Fisher, Attorney-General, from 3 May to 10 Aug., 1841; succeeded by Mr. Swainson.

George Cooper, Colonial Treasurer, from 3 May, 1841, to 9 May, 1842; succeeded by Mr. Shepherd.

William Swainson, Attorney-General, from 10 Aug., 1841, to 7 May, 1856.

Alexander Shepherd, Colonial Treasurer, from 9 May, 1842, to 7 May, 1856.

Andrew Sinclair, Colonial Secretary, from 6 Jan., 1844, to 7 May, 1856.

[The three gentlemen last mentioned were nominated by Her late Majesty as *ex officio* members of the Executive Council. Two of them, the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, were not members of the General Assembly, opened for the first time 27th May, 1854, but all three remained in office until the establishment of Responsible Government.]

James Edward FitzGerald, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 14 June to 2 Aug., 1854.

Henry Sewell, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 14 June to 2 Aug., 1854.

Frederick Aloysius Weld, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 14 June to 2 Aug., 1854.

Francis Dillon Bell, M.L.C., without portfolio, from 30 June to 11 July, 1854.

Thomas Houghton Bartley, M.L.C., without portfolio, from 14 July to 2 Aug., 1854.

Thomas Spencer Forsaith, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 31 Aug. to 2 Sept., 1854.

Edward Jerningham Wakefield, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 31 Aug. to 2 Sept., 1854.

William Thomas Locke Travers, M.H.R., without portfolio, 31 Aug. to 2 Sept., 1854.

James Macandrew, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 31 Aug. to 2 Sept., 1854.

PARLIAMENTS.

NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTS SINCE THE CONSTITUTION ACT PASSED FOR CONFERRING REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS UPON THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND, WITH THE DATES OF OPENING AND CLOSING OF SESSIONS AND DATES OF DISSOLUTION.

Parliament.	Date of Opening of Sessions.	Date of Prorogation.
First (dissolved 15th September, 1855)	27 May, 1854 ..	9 August, 1854.
	31 August, 1854 ..	16 September, 1854.
	8 August, 1855 ..	15 September, 1855.
Second (dissolved 5th November, 1860)	15 April, 1856 ..	16 August, 1856.
	(No session in 1857)	
	10 April, 1858 ..	21 August, 1858.
	(No session in 1859)	
	30 July, 1860 ..	5 November, 1860.
Third (dissolved 27th January, 1866)	3 June, 1861 ..	7 September, 1861.
	7 July, 1862 ..	15 September, 1862.
	19 October, 1863 ..	14 December, 1863.
	24 November, 1864	13 December 1864
	26 July, 1865 ..	30 October 1865
Fourth (dissolved 30th December, 1870)	30 June, 1866 ..	8 October, 1866.
	9 July, 1867 ..	10 October, 1867.
	9 July, 1868 ..	20 October, 1868.
	1 June, 1869 ..	3 September, 1869.
	14 June, 1870 ..	13 September, 1870.
Fifth (dissolved 6th December, 1875)	14 August, 1871 ..	16 November, 1871.
	16 July, 1872 ..	25 October, 1872.
	15 July, 1873 ..	3 October, 1873.
	3 July, 1874 ..	31 August, 1874.
	20 July, 1875 ..	21 October, 1875.
Sixth (dissolved 15th August, 1879)	15 June, 1876 ..	31 October, 1876.
	19 July, 1877 ..	10 December, 1877.
	26 July, 1878 ..	2 November, 1878.
	11 July, 1879 ..	11 August, 1879.
Seventh (dissolved 8th November, 1881)	24 September, 1879	19 December, 1879.
	28 May, 1880 ..	1 September, 1880.
	9 June, 1881 ..	24 September, 1881.
Eighth (dissolved 27th June, 1884)	18 May, 1882 ..	15 September, 1882.
	14 June, 1883 ..	8 September, 1883.
	5 June, 1884 ..	24 June, 1884.

PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Parliament.	Date of Opening of Sessions.	Date of Prorogation.
Ninth (dissolved 15th July, 1887) ..	7 August, 1884 ..	10 November, 1884
	11 June, 1885 ..	22 September, 1885.
	13 May, 1886 ..	18 August, 1886
	26 April, 1887 ..	10 July, 1887.
Tenth (dissolved 3rd October, 1890)	6 October, 1887 ..	23 December, 1887.
	10 May, 1888 ..	31 August, 1888.
	20 June, 1889 ..	19 September, 1889.
	19 June, 1890 ..	18 September, 1890.
Eleventh (dissolved 8th November, 1893)	23 January, 1891 ..	31 January, 1891.
	11 June, 1891 ..	25 September, 1891.
	23 June, 1892 ..	12 October, 1892.
	22 June, 1893 ..	7 October, 1893.
Twelfth (dissolved 14th November, 1896)	21 June, 1894 ..	24 October, 1894.
	20 June, 1895 ..	2 November, 1895.
	11 June, 1896 ..	19 October, 1896.
Thirteenth (dissolved 15th November, 1899)	7 April, 1897 ..	12 April, 1897.
	23 September, 1897	22 December, 1897.
	24 June, 1898 ..	5 November, 1898.
	23 June, 1899 ..	24 October, 1899.
Fourteenth (dissolved 12th November, 1902)	22 June, 1900 ..	22 October, 1900.
	1 July, 1901 ..	8 November, 1901
	1 July, 1902 ..	4 October, 1902.
Fifteenth	29 June, 1903 ..	25 November, 1903.
	28 June, 1904 ..	8 November, 1904.

SUCCESSIVE MINISTRIES

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN NEW ZEALAND IN 1856.

Name of Ministry.	Assumed Office.	Retired.
1. Bell-Sewell	7 May, 1856 ..	20 May, 1856.
2. Fox	20 May, 1856 ..	2 June, 1856.
3. Stafford	2 June, 1856 ..	12 July, 1861.
4. Fox	12 July, 1861 ..	6 August, 1862.
5. Domett	6 August, 1862 ..	30 October, 1863.
6. Whitaker-Fox..	30 October, 1863 ..	24 November, 1864.
7. Weld	24 November, 1864	16 October, 1865.
8. Stafford	16 October, 1865 ..	28 June, 1869.
9. Fox	28 June, 1869 ..	10 September, 1872.
10. Stafford	10 September, 1872	11 October, 1872.
11. Waterhouse	11 October, 1872 ..	3 March, 1873.
12. Fox	3 March, 1873 ..	8 April, 1873.
13. Vogel	8 April, 1873 ..	6 July, 1875.
14. Pollen	6 July, 1875 ..	15 February, 1876.

Successive Ministries—*continued.*

Name of Ministry.	Assumed Office.	Retired.
15. Vogel	15 February, 1876	1 September, 1876.
16. Atkinson	1 September, 1876	13 September, 1876.
17. Atkinson (reconstituted) ..	13 September, 1876	13 October, 1877.
18. Grey	15 October, 1877 ..	8 October, 1879.
19. Hall	8 October, 1879 ..	21 April, 1882.
20. Whitaker	21 April, 1882 ..	25 September, 1883.
21. Atkinson	25 September, 1883	16 August, 1884.
22. Stout-Vogel	16 August, 1884 ..	28 August, 1884.
23. Atkinson	28 August, 1884 ..	3 September, 1884.
24. Stout-Vogel	3 September, 1884	8 October, 1887.
25. Atkinson	8 October, 1887 ..	24 January, 1891.
26. Ballance	24 January, 1891 ..	1 May, 1893.*
27. Seddon	1 May, 1893.	

* Owing to the death of the Premier, the Hon. J. Ballance, on 27th April, 1893.

PREMIERS OF SUCCESSIVE MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.	Name of Premier.
Henry Sewell.	Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.
William Fox.	Harry Albert Atkinson.
Edward William Stafford.	Harry Albert Atkinson (Ministry reconstituted).
William Fox.	Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
Alfred Domett.	Hon. John Hall.
Frederick Whitaker.	Frederick Whitaker, M.L.C.
Frederick Aloysius Weld.	Harry Albert Atkinson.
Edward William Stafford.	Robert Stout.
William Fox.	Harry Albert Atkinson.
Hon. Edward William Stafford.	Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.
George Marsden Waterhouse.	Sir Harry Albert Atkinson, K.C.M.G.
Hon. William Fox.	John Ballance.
Hon. Julius Vogel, C.M.G.	Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon, P.C.
Hon. Daniel Pollen, M.L.C.	

SPEAKERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, WITH DATES OF THEIR APPOINTMENT AND DATES OF RETIREMENT OR DEATH.

Name of Speaker.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement or Death.
Hon. William Swainson	16 May, 1854 ..	8 August, 1855.
Hon. Frederick Whitaker	8 August, 1855 ..	12 May, 1856.
Hon. Thomas Houghton Bartley ..	12 May, 1856 ..	1 July, 1868.
Hon. Sir John Larkins Cheese Richardson, Kt.	1 July, 1868 ..	14 June, 1879.
Hon. Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G.	14 June, 1879 ..	23 January, 1891
Hon. Sir Harry Albert Atkinson, K.C.M.G.	23 January, 1891	28 June, 1892.
Hon. Sir Henry John Miller	8 July, 1892.	
	6 October, 1897	9 July 1903.
Hon. W. C. Walker, C.M.G.	9 July, 1903 ..	5 January, 1904.
Hon. Sir A. J. Cadman, K.C.M.G. ..	7 July, 1904.	23 March, 1905.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WITH DATES OF THEIR ELECTION AND DATES OF RETIREMENT.

Name of Speaker.	Date of Election.	Date of Retirement.
Sir Charles Clifford, Bart.	26 May, 1854	
	15 April, 1856 ..	3 June, 1861.
Sir David Monro, Kt. Bach. ..	3 June, 1861	
	30 June, 1866 ..	13 Sept., 1870.
Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B.	14 August, 1871 ..	21 October, 1875.
Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G. ..	15 June, 1876 ..	13 June, 1879.
Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, Kt. Bach.	11 July, 1879	
	24 September, 1879	
	18 May, 1882	
	7 August, 1884	
	6 October, 1887	3 October, 1890.
Hon. Major William Jukes Steward ..	23 January, 1891	8 November, 1893.
Hon. Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, Kt. Bach.	21 June, 1894	
	6 April, 1897.	
	22 June, 1900 ..	12 November, 1902.
Arthur Robert Guinness	29 June, 1903.	

FOREIGN CONSULS.

CONSULS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES RESIDING IN, OR WITH JURISDICTION OVER, NEW ZEALAND, 31ST MARCH, 1905.

Country represented.	Office held.	Name.	Place of Residence.
Argentine Republic	Vice-Consul ..	Hon. T. Fergus	Dunedin.
Austria-Hungary	Consul-General for the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand	Otto, Baron Hoenning-O'Carroll	Sydney.
"	Consul ..	E. Langguth	Auckland.
Belgium ..	Consul-General for Australasia and Fiji	F. Huylebroeck	Melbourne.
" ..	Consul ..	Hon. Charles John Johnston	Wellington.
" ..	Vice-Consul ..	G. F. Johnston	"
" ..	Consul ..	Joseph James Kinsey ..	Christchurch.
" ..	" ..	John Burns	Auckland.
" ..	" ..	George Lyon Denniston ..	Dunedin.
Brazil ..	Vice-Consul ..	A. H. Miles	Wellington.
Chili	Consul-General for the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand	William Brown	Sydney.
Denmark ..	Consul (for North Island)	Francis Henry Dillon Bell ..	Wellington (Principal Consulate).

FOREIGN CONSULS—*continued.*

Country represented.	Office held.	Name.	Place of Residence.
Denmark ..	Consul (for South Island)	Emil Christian Skog ..	Christchurch.
" ..	Vice-Consul ..	Frederick Ehrenfried Baume	Auckland.
" ..	" ..	William Edward Perry ..	Hokitika.
" ..	" ..	Odin Henry Möller ..	Dunedin.
France ..	Consul (for New Zealand)	Robert Boeufvé	Auckland.
" ..	Chancelier ..	Auguste A Lelievre ..	"
" ..	Vice-Consul ..	Percival Clay Neill ..	Dunedin.
" ..	Consular Agent	George Humphreys ..	Christchurch.
" ..	" ..	A. A. Stuart-Menteath ..	Wellington.
German Empire	Consul-General for Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji	Paul Von Buri	Sydney.
"	Consul ..	Carl Seegner	Auckland.
"	" (acting)	Willy Fels	Dunedin.
"	" ..	Philip Kippenberger ..	Christchurch.
"	" ..	Friedrich August Krull ..	Wanganui.
"	Vice-Consul ..	Eberhard Focke	Wellington.
Italy	Consul-General for Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji	C. Bertola	Melbourne.
"	Consular Agent	Thomas Wallace	Christchurch.
"	"	Roland Thomas Robertson..	Wellington.
"	"	James Mills	Dunedin.
"	"	Geraldo Giuseppe Perotti ..	Greymouth.
"	"	Richard A. Carr	Auckland.
Japan ..	Consul ..	A. S. Aldrich	Wellington.
Netherlands ..	Consul-General for Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji	W. L. Bosschart	Melbourne.
" ..	Consul ..	Hon. Charles John Johnston	Wellington.
" ..	Vice-Consul ..	George Ritchie	Dunedin.
" ..	" ..	Ambrose Millar	Auckland.
" ..	" ..	Harold Featherston Johnston	Wellington.
" ..	" ..	G. de Vries	Christchurch.
Portugal ..	Consul ..	John Duncan	Wellington.
" ..	Vice-Consul ..	Henry Rees George ..	Auckland.
" ..	" ..	Arthur Donald Stuart Duncan	Wellington.
" ..	" ..	Charles William Rattray ..	Dunedin.
Russia ..	Consul-General	Michel Oustinow	Melbourne.
Spain.. ..	Consul-in-Chief (with jurisdiction over Australia and New Zealand	Henry Cave	Melbourne.

FOREIGN CONSULS—*continued*.

Country represented.	Office held	Name.	Place of Residence.
Spain.. ..	Honorary Vice-Consul	Alexander H. Turnbull ..	Wellington.
Sweden and Norway	Consul ..	Arthur Edward Pearce ..	Wellington.
Ditto	Vice-Consul ..	Sidney Jacob Nathan ..	Auckland.
"	" ..	Albert Kaye	Christchurch.
United States of America	Consul-General (for New Zealand, Fiji, Society, and other South Sea Islands)	Hon. Frank Dillingham ..	Auckland.
" ..	Vice-Consul-General	Leonard A. Bachelder ..	Auckland.
" ..	Consular Agent	Frank Graham	Christchurch
" ..	"	John Duncan	Wellington.
..	"	Frederick Orlando Bridgman	Dunedin.

AGENT-GENERAL FOR NEW ZEALAND IN LONDON.

The Hon. W. P. Reeves, Westminster Chambers, 13, Victoria Street, S.W. Secretary—Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

(DOWNING STREET, S.W., LONDON), WITH DATES OF APPOINTMENT.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies—Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P., 9th October, 1903.

Under-Secretaries: Parliamentary—The Right Hon. the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., November, 1903. Permanent—Sir Montagu Frederick Ommaney, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., June, 1900.

Assistant Under-Secretaries: Frederick Graham C.B.; Charles P. Lucas, C.B.; H. B. Cox, C.B. (Legal); and Reginald L. Antrobus, C.B.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

DOWNING STREET, S.W. CITY OFFICE: 1, TOKENHOUSE BUILDINGS, E.C., LONDON.

Crown Agents—Sir Ernest Edward Blake, K.C.M.G.; Major Maurice Alexander Cameron, C.M.G., R.E.; and William Hepworth Mercer, C.M.G.

HONOURS HELD BY COLONISTS.

Privy Council.

Seddon, Right Hon. Richard John, 1897.

Knights Commanders of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.).

Buller, Sir Walter Lawry, 1886.
Hall, Hon. Sir John, 1882.
Hector, Sir James, 1887.
Perceval, Sir Westby Brook, 1894.
Stout, Hon. Sir Robert, 1886.
Ward, Hon. Sir Joseph George, 1901.

Knights Bachelor (Kt. Bach.).

Campbell, Sir John Logan, 1902.
Miller, Hon. Sir Henry John, 1901.
O'Rorke, Hon. Sir George Maurice, 1880.
Prendergast, Hon. Sir James, 1881.
Russell, Sir William Russell, 1902.
Steward, Hon. Sir William Jukes, 1902.

Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (C.B.).

Cradock, Major Montagu, 1900.
Davies, Brevet-Colonel R. H., 1900.
Newall, Colonel Stewart, 1900.
Porter, Colonel T. W., 1902.
Robin, Brevet-Colonel Alfred William, 1900.

Companions of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.).

Bauchop Lieut.-Colonel A., 1902.
Gudgeon, Lieut.-Colonel Walter Edward, 1890.
Jowsey, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas, 1900.
Kennaway, Walter, 1891.
Richardson, Hon. Edward, 1879.
Roberts, John, 1891.

Companions, Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.).

Abbott, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., 1902.
Bartlett, Major E., 1902.
Hickey, Lieutenant D. A., 1902.
Hughes, Captain J. G., 1900.
Major, Major C. T., 1900.
Polson, Major D., 1900.
Stevenson, Captain R., 1902.
Todd, Captain T. J. M., 1900.
Walker, Captain G. H., 1901.

Royal Red Cross.

Williamson, Miss J. M. N., 1900.

Victoria Cross.

Hardham, Farrier-Major W. J., 1901.

New Zealand Cross.

Adamson, Thomas, 1869.
Biddle, Benjamin, 1869.
Black, Solomon, 1869.
Hill, George, 1869.
Lingard, William, 1869.
Mace, Francis Joseph, 1869.
Maling, Christopher, 1869.
Mair, Gilbert, 1870.
Preece, George, 1869.
Roberts, John Mackintosh, 1869.
Rodriguez, Antonio, 1869.
Shepherd, Richard, 1869.
Wrigg, Harry Charles William, 1898.*

Distinguished Conduct Medals awarded to Members of New Zealand Contingents in South Africa (1899–1902).

Baigent, Private Ivanhoe.
Black, Sergeant-Major G. C.
Burr, Sergeant-Major W. T.
Cassidy, Sergeant W.
Fletcher, Sergeant-Major W. H.
Free, Private A.
Kent, Sergeant W.
Langham, Sergeant-Major J.
Lockett, Sergeant-Major E. B.
Pickett, Sergeant-Major M.
Rouse, Farrier-Sergeant G.
Wade, Private H. B.
White, Sergeant-Major H.

* For service rendered in 1867.

PERSONS ALLOWED TO RETAIN THE TITLE OF "HONOURABLE" WITHIN HER MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS.

By despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Downing Street, 15th June, 1893, His Excellency the Governor was apprised that the title of "Honourable," appertaining to Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils in colonies possessing Responsible Government, whether confined to duration of office or continued for life, was approved by Her late Majesty for use and recognition throughout her dominions, either during office or for life, as the case may be.

By further despatch of 10th March, 1894, the Secretary of State announced that he was prepared in future to submit for the approval of the Sovereign the recommendation of the Governor of any colony having Responsible Government that the President of the Legislative Council or the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly may, on quitting office after three years' service in their respective offices, be permitted to retain the title of "Honourable." This title is now held by Sir G. M. O'Rorke and Major Sir William Jukes Steward.

Besides the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the following ex-Ministers, whose names do not appear in the list given above, are allowed, as such, to retain the title of "Honourable": Bryce, John, 1884; Fergus, Thomas, 1891; Hislop, Thomas W., 1891; Johnston, Walter W., 1884; Mitchelson, Edwin, 1891; Oliver, Richard, 1884; Reeves, William P., 1896; Richardson, George F., 1891; Thompson, Thomas, 1900; Tole, Joseph A., 1888.

RETIRED JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.

By despatch of 29th August, 1877, it was announced that retired Judges of the Supreme Court may be allowed the privilege of bearing the title of "Honourable" for life, within the colony. This title is now held by Sir James Prendergast and the Hon. Edward Tennyson Conolly.

GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

1ST APRIL, 1905.

PLUNKET, His Excellency The Right Honourable William Lee, fifth Baron (United Kingdom, 1827), formerly an Attaché in the Diplomatic Service, and subsequently Private Secretary to successive Lords Lieutenant of Ireland (1900–4); Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order; son of fourth Baron (Archbishop of Dublin); born 19th December, 1864; succeeded 1897; married, 1894, Lady Victoria Alexandrina Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, daughter of first Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., &c. Issue: Two sons (Honourables Terence and Brinsley) four daughters (Honourables Helen, Eileen, Moira, and Joyce). Appointed 9th March, 1904, and assumed office 20th June, 1904, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies. Salary, £5,000. Allowance on account of establishment, £1,500, and travelling-expenses, £500 per annum. The allowance is not payable for any period during which the Governor is absent from the colony. Residences: Old Connaught, Bray, County Wicklow, Ireland; Government House, Wellington; Government House, Auckland.

Private Secretary: Horace Clare Waterfield, Esq.

1st Aide-de-Camp: Captain Francis Powell Braithwaite, 5th Northumberland Fusiliers.

Aides-de-Camp: Lieutenant the Honourable Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, 5th Lancers. Captain John Hugh Boscawen (honorary).

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT. — The Chief Justice, appointed under a dormant Commission.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1ST APRIL, 1905.

THE annual appropriation for Ministers' salaries is fixed by statute at the sum of £8,900, of which £1,600 is for the Prime Minister, £1,300 for the Minister for Railways, and £1,000 for each of six other Ministers. All Ministers to whom salaries are appropriated are members of the Executive Council, holding one or more of the offices specified by law. Members of the Executive Council travelling within the colony on public service are entitled to allowance not exceeding £1 10s. per day when so engaged, but not during the time a Minister is attending a session of the General Assembly. The members of the Executive Council to whom salaries are payable, and who are not otherwise provided with residences at the seat of Government, are entitled to an allowance in lieu thereof at the rate of £200 a year.

The Executive Council now consists of:—

His Excellency the GOVERNOR presiding.

Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon, P.C., Prime Minister, Colonia Treasurer, Minister of Defence, Minister of Labour, Minister of Education, and Minister of Immigration.

Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, K.C.M.G., Minister for Railways, Colonial Secretary, Postmaster-General and Commissioner of Electric Telegraphs, Minister of Industries and Commerce, and Minister of Public Health.

Hon. James Carroll, Native Minister and Commissioner of Stamp Duties.

Hon. William Hall-Jones, Minister for Public Works and Minister of Marine.

Hon. James McGowan, Minister of Justice and Minister of Mines. (23rd January, 1900.)

Hon. Thomas Young Duncan, Minister of Lands and Minister for Agriculture. (2nd July, 1900.)

Hon. Charles Houghton Mills, Commissioner of Trade and Customs. (29th October, 1900.)

Hon. Albert Pitt, Attorney-General. (22nd June, 1903.)

Without Portfolio, Hon. Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau te Wherowhero. (22nd May, 1903.)

Clerk of the Executive Council—Alexander James Willis.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Legislative Council.

The number of members at present constituting the Legislative Council is forty-four. The number cannot be less than ten, but is otherwise unlimited. Prior to 1891 Councillors summoned by the Governor held their appointments for life; but on the 17th of September of that year an Act was passed giving the Council power to elect its own Speaker for a period of five years, and making future appointments to the Council tenable for seven years only, to be reckoned from the date of the writ of summons of the Councillor's appointment, though every such Councillor may be reappointed. The qualifications are that the person to be appointed be of the full age of twenty-one years, and a subject of His Majesty, either natural-born or naturalised by or under any Act of the Imperial Parliament or by or under any Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand. All contractors to the public service to an amount of over £50 and Civil servants of the colony are ineligible as Councillors. Payment of Councillors is at the rate of £200 a year, payable monthly. Actual travelling-expenses to and from Wellington are also allowed. A deduction of £1 5s. per sitting-day is made in case of an absence exceeding fourteen sitting-days in any one session, except through illness or other unavoidable cause. Under "The Legislative Council Act, 1891," a seat is vacated by any member of the Council (1) if he takes any oath or makes any declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to any foreign Prince or Power; or (2) if he does, or concurs in, or adopts any act whereby he may become a subject or citizen of any foreign State or Power, or is entitled to the rights, privileges, or immunities of a subject of any foreign State or Power; or (3) if he is a bankrupt, or compounds with his creditors under any Act for the time being in force; or (4) if he is a public defaulter, or is attainted of treason, or is convicted of felony or any infamous crime; or (5) if he resigns his seat by writing under his hand addressed to and accepted by the Governor; or (6) if for more than one whole session of the General Assembly he fails, without permission of the Governor notified to the Council, to give his attendance in the Council. By the Standing Orders of the Council, the presence of one-fourth of the members of the Council, exclusive of those who have leave of absence, is necessary to constitute a meeting for the exercise of its powers. This rule, however, may be altered from time to time by the Council.

The ordinary sitting-days are Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m., resuming again at 7.30 p.m. when necessary.

Roll of Members of the Honourable the Legislative Council of New Zealand, (1st April, 1905.)

Speaker—

Chairman of Committees—The Hon. R. H. J. Reeves.

Name.	Provincial District.	Date of Appointment.
Arkwright, the Hon. Francis	Wellington ..	13 December, 1902.
Baillie, the Hon. William Douglas Hall ..	Marlborough	8 March, 1861.*
Baldwy, the Hon. Alfred	Otago ..	18 March, 1903.
Beehan, the Hon. William	Auckland ..	22 June, 1903.
Bolt, the Hon. William Mouat	Otago ..	16 October, 1899.
Bowen, the Hon. Charles Christopher ..	Canterbury ..	23 January, 1891.*
Carncross, the Hon. Walter Charles Frederick	Taranaki ..	18 March, 1903.
Feldwick, the Hon. Henry	Otago ..	16 October, 1899.
Fraser, the Hon. Francis Humphris ..	Wellington ..	22 June, 1899.
George, the Hon. Seymour Thorne ..	Auckland ..	22 June, 1903.
Gourley, the Hon. Hugh	Otago ..	22 June, 1899.
Harris, the Hon. Benjamin	Auckland ..	3 February, 1904.
Holmes, the Hon. James	Westland ..	18 April, 1902.
Jenkinson, the Hon. John Edward ..	Canterbury ..	6 June, 1900.
Johnston, the Hon. Charles John ..	Wellington ..	23 January, 1891.*
Jones, the Hon. George	Otago ..	13 December, 1902.
Kelly, the Hon. Thomas	Taranaki ..	16 October, 1899.
Kelly, the Hon. William	Auckland. ..	3 February, 1904.
Kenny, the Hon. Courtney William Aylmer Thomas	Marlborough	15 May, 1885.*
Louisson, the Hon. Charles	Canterbury ..	22 December, 1900
Macdonald, the Hon. Thomas Kennedy ..	Wellington ..	22 June, 1903.
McLean, the Hon. George	Otago ..	19 December, 1881.*
Marshall, the Hon. James	Westland ..	18 April, 1902.
Miller, the Hon. Sir Henry John, Kt. ..	Otago ..	8 July, 1865.*
Montgomery, the Hon. William.. ..	Canterbury ..	16 October, 1899.
Ormond, the Hon. John Davies ..	Hawke's Bay	20 January, 1891.*
O'Rorke, the Hon. Sir George Maurice, Kt.	Auckland ..	25 June, 1904.
Peacock, the Hon. John Thomas ..	Canterbury ..	9 October, 1877.*
Pinkerton, the Hon. David	Otago ..	3 February, 1904.
Pitt, the Hon. Albert, Lieut.-Colonel ..	Nelson ..	23 December, 1899.
Reeves, the Hon. Richard Harman Jeffares	Nelson ..	13 December, 1902.
Rigg, the Hon. John	Wellington ..	6 June, 1900.
Scotland, the Hon. Henry	Taranaki ..	24 February, 1868.*
Smith, the Hon. Alfred Lee	Otago ..	18 June, 1898.
Smith, the Hon. William Cowper ..	Hawke's Bay	13 December. 1902.
Stevens, the Hon. Edward Cephas John..	Canterbury ..	7 March, 1882.*
Taiaroa, the Hon. Hori Kerei	Otago ..	15 May, 1885.*
Thompson, the Hon. Thomas	Auckland ..	18 March, 1903.
Trask, the Hon. Francis	Nelson ..	18 March, 1903.
Twomey, the Hon. Jeremiah Matthew ..	Canterbury ..	18 June, 1898.
Walker, the Hon. Lancelot	Canterbury ..	15 May, 1885.*
Wherowhero, the Hon. Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau te	Auckland ..	22 May, 1903.
Wigram, the Hon. Henry Francis ..	Canterbury ..	22 June, 1903.
Williams, the Hon. Henry	Auckland ..	7 March, 1882.*

* Life Members.

Clerk of Parliaments, Clerk of the Legislative Council, and Examiner of Standing Orders upon Private Bills—Leonard Stowe.

Clerk-Assistant—Arthur Thomas Bothamley.

Second Clerk-Assistant—George Moore.

Interpreter—Henry S. Hadfield.

House of Representatives.

The number of members constituting the House of Representatives is eighty—seventy-six Europeans and four Maoris. This number was fixed by the Act of 1900, which came for the first time into practical operation at the general election of 1902. Previously (from 1890) the House consisted of seventy-four members, seventy Europeans and four Maoris; and previously to that (from 1881) of ninety-five members, ninety-one Europeans and four Maoris. The North Island at present returns thirty-eight European members, and the Middle Island thirty-eight. The Cities of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin return each three members,* and all other electoral districts one each. The elections are triennial, except in the case of a dissolution by the Governor. Every registered elector, being of the male sex, and free from any of the disqualifications mentioned in "The Electoral Act, 1902," is eligible for membership. All contractors to the public service of New Zealand to whom any public money above the sum of £50 is payable, directly or indirectly, in any one financial year, as well as the Civil servants of the colony, are incapable of being elected as, or of sitting or voting as, members. The payment made to members of the House of Representatives is £25 per month, amounting to £300 per annum, subject to certain deductions for absence during session not due to sickness or other unavoidable cause. Travelling-expenses to and from Wellington are also allowed. This scale of payment came into force on the 7th November, 1901, under the provisions of "The Payment of Members Act, 1901." Twenty members, inclusive of the Speaker, constitute a quorum. Unless otherwise ordered, the sitting-days of the House are Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., resuming at 7.30 p.m. Order of admission to the Speaker's Gallery is by ticket obtained from the Speaker. The Strangers' Gallery is open free to the public.

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* See note on page 17, *ante*.

Roll of Members of the House of Representatives.
(1st April, 1905.)

Speaker—Arthur Robert Guinness.
Chairman of Committees—John Andrew Millar.

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Notification of Return of Writ.
For European Electorates.		
Aitken, John Guthrie Wood ..	City of Wellington..	10 December, 1902.
Alison, Ewen William	Waitemata ..	"
Allen, Edmund Giblett	Chalmers.. ..	"
Allen, James	Bruce	"
Arnold, James Frederick ..	City of Dunedin ..	"
Barber, William Henry Peter ..	Newtown ..	"
Baume, Frederick Ehrenfried ..	City of Auckland ..	"
Bedford, Harry Dodgshun ..	City of Dunedin ..	"
Bennet, James	Tuapeka	"
Bollard, John	Eden	"
Buchanan, Walter Clark ..	Wairarapa ..	"
Buddo, David	Kaiapoi	"
Carroll, Hon. James	Waiapu	"
Colvin, James	Buller	"
Davey, Thomas Henry	City of Christchurch	"
Duncan, Hon. Thomas Young ..	Oamaru	"
Duthie, John	City of Wellington..	"
Ell, Henry George	City of Christchurch	"
Field, William Hughes	Otaki	"
———*	City of Wellington..	..
Flatman, Frederick Robert ..	Geraldine ..	10 December, 1902.
Fowlds, George	Grey Lynn ..	"
Fraser, Alfred Levavasour Durell..	Napier	"
Fraser, William	Wakatipu ..	"
Graham, John	City of Nelson ..	"
Guinness, Arthur Robert (Speaker)	Grey	"
Hall, Charles	Waipawa.. ..	"
Hall-Jones, Hon. William ..	Timaru	"
Hanan, Josiah Alfred	Invercargill ..	"
Harding, Alfred Ernest	Kaipara	"
Hardy, Charles Albert Creery ..	Selwyn	"
Hawkins, William Henry ..	Pahiatua.. ..	28 July, 1904.†
Herdman, Alexander Laurence ..	Mount Ida ..	10 December, 1902.
Herries, William Herbert ..	Bay of Plenty ..	"
Hogg, Alexander Wilson ..	Masterton ..	"
Houston, Robert Morrow ..	Bay of Islands ..	"
Jennings, William Thomas ..	Egmont	"
Kidd, Alfred	City of Auckland ..	"
Kirkbride, Matthew Middlewood ..	Manukau ..	"
Lang, Frederic William	Waikato	"
Laurenson, George	Lyttelton.. ..	"
Lawry, Frank	Parnell	"
Lethbridge, Frank Yates ..	Oroua	"
Lewis, Charles	Courtenay ..	"
McGowan, Hon. James	Thames	"
McKenzie, Roderick	Motueka	"
Mackenzie, Thomas	Waikouaiti ..	"
McLachlan, John	Ashburton ..	"

* The third member for Wellington City was not elected on the 1st April, 1905. Vacancy caused by death of Mr. George Fisher. † Date of election.

Roll of Members of the House of Representatives—*continued.*

Name.	Electoral District.	Date of Notification of Return of Writ.
For European Electorates —contd.		
McNab, Robert	Mataura	10 December, 1902.
Major, Charles Edwin	Hawera	"
Mander, Francis	Marsden	"
Massey, William Ferguson ..	Franklin	"
Millar, John Andrew	City of Dunedin ..	"
Mills, Hon. Charles Houghton ..	Wairau	"
Moss, Edward George Britton ..	Ohinemuri ..	"
Reid, Donald (jun.)	Taieri	"
Remington, Arthur Edward ..	Rangitikei ..	"
Rhodes, Robert Heaton	Ellesmere ..	"
Russell, Sir William Russell, Kt. Bach.	Hawke's Bay ..	"
Rutherford, Andrew William ..	Hurunui	"
Seddon, Rt. Hon. Richard John, P.C.	Westland ..	"
Sidey, Thomas Kay	Caversham ..	"
Smith, Edward Metcalf	Taranaki	"
Steward, Hon. Sir William Jukes, Kt. Bach.	Waitaki	"
Symes, Walter	Patea	"
Tanner, William Wilcox.. ..	Avon	"
Taylor, Thomas Edward	City of Christchurch	"
Thomson, James William ..	Clutha	"
Thomson, John Charles	Wallace	"
Vile, Job	Manawatu ..	"
Ward, Hon. Sir Joseph George, K.C.M.G.	Awarua	"
Wilford, Thomas Mason	Hutt	"
Willis, Archibald Dudingston ..	Wanganui ..	"
Witheford, Joseph Howard ..	City of Auckland ..	"
Witty, George	Riccarton ..	"
Wood, William Thomas	Palmerston ..	"
For Maori Electorates.		*Day of Election.*
Heke, Hone	Northern Maori ..	22 December, 1902.
Kaihau, Henare	Western Maori ..	"
Parata, Tame	Southern Maori ..	"
Pere, Wiremu	Eastern Maori ..	"

Clerk of House of Representatives—H. Otterson.

Clerk-Assistant—A. J. Rutherfurd.

Second Clerk-Assistant—A. F. Lowe.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Major T. V. Shepherd.

Reader and Clerk of Bills and Papers—E. W. Kane.

Chief *Hansard* Reporter—Silas Spragg.

Interpreters—L. M. Grace, D. F. G. Barclay.

Clerk of Writs—H. Pollen.

Deputy Clerk of Writs— R. F. Lynch.

Chief Librarian—Charles Wilson.

OFFICIAL LIST.

(1st April, 1905.)

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE.

Prime Minister—Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C.
Secretary to Cabinet and Clerk of the Executive Council—A. J. Willis

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COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Office.

Colonial Secretary—Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G.
Under-Secretary—Hugh Pollen
Chief Clerk—R. F. Lynch
Clerks—J. F. Andrews, A. R. Kennedy, F. A. de la Mare
Officer in Charge of Government Buildings—W. H. Hennah

Audit Office.

Controller and Auditor-General—J. K. Warburton
Assistant Controller and Auditor—J. C. Gavin
Chief Clerk—L. C. Roskruge
Clerks—W. G. Holdsworth, H. S. Pollen, E. J. A. Stevenson, J. T. Dumbell, C. E. Easton, E. A. Casey
Cadets—G. G. Smith, J. A. Hay, G. S. Gapper, H. T. Thompson, R. M. Sunley, J. P. Rutherford, T. Treahy, A. A. Cairns, H. L. Marbrook
Extra Clerks—D. C. Innes, A. E. Byles, C. E. Briggs, E. E. Smythe, J. McC. Hamilton, T. S. Hamer
Chief Audit Inspector and Audit of Local Bodies—P. P. Webb
Clerk—J. Ward
Audit Officer, Agent-General's Office, London—C. F. W. Palliser
Audit Inspectors—A. H. Maclean, J. King, A. W. Eames, G. H. I. Easton, C. P. Johnson, H. A. Lamb, A. A. Bethune, J. H. Fowler, R. A. Gray

Registrar-General's Office.

Registrar-General—E. J. Von Dadelszen
Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar-General—G. Drury
Correspondence and Records Clerk—W. W. Cook
Statistical Clerks—F. H. Machattie, W. M. Wright
Clerk and Examiner of Returns from Officiating Ministers and Registrars—G. A. Schoch
Clerks for Searches, Documents, &c.—Ben Keys, C. Janion
Index Clerk—S. Coffey

Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Four Chief Towns.

Auckland—E. H. Lyons
Wellington—F. W. Mansfield
Christchurch—L. C. Williams
Dunedin—H. Maxwell

[There are also 209 District Registrars located throughout the colony.]

Colonial Museum and Observatories.

Director—A. Hamilton
Cadet—C. Freyberg
Astronomical Observer—T. King
Meteorological Observers—
North Island—
Auckland, T. F. Cheesman
Cambridge, Miss Rochfort
Rotorua, Dr. A. S. Wohlmann
New Plymouth, G. W. Palmer
Momohaki, F. Gillanders
Levin, D. M. Cole
Tauranga, Dr. W. Brown
Gisborne, A. Cuthbert
Wellington, Rev. D. C. Bates, F.R.Met.S.
South Island—
Nelson, J. Sharp and Dr. Hudson
Kaikoura, Dr. Gunn, F.R.Met.S.
Lincoln, G. Gray
Leith Valley, Dunedin, H. Skey
Hokitika, A. D. Macfarlane
Invercargill, D. G. Gilmour

NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE.

President—Captain F. W. Hutton, F.R.S.
Hon. Treasurer—J. W. Joynt, M.A.
Secretary—T. H. Gill, M.A., LL.B.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Minister of Health—Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G.
Director and Chief Health Officer, &c.—J. Malcolm Mason, M.D., D.P.H., &c.
Assistant Chief Health Officer—Dr. Thomas H. Ambrose Valintine, M.R.C.S.Eng., D.P.H., &c.
Wellington: Bacteriologist and District Health Officer—R. H. Makgill, M.D. Edin., D.P.H. Camb.
Native Health Officer—Dr. Maui Pomare
Chief Clerk—J. H. McAlister
Accountant—H. Eastgate
Clerks—H. B. Magrath, T. P. Butler, J. W. Taylor, L. J. Ell. Typistes, Gwenllian Craig, G. Martelli
Pathologist—J. A. Gilruth, M.R.C.V.S.
Analysts—Wellington, J. S. McLaurin; Auckland, J. A. Pond; Dunedin, J. G. Black; Christchurch, A. W. Bickerton
District Health Officers—Nelson, Dr. James Hudson; Napier, Dr. F. L. De Lisle; Auckland, Dr. J. P. Grengley; Dunedin, Dr. F. Ogston; Christchurch, Dr. H. E. Finch; Greymouth, Dr. C. G. Morice
Port Health Officers—Picton, Dr. W. K. Redman; Oamaru, Dr. A. Douglas; Wanganui, Dr. R. C. Earle; Port Chalmers, Dr. G. Hodges; Wellington, Dr. H. Pollen; Westport, Dr. M. Mackenzie; Greymouth, Dr. C. G. Morice; Timaru, Dr. E. T. Thomas; Onehunga, Dr. W. G. Scott; Auckland, Dr. E. W. Sharman; Kaipara, Dr. F. M. Purchas; Whangarei, Dr. G. B. Sweet; Bluff, Dr. J. Torrance; Lyttelton, Dr. C. H. Upham; Gisborne, Dr. J. W. Williams; Napier, Dr. F. C. Moore; New Plymouth, Dr. H. A. McClelland
Sanitary Inspectors—Chief Inspector: C. A. Schauer, Wellington. Inspectors, Dunedin, W. E. Gladstone; New Plymouth, E. H. Kendall; Auckland, C. C. Winstanley; Napier, D. Munro; Nelson, C. Middleton; Christchurch, R. H. McKenzie and M. Kershaw; Invercargill, K. Cameron; Marton, F. C. Wilson; Masterton, G. H. Dolby

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Minister—Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G.
Secretary—T. E. Donne
Assistant Secretary—G. S. Munro
Chief Clerk—Walter Keay
Shorthand-writer and Typiste—Irene Raymond

DEPARTMENT OF TOURIST AND HEALTH RESORTS.

Minister—Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G
Superintendent—T. E. Donne
Chief Clerk—C. R. C. Robieson
Accountant—R. E. Hayes
Inspector—F. Moorhouse
Journalist—J. Cowan
Clerks—H. Kirk, P. J. Kelleher, J. Andrews, R. G. M. Park, J. W. Hill, S. J. Collett, G. F. McGirr, J. McDonald, G. A. Cormack
Shorthand-writers and Typists—S. Dimant, N. Lambert
District Agents—Auckland, E. H. Montgomery; Te Aroha, W. Hill; Rotorua, C. Walnutt; Christchurch, W. R. Blow; Dunedin, G. W. C. Moon; Invercargill, W. A. Saunders
Government Balneologist, Rotorua—A. S. Wohlmann, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
House Surgeon, Rotorua—J. M. S. Levis, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.
Resident Medical Officer, Te Aroha—G. G. Kenny, M.B.
Manager, Hanmer Hot Springs—J. B. Gould

COLONIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF OFFICE.

Colonial Treasurer—Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C.
Secretary to the Treasury, Receiver-General, Paymaster-General, and Registrar of New Zealand Consols—James B. Heywood

Assistant Secretary and Accountant to the Treasury—Robert J. Collins
Cashier—C. E. Chittey
Corresponding Clerk—H. Blundell
Clerks—R. B. Vincent, E. L. Mowbray, A. O. Gibbes, J. Holmes, H. N. W. Church, A. J. Morgan, T. J. Davis, F. H. Tuckey, H. Hawthorn, W. Wilson, G. C. Rodda, E. Fisher, L. McIntosh, W. Gillanders
Cadets — W. L. Clapson, A. Hore, P. Dunstan
Cadettes — M. Ralston, D. M. Schramm, H. M. Batham, E. M. Taylor, E. A. C. Burrage, R. B. Banks
Officer for Payment of Imperial Pensions at Auckland—B. J. Daveney

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Registrar and Actuary—George Leslie
Revising Barrister—L. G. Reid
Clerk and Deputy Registrar — C. T. Benzoni
Cadettes—M. A. Bridson, E. M. Adams

LAND AND INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner—P. Heyes.
Deputy Commissioner — F. J. M. D. Walmsley

LAND TAX.

Clerk in Charge—H. Nancarrow
Clerks — D. R. Purdie, E. W. Watson, E. Randell, J. N. Grant, J. Ferguson, H. S. Barron, C. E. J. Dowland

INCOME TAX.

Clerk in Charge—J. M. King
Clerks—W. M. Tyers, D. G. Clark, G. W. Jänisch, M. Fraser, C. T. Rout, E. J. R. Cumming
Receiver of Land and Income Tax—C. V. Kreeft
Shorthand-writer and Typewriter (Private Secretary to Rt. Hon. the Premier)—J. Steverson
Cadets—J. M. Park, N. H. Mackie, G. C. Smith
Cadette—K. L. Morgan

OLD-AGE PENSIONS DEPARTMENT.

Head Office — Government Buildings, Wellington.

Registrar—J. Eman Smith
Chief Clerk—G. C. Fache
Accountant—H. E. Williams
Clerks — F. M. Leckie, F. G. Twiss, R. S. Stokes, J. H. Reynolds, J. S. Lambert, P. Cunningham
Cadets—G. N. Morris, T. G. C. Mackay

District Agencies.

Deputy Registrars—
Auckland—S. Ruddock. Cadet—J. H. Boyes
Wellington—F. W. Mansfield
Christchurch—L. C. Williams
Dunedin—Philip A. Keddell. Cadet—B. E. Murphy
Invercargill—J. R. Colyer. Cadet—E. B. Patrick
Coromandel—J. McIndoe
Dargaville—S. Thompson
Hamilton—W. Shanaghan
Helensville—G. A. Tapp
Kaitaia—W. Sefton
Mangonui—J. Henry
Maungaturoto—J. Hemphill
Otahuhu—G. Foreman
Raglan—W. McCarthy
Rawene—F. A. Moore
Rotorua—W. Bern
Russell—B. J. Parsons
Taupo—J. Ryan
Warkworth—S. Stacey
Whangarei—J. FitzGerald
Whangaroa—A. G. Douthet
Thames—J. Jordan
Opotiki—C. O'Reilly
Paeroa—H. R. Bush
Tauranga—W. A. Thom
Te Aroha—H. R. Bush
Whakatane—W. Eccles
Gisborne—G. J. A. Johnstone
Port Awanui—W. Kelly
Napier—R. B. Mathias
Dannevirke—S. Tansley
Waipawa—J. Eccleton
Wairoa—H. H. Carr
New Plymouth—W. A. D. Banks
Stratford—C. J. Hewlett
Wanganui—C. A. Barton
Hawera—A. Trimble
Marton—J. E. Patrick
Patea—M. O'Brien
Feilding—J. M. Rodgers
Greytown—H. D. Armour
Masterton—E. Rawson

Otaki—T. O'Rourke
Pahiatua—W. J. Reeve
Palmerston North—W. Matravers
Nelson—E. C. Kelling
Motueka—L. Read
Blenheim—J. Terry
Havelock—H. McArdle
Akaroa—D. Jackson
Amberley—M. Roche
Ashburton—T. W. Tayler
Culverden—A. S. Bird
Kaiapoi—A. G. Ashby
Kaikoura—J. P. Clarkson
Timaru—T. Howley
Fairlie—S. Kidd
Temuka—J. Gillespie
Waimate—W. Y. Purchase
Greymouth—B. Harper
Reefton—A. Askenbeck
Hokitika—J. C. Malfroy
Westport—E. D. Mosley
Oamaru—R. P. Ward
Balclutha—W. A. Matthews
Clyde—F. T. D. Jeffrey
Lawrence—A. M. Eyes
Milton—D. McRae
Naseby—F. W. Hart
Palmerston South—W. Hilliard
Queenstown—A. A. Mair
Riverton—J. M. Adam
Chatham Islands—R. W. Rayner

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Head Office.

Minister of Justice — Hon. James McGowan
Under-Secretary—F. Waldegrave
Chief Clerk—G. C. B. Jordan
Translator—G. H. Davies
Clerks—C. E. Matthews, G. F. Dixon, W. T. Gordon. Cadets—L. A. B. Teutenberg, G. H. A. Tanner

Crown Law Office.

Attorney-General—Hon. Albert Pitt
Solicitor-General — F. Fitchett, M.A., LL.D.
Assistant Law Officer—L. G. Reid
Acting Law Draftsman—W. Jolliffe
Private Secretary to Attorney-General—A. M. Smith
Clerk—E. Y. Redward
Cadet—J. Christie

Patent Office.

Registrar of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks—F. Waldegrave
Deputy Registrar—J. C. Lewis
Clerk—Mary Eyre
Cadet—J. T. Bishop

Judicial.

Supreme Court Judges.

Chief Justice—
Wellington—Sir R. Stout, K.C.M.G.
Judges—
Wellington — Theo. Cooper, F. R. Chapman
Auckland—W. B. Edwards
Christchurch—J. E. Denniston
Dunedin—J. S. Williams

District Court Judges.

Hamilton and Thames—C. C. Kettle
Wairarapa, Wanganui, New Plymouth, Stratford, Hawera, Palmerston North, Pahiatua, Nelson, Ashburton, Timaru, Oamaru, Queenstown, Naseby, Lawrence, Invercargill, Gore, Hokitika, Greymouth, Westport, Reefton, and Kumara—C. D. R. Ward (on leave); W. R. Haselden, Deputy

Registrars of the Supreme Court.

Auckland—R. E. G. Thomas
New Plymouth—T. Hutchison
Wanganui—R. L. Stanford
Palmerston North—A. D. Thomson
Napier—H. W. Brabant
Gisborne—W. A. Barton
Wellington—D. G. A. Cooper
Nelson—H. Eyre-Kenny
Blenheim—T. Scott Smith
Christchurch—A. R. Bloxam
Hokitika—R. J. Acheson
Dunedin—G. A. King
Invercargill—J. R. Colyer

Sheriffs.

Auckland—R. E. G. Thomas
Taranaki—W. A. D. Banks
Hawke's Bay—H. W. Brabant
Poverty Bay—W. A. Barton
Wellington—D. G. A. Cooper
Wairarapa—E. Rawson
Wanganui and Rangitikei—C. A. Barton
Nelson—W. Heaps
Westland North—E. D. Mosley
Central Westland—A. Askenbeck
Marlborough—J. Terry
Canterbury—A. R. Bloxam
Timaru—C. A. Wray

Westland—R. J. Acheson
Otago—G. A. King
Southland—J. R. Colyer

Crown Solicitors.

Auckland—Hon. J. A. Tole
New Plymouth—W. Kerr
Gisborne—J. W. Nolan
Napier—H. A. Cornford
Wellington—F. H. D. Bell
Wanganui—S. T. Fitzherbert
Palmerston North—H. S. Fitzherbert
Nelson—C. Y. Fell
Blenheim—R. McCallum
Christchurch—T. W. Stringer
Timaru—J. W. White
Dunedin—J. F. M. Fraser
Invercargill—T. M. Macdonald
Oamaru—A. G. Creagh

Crown Prosecutors (District Courts).

Hamilton and Thames—Hon. J. A. Tole
New Plymouth—W. Kerr
Stratford—W. Kerr
Hawera—E. L. Barton
Wanganui—S. T. Fitzherbert
Palmerston North—H. S. Fitzherbert
Pahiatua—W. Tosswill
Masterton—A. R. Bunny
Nelson—C. Y. Fell
Westport and Reefton—A. A. Wilson
Hokitika—J. Park
Greymouth—M. Hannan
Timaru—J. W. White
Oamaru—A. G. Creagh
Queenstown—Wesley Turton
Invercargill—T. M. Macdonald

Stipendiary Magistrates.

Auckland—C. C. Kettle
Waikato, &c.—H. W. Northcroft
Onehunga, &c.—R. W. Dyer*
Russell, &c.—R. S. Florance
Tauranga, &c.—J. M. Roberts*
Thames, &c.—R. S. Bush*
Gisborne, &c.—W. A. Barton
New Plymouth—T. Hutchison
Hawera, &c.—A. Turnbull
Wanganui, &c.—R. L. Stanford
Palmerston North, &c.—A. D. Thomson
Wellington, &c.—A. McArthur, M.A., LL.D.
Wairarapa, &c.—W. P. James
Napier, &c.—H. W. Brabant
Nelson, &c.—H. Eyre-Kenny*
Blenheim, &c.—T. Scott-Smith*
Christchurch, &c.—H. W. Bishop
Kaiapoi, &c.—V. G. Day
Timaru, &c.—C. A. Wray
Greymouth, Westport, &c.—W. G. K. Kenrick*
Hokitika, &c.—R. J. Acheson*
Dunedin, &c.—H. Y. Widdowson, C. C. Graham
Oamaru, &c.—J. Keddell*
Milton, &c.—G. Cruickshank*
Clyde, &c.—F. J. Burgess*
Naseby—J. McEnnis*
Invercargill, &c. — S. E. McCarthy,* W. G. Riddell*
Chatham Islands—Dr. H. W. Pigeon

Official Assignees in Bankruptcy.

Auckland—E. Gerard, J.P.
Wellington—J. Ashcroft, J.P.
Christchurch—G. L. Greenwood
Dunedin—C. C. Graham, S.M.

Clerks of District and Magistrates' Courts.

New Plymouth—W. A. D. Banks
Hawera—A. Trimble
Wanganui—C. A. Barton
Palmerston North—W. Matravers
Masterton—E. Rawson
Nelson—E. C. Kelling
Hokitika—J. C. Malfroy
Kumara—A. F. Bent
Greymouth—B. Harper
Westport—E. D. Mosley
Reefton—A. Askenbeck
Timaru—T. Howley
Ashburton—T. W. Tayler
Oamaru—R. P. Ward
Invercargill—J. R. Colyer
Queenstown—A. A. Mair
Lawrence—A. M. Eyes
Naseby—F. Hart

Receivers of Gold Revenue, Mining Registrars, and Clerks of Wardens' and Magistrates' Courts.

Thames—J. Jordan
Coromandel—J. McIndoe
Paeroa—H. R. Bush
Waihi—E. W. Cave
Tauranga—W. A. Thom
Whangarei—J. Fitzgerald
Havelock (Marlborough)—H. McArdle
Nelson—E. C. Kelling
Blenheim—John Terry
Motueka—L. Read
Collingwood—J. N. Nalder
Westport—E. D. Mosley
Charleston—E. Brophy
Reefton—A. Askenbeck
Ahaura—F. Bird, jun.

* Are also Wardens of Goldfields.

Greymouth—B. Harper
Kumara—A. F. Bent
Hokitika—J. C. Malfroy
Ashburton—T. W. Tayler
Naseby, &c.—F. Hart
Wyndham—D. Rogue
Clyde, Black's, and Alexandra—F. T. D. Jaffray
Cromwell—O. E. Bowling
Queenstown and Arrowtown—A. A. Mair
Kawarau—A. M. Eyes
Gore—M. Foley
Riverton—J. M. Adam

Clerks of Magistrates' Courts.

Auckland—H. H. G. Ralfe
Gisborne—G. J. Johnstone
Hamilton—W. Shanaghan
Napier—R. B. Mathias
Hastings—P. Skerrett
Wairoa—H. H. Carr
Stratford—C. J. Hewlett
Dannevirke—S. Tansley
Marton, &c.—J. E. Patrick
Feilding—J. M. Rodgers
Otaki—T. O'Rourke
Wellington—A. H. Holmes
Christchurch—W. Martin
Lyttelton—W. D. Wallace
Kaiapoi—A. G. Ashby
Waimate—W. Y. Purchase
Dunedin—W. G. P. O'Callaghan
Port Chalmers—R. H. Paterson

CORONERS.

Auckland, T. Gresham, E. Baker; Arrowtown, H. Graham; Coromandel, A. R. H. Swindley; Collingwood, E. Davidson; Dannevirke, T. L. Buick; Feilding, J. J. Bagnall; Hamilton, J. S. Bond; Hawera, C. E. Major; Kawhia, T. D. Hamilton; Marton, J. J. McDonald; Otahuhu, S. Luke; Otaki, W. H. Simcox; Paeroa, W. Forrest; Pahi, J. B. Ariell; Palmerston North, J. Mowlem; Port Albert, L. P. Becroft; Queenstown, L. Hotop; Raglan, W. H. Wallis; Midhirst, J. Mackay; Taihape, J. P. Aldridge; Takaka, A. Sinclair; Tapanui, W. Quin; Thames, A. Bruce; Tauranga, A. C. H. Tovey; Te Awamutu, J. B. Tensdale; Te Kopuru, T. Webb; Waihi, M. D. King; Waipawa, S. Johnson; Wellington, J. Ashcroft; Whangarei, J. M. Killen; Woodville, E. J. Gothard. All Stipendiary Magistrates are *ex officio* Coroners.

NATIVE LAND COURT.

Chief Judge—H. G. Seth Smith
Judges—H. W. Brabant, H. F. Edger, W. G. Mair, H. D. Johnson, J. M. Batham, J. Palmer
Registrars—Auckland, J. W. Browne; Gisborne, J. Brooking; Wellington, R. C. Sim

Commissioners of the Native Land Court.

R. S. Bush, A. Turnbull, C. C. Kettle, J. M. Roberts, H. W. Bishop, H. Eyre-Kenny, R. L. Stanford, T. Hutchison, G. Cruickshank, R. S. Florance: Sub-Commissioners—J. Brooking, W. A. Thom
Government Native Agent, Otorohanga—G. T. Wilkinson

VALIDATION COURT.

Chief Judge—H. G. Seth Smith
Judges—The Judges of the Native Land Court
Registrars—The Registrars of the Native Land Court

"MAORI LANDS ADMINISTRATION ACT, 1900."

Superintendent—P. Sheridan
Administrative Officer—P. Sheridan
Recorder—R. C. Sim

Presidents of Councils.

District of Tokerau—J. W. Browne
District of Maniapoto-Tuwharetoa—G. T. Wilkinson
District of Waikato—W. G. Mair
District of Waiareka—Jackson Palmer
District of Te Ikaroa—Gilbert Mair
District of Aotea—H. Dunbar Johnson

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

Inspector—Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Hume, N.Z.M.
Clerk—T. E. Richardson
Gaolers—Auckland, Francis Egerton Severne; Dunedin, John Henry Bratby; Hokitika, Thomas Rosson Pointon; Invercargill, Alexander Armstrong; Lyttelton, Matthew Michael Cleary; Napier, Michael Flannery; New Plymouth, Bartholomew Lloyd O'Brien; Wanganui, Robert T. N. Beasley; Wellington, Patrick Samuel Garvey; Waiotapu, Jeremiah Charles Scanlon; Hanmer Springs, Alexander

William Roberts; Dumgree, Edward Murphy, Waipa Valley, John William Brien

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POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Post Office.

Postmaster-General and Electric Telegraph Commissioner—Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G.
Secretary—W. Gray
Superintendent of Electric Lines—J. K. Logan
Assistant Secretary and Inspector—T. Rose
Controller of Money-orders and Savings-banks, and Accountant—G. Gray
Chief Clerk—D. Robertson
Assistant Controller of Money-orders and Savings-banks, and Assistant Accountant—W. R. Morris
Clerks, Secretary's Office—F. V. Waters (Second Clerk), H. Plimmer, J. C. Williamson, W. Crow, V. J. Brogan, T. Ward, H. D. Grocott, J. C. Redmond, A. T. Markmann, W. J. Gow, F. W. Furby, J. B. Jordan, S. Macalister, J. P. P. Clouston, W. J. Wilkie, W. H. Barnett, A. Donovan, C. T. Andrew
Mail Agents—W. Isbister, D. E. Lindsay
Clerks, Inspector's Branch—G. V. Hudson, J. Brennan, W. A. Tanner, F. S. Robins, S. M. Harrison, H. McGill, G. A. Maskew, J. L. M. Harkness
Clerks, Accountant's Branch—J. L. H. Ledger, H. A. R. Huggins, J. M. Tabuteau, W. Chegwidden, H. Cornwall, R. D. Kelly, J. H. Kibblewhite, J. J. Esson, D. A. Jenkins, H. N. McLeod, J. D. Avery, C. B. Harton, W. J. Drake, J. G. Roache, J. Coyle, F. E. Beamish, G. H. Harris, H. C. Milne, C. W. J. Panting, H. C. Hickson, P. D. Hoskins, W. R. Wakelin, F. Stewart, G. G. Rose, H. E. Combs, J. E. Hull, A. Marshall, G. F. W. Kröner, F. G. A. Eagles, C. G. Collins, T. M. Highet, J. C. A. Dudley, T. H. N. Beasley, W. I. Dawson, W. K. Frethey, J. Snell, W. Gilbert, T. A. Churches, C. H. Clinkard, J. M. Dale, H. A. Lamb, R. M. Porteous, D. Rutherford, A. H. Baskiville, W. A. Smith, R. H. Twose, E. White, C. Gamble, S. H. A. Levien, J. Madden, J. Alexander, P. Cutforth, A. Leeden, C. B. Burdekin, G. Foote, P. S. Carroll, J. A. Humphrey, J. G. Schmidt, C. L. Whitehead, E. J. L. Whiting, G. B. Williamson, J. W. Buchanan, W. M. Krebs, E. Bermingham, S. Brock, E. Harris, B. M. Kenny, V. Johnston, M. A. M. MacLeod, C. M. A. Smith, M. J. Mackellar, M. A. Asquith, E. E. Warren
Electrician—T. Buckley
Assistant Electrician—W. E. Chisholm
Mechanicians—R. Heinitz, F. Palmer
Storekeeper—J. Black
Assistant Storekeeper—C. B. Mann
Clerks in Store—C. Nicholls, T. Palmer, W. H. Carter, M. McGilvray, J. G. Howard, W. R. Aekins, J. L. Murphy, S. C. O. Cox

Chief Postmasters.

Auckland—D. Cumming
*Thames—H. W. Capper
*Gisborne—W. H. Renner
Napier—J. H. Sheath
*New Plymouth—F. D. Holdsworth
*Wanganui—D. Miller
Wellington—J. A. Hutton
*Blenheim—E. Northcroft
*Nelson—S. P. Stevens
*Westport—H. Logie
*Greymouth—G. W. Sampson
*Hokitika—D. St. George
Christchurch—J. F. McBeth
*Timaru—W. McHutcheson
*Oamaru—W. W. Beswick
Dunedin—J. W. Wilkin
*Invercargill—C. J. A. H. Tipping

Inspectors of Telegraphs.

Auckland—W. G. Meddings
Christchurch—J. W. Gannaway
Dunedin—J. Orchiston
Nelson—C. C. Robertson
Wellington—W. S. Furby

Assistant Inspectors of Post-offices.

P. Curtis (Northern District), W. J. Chaney (Central District), W. St. G. Douglas (Midland District), T. T. King (Southern District)

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* Combined post and telegraph offices.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Auckland—H. F. Seager
Napier—B. H. Keys
Wellington—H. W. Harrington
Christchurch—B. N. Martin
Dunedin—J. G. Ballard

BOARD OF APPEAL.

F. G. B. Waldegrave, Under-Secretary, Department of Justice (Chairman), nominated
J. K. Logan, Superintendent of Electric Lines, nominated
F. M. Scully, Representing Postal Branch, elected
W. F. Young, Representing Telegraph Branch, elected

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs—Hon. C. H. Mills
Secretary and Inspector of Customs—W. T. Glasgow
Chief Clerk—T. Larchin
Clerks, Customs—C. H. Manson, C. O. Trounson
Cadet—K. H. Smyth
Audit—H. W. Brewer, W. B. Montgomery, G. F. McKellar

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Auckland—A. Rose
Poverty Bay—W. J. Hawley
New Plymouth—J. H. Hempton
Napier—E. R. C. Bowen
Wellington—D. Johnston
Wanganui—A. Elliott
Nelson—R. Carter
Westport—H. J. Crowther
Greymouth—J. Howie
Hokitika—W. Rose
Lyttelton and Christchurch—J. Mills
Timaru—C. S. Nixon
Oamaru—T. M. Cullen
Dunedin—C. W. S. Chamberlain
Invercargill and Bluff Harbour—A. McDowell

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF PORTS, AND COASTWAITERS.

Thames—T. C. Bayldon, Coastwaiter
Russell—H. Stephenson, Coastwaiter
Tauranga—C. E. Nicholas, Officer in Charge
Whangaroa—A. G. Ratcliffe, Coastwaiter
Whangarei—J. Munro, Coastwaiter
Mangonui—H. G. Hunt, Officer in Charge
Hokianga—C. C. Courtenay, Coastwaiter
Kaipara—J. C. Smith, Officer in Charge
Waitara—J. Cameron, Coastwaiter
Patea—J. W. Glenny, Officer in Charge
Wairau—H. A. Jackman, Officer in Charge
Picton—T. W. Lococq, Officer in Charge
Chatham Islands—Dr. H. W. Pigeon, Officer in Charge

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Marine—Hon. W. Hall-Jones
Secretary—G. Allport
Clerks—J. J. D. Grix, W. Canton
Cadets—B. W. Millier, D. H. Butcher
Cadette—M. Fisher
Marine Engineer for the Colony—W. H. Hales
Nautical Adviser and Chief Examiner of Masters and Mates—H. S. Blackburne
Weather Reporter—R. A. Edwin, Com. R.N.
Superintendent of Mercantile Marine and Examiner of Masters and Mates, Auckland—W. D. Reid
Assistant—T. A. G. Atwood
Superintendent of Mercantile Marine and Examiner of Masters and Mates, Wellington—G. G. Smith
Superintendent of Mercantile Marine and Examiner of Masters and Mates, Lyttelton—J. A. H. Marciel
Superintendent of Mercantile Marine and Examiner of Masters and Mates, Dunedin—C. E. W. Fleming
Master of s.s. "Hinemoa"—J. Bollons
Master of s.s. "Tutanekai"—C. F. Post

INSPECTORS OF SEA-FISHERIES.

Wellington, Chief Inspector—L. F. Ayson
Russell—H. Stephenson
Whangarei—A. McDonnell
Wanganui—J. Fitzpatrick
Waiheke Island—J. P. Bennett
Auckland—H. C. Haywood
Palmerston North—M. D. Stagpoole
Foxton—J. Forster
Hokitika—J. Marks
Dunedin—J. McIntyre, T. J. Sullivan
Bluff—P. McGrath
Napier—C. H. Mellsop

HARBOURMASTERS.*

Collingwood—F. Stallard
Foxton—J. B. Hall
Hokianga—G. Martin
Kaipara—J. Christy Smith
Manukau—J. Neale
Motueka—H. L. Moffatt
Picton—T. Edwards
Port Robinson—J. Sinclair
Russell—H. Stephenson
Wairau—H. Fisk
Waitapu—S. Fittall

INSPECTION OF MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

Minister in Charge — Hon. W. Hall-Jones
Chief Inspector of Machinery, Principal Engineer Surveyor of Steamers, Principal Surveyor of Ships, and Chief Examiner of Engineers and Engine-drivers—R. Duncan, Head Office, Wellington
Chief Clerk—R. P. Milne
Clerks—W. D. Andrews, J. G. Macpherson, J. M. Healy, and J. Driscoll
Cadets—W. M. Egglestone, W. J. Craig
Inspectors of Machinery, Engineer Surveyors of Steamers and Surveyors of Ships, and Examiners of Engineers and Engine-drivers:—
Auckland — H. Wetherilt, W. R. Douglas, P. Grant
Napier—M. Sharp
Wanganui—S. Dalrymple
Wellington — A. Calvert, C. W. R. Suisted, W. Cullen
Nelson—N. D. Hood
Christchurch—P. J. Carman
Timaru—J. Williamson
Dunedin—A. Walker, A. Ramsay
Invercargill—A. W. Bethune
Board of Examiners of Stationary, Traction, Locomotive, and Winding Engine Drivers — Robert Duncan, Chief Inspector of Machinery, M.Inst.Nav.A., Chairman; John Hayes, F.S.G.C., Inspecting Engineer of Mines; P. S. Hay, M.A., M.Inst.C.E.; R. P. Milne, Secretary

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PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Government Printer, Stationery Office Manager, and Controller of Stamp Printing—John Mackay
Superintending Overseer—J. F. Rogers
Chief Clerk and Accountant—B. B. Allen
Clerk and Computer—N. B. K. Manley
Clerks — F. Barraud, J. W. Hall, R. Watts, A. Stace, W. Hutchings, A. Williams, G. Garnham, C. T. Williams
Cadet—P. C. Jordan
Cadette—I. L. Madden
Hansard Supervisor—M. F. Marks
Overseers—G. Tattle, W. P. McGirr
Overseer, Jobbing-room — W. A. G. Skinner
Night Foreman—D. Joslin
Readers—W. Fuller, H. S. Mountier, W. Sutherland, P. Riddick
Overseer, Machine-room—J. Phillips
Sub-overseer, Machine-room — John Burns
Overseer, Binding Branch—W. Franklin
Sub-overseer, Binding Branch — G. H. Broad
Forewoman, Binding Branch — Miss O'Malley
Stamp Printer—H. Hume
Overseer, Lithographic Branch—D. Ross
Chief Draughtsman—G. N. Sturtevant
Stereotyper and Electrotyper—W. J. Kirk
Engineer—T. R. Barrer

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Stamp Duties—Hon. James Carroll
Secretary for Stamps—C. A. St. G. Hickson
Chief Clerk—C. H. W. Dixon
Accountant—J. P. Murphy
Custodian and Issuer of Stamps—W. H. Shore
Clerks—V. Willeston, J. Murray
Chief Stamper—A. A. Somerville
Cadette—C. McIntosh
Cadet—R. Wakelin

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS OF STAMPS.

Auckland—E. Bamford
Gisborne—R. N. Jones
Taranaki—T. Hutchison
Hawke's Bay—Thos. Hall
Wellington—C. A. St. G. Hickson
Wanganui—D. Miller
Nelson—W. W. de Castro
Marlborough—F. Broughton
Canterbury—P. G. Withers
Timaru—W. McHutchison
Otago—P. C. Corliss
Southland—C. E. Naloer
Westland—R. J. Acheson

* The more important harbours are controlled by local Boards, not by the Marine Department.

LAND TRANSFER DEPARTMENT AND DEEDS REGISTRY.

Registrar-General of Land and Deeds—J. M. Batham
Secretary, Land and Deeds—C. A. St. G. Hickson

District Land Registrars and Registrars of Deeds.

Auckland—E. Bamford
Taranaki—T. Hutchison
Wellington—J. M. Batham
Hawke's Bay—Thomas Hall
Poverty Bay—R. N. Jones
Nelson—H. Eyre Kenny
Marlborough—T. Scott-Smith
Canterbury—G. G. Bridges
Otago—W. Wyinks
Southland—C. E. Nalder
Westland—R. J. Acheson

Examiners of Titles.

Auckland—E. Bamford
Taranaki—T. Hutchison
Wellington—H. Howorth
Hawke's Bay—Thomas Hall
Poverty Bay—R. N. Jones
Nelson—H. Eyre Kenny
Marlborough—T. Scott-Smith
Canterbury—G. G. Bridges
Otago—W. Wyinks
Southland—C. E. Nalder
Westland—R. J. Acheson

Registrar of Companies.

C. A. St. G. Hickson

Registrars of Building Societies, Industrial and Provident Societies, and Assistant Registrars of Companies.

Auckland—E. Bamford
Poverty Bay—R. N. Jones
Taranaki—T. Hutchison
Hawke's Bay—Thomas Hall
Wellington—C. H. W. Dixon
Nelson—W. W. de Castro
Marlborough—F. Broughton
Canterbury—P. G. Withers
Otago—P. C. Corliss
Southland—C. E. Nalder
Westland—R. J. Acheson

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Education (administering also Native schools, industrial schools, and the institution for deaf-mutes)—Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C.
Secretary for Education and Inspector-General of Schools—George Hogben, M.A.
Assistant Secretary—Sir E. O. Gibbes, Bart.
Chief Clerk—F. K. de Castro
Clerks—R. H. Pope, F. L. Severne, F. D. Thomson, B.A., H. J. Barrett, T. G. Gilbert, J. Beck, I. Davey, I. Robertson, M.A.
Cadets—M. G. D. Grant, J. F. Cooper, F. W. Millar, A. J. H. Benge, J. Turner, K. McKenzie, H. V. Croxton, I. Johnstone, D. Watson, J. A. Orr, J. R. McClune, J. G. Jordon
Temporary Clerks—B. Stocker, M.A., H. J. Bathgate, G. G. Knight, C. G. Rees, T. McInerney, H. L. J. Machu
Inspector of Native Schools — W. W. Bird, M.A.
Inspectors of Technical Instruction—M. H. Browne, E. C. Isaac
Assistant Inspectors of Industrial Schools—R. H. Pope (also clerk), T. A. Walker, Miss J. Stewart (also Visiting Officer to "Inmates" at Service, &c.)
Visiting Officers to "Inmates" of Industrial Schools at Service, &c.—E. G. Hyde, Miss J. Stewart, Mrs. A. Young, Mrs. C. F. Scale
Officer in charge of Public School Cadets—Lieut.-Colonel L. W. Loveday

Education Boards, with Names of Secretaries.

Auckland—V. E. Rice
Taranaki—P. S. Whitcombe
Wanganui—W. J. Carson
Wellington—G. L. Stewart
Hawke's Bay—G. T. Fannin
Marlborough—J. Smith
Nelson—S. Ellis
Grey—H. Smith, B.A.
Westland—A. J. Morton, B.A.
Canterbury North—H. C. Lane
Canterbury South—A. Bell, M.A.
Otago—P. G. Pryde
Southland—J. Neill

Secretaries to School Commissioners.

Auckland—H. N. Garland
Taranaki—F. P. Corkill
Wellington—J. H. N. Wardrop
Hawke's Bay—E. P. A. Platford
Marlborough—J. Smith
Nelson—A. T. Jones
Westland—A. J. Morton

Canterbury—H. H. Pitman
Otago—C. Macandrew

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Government Schools.

Auckland Industrial School—Miss S. E. Jackson, Manager
Wellington Receiving Home—Mrs. E. S. Dick, Manager
Burnham Industrial School (Canterbury)—T. Archey, Manager
Te Oranga Home (Canterbury)—Mrs. E. T. Branting, Manager
Christchurch Receiving Home—Miss A. B. Cox, Manager
Caversham Industrial School (Otago)—G. M. Burlinson, Manager
Official Correspondent for Boarded-out Children, Otago—Miss J. Sievwright

Private Schools.

St. Mary's Industrial School, Auckland—Rev. G. H. Gillan, Manager
St. Joseph's Industrial School, Wellington—Rev. W. J. Lewis, Manager
St. Mary's Industrial School, Nelson—Rev. George Mahony, Manager
St. Vincent de Paul's Industrial School, Dunedin—Right Rev. M. Verdon, Manager

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, SUMNER.

Director—G. van Asch

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Inspector—Duncan MacGregor, M.A., M.B., C.M.*
Assistant Inspectors†—J. F. S. Hay, M.B., C.M., and Mrs. Grace Neill
Medical Superintendent, Auckland Asylum—R. M. Beattie, M.B.
Medical Superintendent, Christchurch Asylum—W. Baxter Gow, M.D.
Medical Superintendent, Porirua Asylum—Gray Hassell, M.D.
Medical Superintendent (Acting), Wellington Asylum—A. Crosby, M.R.C.S.
Medical Superintendent, Seacliff Asylum—F. Truby King, M.B.
Superintendent, Hokitika Asylum—John Downey; Medical Officer, H. Macandrew, M.B.
Superintendent, Nelson Asylum—George Chapman; Medical Officer, W. J. Mackay, M.D.
Ashburn Hall, Waikari (private asylum)—Proprietors, Dr. E. W. Alexander and Executor of James Hume; Medical Officer, E. H. Alexander, M.B., C.M.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

Minister of Labour—Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C.
Wellington—
Secretary for Labour, Chief Inspector of Factories, and Registrar of Industrial Unions—E. Tregear
Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and Deputy Registrar of Industrial Unions—James Mackay
Clerks—F. Rowley, J. W. Collins, W. J. McKeown, W. J. Jamieson, A. J. Isherwood, and W. Linklater
Shorthand-writer and Typiste—R. Ritson
Cadet—Thomas McIntosh

Inspectors of Factories.

Wellington—J. B. Lindsay, C. E. Aldridge, M. S. Hawthorne
Auckland—H. Ferguson, E. A. Le Cren
Cadet—W. E. Shanahan
Napier—W. J. Blake
Wanganui—W. H. McQuarters
Palmerston North—H. H. Knowles
Nelson—S. Tyson
Greymouth—J. Isdell
Christchurch—J. Shanaghan, W. H. Hagger. Clerk—G. H. Wood
Ashburton—R. S. Bean
Timaru—P. Keddie
Oamaru—T. O'Grady
Dunedin—J. Lomas, P. Hally. Clerk—J. Maxwell
Invercargill—L. D. Brewett
And 160 local Inspectors.
(There are also 200 Bureau Agents in different parts of the colony.)

MINES DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF OFFICE.

Minister of Mines—Hon. James McGowan
Under-Secretary for Mines—H. J. H. Elliott
Inspecting Engineer—John Hayes

* Also holds appointment of Inspector of Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.
† Also Assistant Inspectors of Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.

Chief Clerk—T. H. Hamer
Clerk—H. E Radcliffe
Analyst—J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S.
Assistant—W. Donovan
Geologists—Alexander McKay, F.G.S., and J. Mackintosh Bell, Ph.D., F.R.G.S.
Draughtsman—C. H. Pierard
Shorthand-writer—J. T. Watkins
Cadet—T. H. Sherwood

INSPECTORS OF MINES.

Thames and Auckland Districts—James Coutts; Waihi—Assistant Inspector, Thomas Ryan: Canterbury, Dunedin, and Southland Districts—E. R. Green; Assistant Inspector, Robert McIntosh; Cadet, H. Paton: West Coast Districts—R. Tennent; Assistant Inspector—A. H. Richards. Cadet—C. M. Wilson

MINING BUREAU.

Secretary—P. Galvin

MANAGERS OF WATER-RACES.

Waimea-Kumara—A. Aitken
Mount Ida—R. Murray

SCHOOLS OF MINES.

Lecturers and Instructors: Thames—O. G. Adams; Assistant, A. H. V. Morgan, M.A.: Reefton—J. Henderson: Coromandel—D. V. Allen: Waihi—P. G. Morgan, M.A: Karangahake—R. B. McDuff

BOARD OF EXAMINERS UNDER "THE COAL-MINES ACT, 1891."

The Surveyor-General; the Inspecting Engineer of Mines; the Chief Inspector of Machinery, Wellington; James Bishop; Jonathan Dixon; and H. A. Gordon

BOARD OF EXAMINERS UNDER "THE MINING ACT, 1898."

Same official members as above Board, excepting the Chief Inspector of Machinery, Wellington, with the following private members: H. A. Gordon, F.G.S., Auckland; Thomas Aitken Dunlop, Thames; Benjamin Sutherland, Reefton; and H. P. Hornibrook, Waiomo

The Surveyor-General is Chairman of both Boards, and Mr. T. H. Hamer is the Secretary

STATE COAL-MINES.

Head Office—Greymouth.

Manager—James Bishop
Accountant—L. H. Eilers
Agent, Westport—H. Crowther
Managing Agent, Wellington—Alex. MacDougall

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Minister in Charge—Hon. T. Y. Duncan

HEAD OFFICE.

Secretary of Agriculture and Chief Inspector of Stock—J. D. Ritchie
Chief Clerk—R. Evatt
Clerk in charge of Correspondence Branch—F. S. Pope
Clerk in charge of Accounts Branch—J. E. D. Spicer
Clerks—Correspondence Branch: F. C. Hjorring, R. W. Atkinson, D. Sinclair, T. D. H. Hall, J. R. F. Cameron. Accounts Branch: E. Fitzgibbon, F. C. Matthews, A. E. Rowden, S. T. K. Sharp, A. McTaggart, W. A. Pye

VETERINARY DIVISION.

Pathologist and Chief Veterinarian—J. A. Gilruth, M.R.C.V.S.
Assistant Chief Veterinarian—C. J. Reakes, M.R.C.V.S.
Laboratory Assistant—G. H. Barker
Clerks—H. E. Carey, D. L. Luxford, C. Aston, A. Ironside
Veterinarians (Ms.R.C.V.S.)—J. Lyons, Auckland; C. R. Neale, Gisborne; A. R. Young, New Plymouth; W. Stapley, M.D., Palmerston North; J. G. Clayton, Wellington; J. Kerrigan, Dunedin
Veterinarians and Meat Inspectors (Ms.R.C.V.S.)—W. H. Hawthorn, Auckland; D. H. Rait, Hastings; V. A. Banks, Wanganui; P. M. Edgar, Aramoho; F. Glover, Waitara; D. Spilman, Petone; W. C. Quinnell, Ngahauranga; A. W. Barnes, Nelson: A. Crabb, Christchurch; J. R. Charlton, Belfast; F. C. Robertson, Ashburton; T. G. Lilico, Timaru; W. T. Sabin, Pareora; T. Cunningham, Oamaru; W. D. Snowball, Dunedin; D. Machattie, Invercargill
Veterinarians and Meat Inspectors—H. Marsack (Ont.), Auckland; H. S. S. Kyle (Melb.), Invercargill

Meat Inspectors—J. Jarman, Thames; F. Beattie, Paeroa; B. Ferguson, Napier; C. J. Stone, New Plymouth; E. T. B. Worthy, Hawera; T. J. Reakes, Stratford; G. W. Mitchell, Feilding; C. J. Barron, Blenheim; B. Thomson, Lyttelton; F. Stewart, Gore

Assistant Meat Inspectors—W. A. P. Sutton, Auckland; W. C. Moore, Napier; W. T. Wynyard, Gisborne; S. T. Evatt, Tomoana; W. H. Rodney, Longburn; J. Preston, Patea; G. B. Williams, Petone; J. Millea, Picton; H. W. Binney, Christchurch; A. D. Gillies, Islington; T. Anderson, Belfast, A. M. R. Mills, Smithfield; George Ford, Dunedin; G. Thomson, Mataura; J. C. Mackley, W. S. Carswell, Invercargill

Dairy Division.

Dairy Commissioner—J. A. Kinsella

Clerk—R. W. Wilkinson

Dairy Instructors—D. Cuddie, W. M. Singleton, A. G. Shirley, J. Pedersen, and W. Grant

Dairy-produce Graders—E. Townshend, Auckland; J. Johnston and L. Hansen, New Plymouth; W. Wright, Patea; D. Dickie and E. A. Dowden, Wellington; A. A. Thornton, Lyttelton and Port Chalmers.

Clerks to Dairy-produce Graders—J. Fleming, New Plymouth; R. F. Crosbie, Lyttelton; J. Hutton, Dunedin

Biological and Horticultural Division.

Biologist—T. W. Kirk, F.L.S.

Assistant Biologist—A. H. Cockayne

Fruit-preserving Expert—W. Jaques

Bee Expert—I. Hopkins

Clerks—J. H. Kingdon, B. Clarry

Assistant Entomologist—Auckland, Captain T. Broun, F.E.S.

Pomologists—North Island, W. J. Palmer, A. Boucher, A. G. Simms; South Island, J. C. Blackmore

Fruit Inspectors—Auckland, Captain T. Broun, F.E.S., George Harnett; Wellington, H. Palethorpe; Christchurch, A. C. Smale, Dunedin, A. F. Cargill

Orchard Inspectors—A. T. Potter, North Island; E. Rabbits, South Island

Viticultural Division.

Viticultural Expert—R. Bragato

Poultry Division.

Chief Poultry Expert—D. D. Hyde

Assistant Poultry Expert—F. Brown

Poultry Graders—Auckland, R. W. Pounsford; Wellington, T. F. Leihy; Christchurch, S. Newton; Dunedin, T. Burke

Poultry-station Managers—Ruakura, C. Cussen; Momohaki, G. Evatt; Burnham, J. Rose; Milton, A. Carr

Fibre Division.

Chief Fibre Expert—C. J. Fulton

Hemp Graders—Auckland, W. H. O. Johnston: Wellington, W. H. Middlemiss, W. H. Ferris, W. G. C. Reid; Bluff, W. J. Shea

Clerk, Wellington—H. Wynn-Williams

Manure-sterilising Division.

Inspectors of Manure-sterilising—Sydney, F. G. Laurie; Calcutta, R. L. Ward

Chemical Division.

Chief Chemist—B. C. Aston, F.C.S.

Laboratory Assistants—E. W. Ludwig, V. R. Packham

Statistical Division.

Compiler of Statistics—E. B. Burdekin

Clerk—A. C. Philpott

Experimental Farms.

Overseers—Bickerstaffe, H. Winser; Waerenga, N. Kensington; Ruakura, M. Mulcahy; Arataki (Hawke's Bay), S. F. Anderson; Weraroa, G. Ross; Momohaki, F. Gillanders

Live-stock Quarantine Stations.

Caretakers—Auckland, Thomas Hill; Wellington, J. P. Ross; Lyttelton, W. J. Thomas

Inspectors of Stock.

Auckland District—Auckland, *E. Clifton (in charge of district); Ohaeawai, D. A. Graham; Whangarei, *J. T. Stone; Auckland, F. H. Brittain, R. Hull; Hamilton, *D. Ross; Kihikihi, J. Kerr; Tauranga, A. H. Burkill

Hawke's Bay District—Napier, *W. Miller (in charge of district); Gisborne, *C. Thomson and D. Fleming; Wairoa, *T. C. Webb; Hastings, F. G. Wayne; Woodville, J. Harvey

Wairarapa District—Masterton, *G. H. Jenkinson (in charge of district); Carterton, V. A. Huddleston

Wellington District — Wellington, *A Mills, J. Drummond (port)

Manawatu District—Palmerston North, *J. Duncan

West Coast (North Island) District—Wanganui, *A. K. Blundell (in charge of district); Feilding, J. C. Miller; Hunterville, W. R. Rutherfurd; Wanganui, D. Munro; Hawera, *J. W. Deem; Stratford, J. Budge; New Plymouth, R. Rowan

Marlborough, Nelson, and West Coast District — Nelson, T. A. Fraser (in charge of district), *A. T. P. Hubbard; Blenheim, *J. Moore; Hokitika, *C. C. Empson

Canterbury District—Christchurch, *H. T. G. Turner (in charge of district); Rotherham, *J. Munro; Rangiora, C. A. Cunningham; Lincoln, J. G. Scott; Ashburton, B Fullarton; Timaru, J. C. Huddleston; Fairlie, F. Mackenzie

Otago District — Dunedin, J. L. Bruce (in charge of district), *J. E. Thomson (port), R. Fountain; Kurow, W. Wills; Oamaru, *A. Ironside; Palmerston, H. Hill; Mosgiel, R. I. Gossage; Naseby, C. Shaw; Clyde, *S. M. Taylor; Lawrence, *G. McLeod; Tapanui, T. Gillespie; Balclutha, T. Gilmour; Gore, W. Dalgliesh; Invercargill, *R. Wright; Bluff, J. W. Raymond (port); Queenstown, T. N. Baxter

Clerks — Auckland, W. C. Robinson; Hamilton, D. Edwards; Napier, A. Callcott, W. McN. Miller; Masterton, R. J. Harcombe; Wellington, V. A. Mills; Palmerston North, W. Nettlefold; Wanganui, D. Bell, H. R. Seddon; Nelson, G. J. Ward; Blenheim, J. Campbell; Christchurch, J. Longton; Timaru, W. Pogson; Dunedin, — Bruce; Invercargill, J. W. Bell, R. L. Johnston

Registrars of Brands.

Auckland—W. C. Robinson; Wanganui, D. Bell

(The Inspectors of Stock marked * are also Registrars of Brands.)

Inspectors under Slaughtering Act.

The Inspectors of Stock are Inspectors under the Slaughtering Act.

Inspectors of Dairies.

Auckland, G. M. Williamson; Thames, J. Jarman; Paeroa, F. Beattie; Napier, J. G. Parker; New Plymouth, C. J. Stone; Stratford, T. J. Reakes; Hawera, E. T. B. Worthy; Feilding, G. W. Mitchell; Wellington, J. Drummond; Lyttelton, B. Thomson; Christchurch, A. Macpherson; Blenheim, C. J. Barron; Dunedin, W. R. Brown; Gore, F. Stewart

(The Inspectors of Stock are also Inspectors of Dairies.)

Inspectors of Noxious Weeds.

Otahuhu, A. Dickson; Hamilton, E. Seddon; Napier, J. G. Parker; Waitara, J. M. Hignett; Stratford, F. Arden; Hawera, A. P. Smith; Hunterville, R. Crockett; Dunedin, W. R. Brown; Invercargill, M. O'Meara

(The Inspectors of Stock are also Inspectors of Noxious Weeds.)

Inspectors under Rabbit Nuisance Act.

The Inspectors of Stock are Inspectors under the Rabbit Nuisance Act.

Rabbit Agents—Ngaruawahia, B. Bayly; Cambridge, R. Alexander; Kihikihi, J. Case; Pahiatua, T. Bacon; Masterton, J. Halligan; Taueru, H. Munro; Alfredton, H. S. Ussher; Martinborough, A. C. Hackworth; Johnsonville, W. Ross; Levin, W. S. Goodall; Blenheim, G. Gee; Kaikoura, F. W. Sutton; Mount Somers, C. Branigan; Fairlie, W. Johnston; Timaru, D. Elliott; Waimate, E. F. Sullivan; Hanmer, C. S Neville; Kurow, M. McLeod; Maheno, F. Urquhart; Inch Valley, A. Hughes; Waikouaiti, J. C. Robinson; Taieri, H. McLeod; Otago Peninsula, A. Munro; Sutton, R Irving; Waipiata, B. Grant; Clyde, A. Clarke; Roxburgh, J. G. Johnston; Lawrence, C. Watson and E. Fowler; Pembroke, H. A. Munro; Owaka, F. W. Blair; Balclutha, C. S. Dalgleish; Tapanui, A. C. Clapcott; Gore, T. P. Short; Lumsden, W M. Munro; Wyndham D. McLeod; Invercargill, J. McKellar; Riverton, J. R. Whyborn; Queenstown, S. Firth

RAILWAYS DEPARTMENT.

Minister for Railways—Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G.

Head Office.

General Manager—T. Ronayne
Chief Clerk—R. W. McVilly
Clerks—E. J. Andrews, B. M. Wilson, W. S. Ridler, J. L. Day, J. O. Duff, J. Hislop, J. E. Widdop, W. H. Gifford, J. V. Fogo, D. MacKellar, J. Thomson, W. A. Wellings, P. J. McGovern, W. P. Miller, H. Gerard, C. T. Reehal, F. C. Fraser, A. J. Levick, W. H. Rennie, R. W. Warren, R. H. Cate, W. R. Gibson
Audit Inspectors—D. Munro, R. Hislop, I. Faris, H. Williams
Railway Accountant—H. Davidson
Clerks—J. H. Davies, S. P. Curtis, G. G. Wilson, J. McLean, E. Davy, A. Morris, C. Batten, J. Firth, W. B. Fisher, E. J. Fleming, H. H. Leopard, R. J. Loe, W. Bourke, T. Pattle, F. W. Lash, A. H. Hunt, H. D. Smith, W. E. Ahern, F. K Porteous, A. D. C. Gosman, T. A. O'Connor, A. E. Wilson, C. C. Felton, J. W. Dayman, W. H. Simmons, J. B. Gauntlett, P. J. Wright, A. T. Parkes, H. J. Heath, T. H. Jones

Stores Branch.

Stores Manager—G. Felton
Stores Audit Inspector—F. J. Dawes
Clerks—M. C. Rowe, G. H. Norie, S. Alpe, H. W. Barbor, A. E. Boyes, W. G. Wray, R. P. Bray, L. G. Porter, S. S. Millington, J. Kerr, J. L. Leydon, A. D. Lincoln, J. Brabiner, J. Hayes, V. C. Hardie, G. D. Pattle, W. P. McCormick, J. P. Harris, T. Fitzgerald

Traffic Branch.

Chief Traffic Manager—H. Buxton
Relieving District Traffic Manager—H. Baxter
Clerks—J. E. Armstrong, G. A. C. Robieson, J. D. Nash
Traffic Superintendents—Wellington, T. Arthur; Dunedin, A. Grant
District Managers—Whangarei, E. E. Gillon; Auckland, T. W. Waite; Wanganui, W. Stringleman; Westland, J. Ashley; Christchurch, S. F. Whitcombe; Invercargill, C. A. Piper
Stationmasters in Charge—Kawakawa, A. M. Arthur; Kaihu, R. B. Peat; Gisborne, G. G. Wellsted; Westport, T. Hay-Mackenzie; Nelson, E. G. Wilson; Picton, T. S. Edwards

Maintenance Branch.

Chief Engineer for Working Railways—J. Coom, M.Inst.C.E.
Inspecting Engineer—J. Burnett, M.Inst. C.E.
Signal Engineer—H.J.Wynne, A.M.Inst. C.E.
Railway Land Officer—J. T. Ford
Inspector of Bridge Construction—A. H. Alabaster
Electrician—J. T. Fahy, A.M.I.E.E.
Electric Mechanician—T. Hendry
Office Engineer—G. A. Troup
Draughtsmen—J. Besant, C. T. Jeffreys, W. R. B. Bagge, Ad. Howitt, A. L. Baumgart, A. S. Henderson, W. W. Fry, A. S. Wansbrough, F. N. Mansfield
Clerks—W. P. Hicks, W. A. Mirams, H. Jessup, T. H. Wilson, E. S. Kelly, H. W. Rowden, J. M. Robb, F. J. Rowden, E. D. Richards, W. B. O'Brien, G. P. Parrell, T. Trezise, H. McAlister, F. T. A. Williams, F. McGovern, V. W. W. Venimore, O. Foreman, C. S. Nelson, R. Greig, C. A. S. Bies
District Engineers—Auckland, C. H. Biss; Wanganui, D. T. McIntosh; Wellington, F. J. Jones; Westport and Westland, F. C. Widdop; Christchurch, H. Macandrew; Dunedin, F. W. MacLean; Invercargill, A. J. McCredie
Resident Engineer—Petone, A. C. Koch

Locomotive Branch.

Chief Mechanical Engineer—A. L. Beattie
Clerks—J. P. Kelly, R. Aekins, D. D. Weir, J. Rumgay, B. A. Marris, J. Worthington, C. H. Virtue, H. McKeowen, C. L. Pettit, J. M. Porteous, J. P. McKeowen, N. E. White, J. Linehan, L. G. Armstrong, J. R. Robertson, A. A. B. Boult, J. M. Hemingway, P. Burge, P. E. Cleary
Chief Draughtsman—R. Pye-Smith
Draughtsmen—G. Wilson, A. Smellie, C. G. G. Berry
Boiler Inspector—J. W. Nichols
Locomotive Engineers—Auckland, A. V. Macdonald; Wellington-Napier-New Plymouth, G. A. Pearson; Hurunui-

Bluff, H. H. Jackson; Westport and Westland, G. E. Richardson. Relieving, F. T. Murison
Brake Engineer—J. H. Fox
Loco. Inspector—E. L. W. Haskins

BOARD OF APPEAL.

North Island.

H. Eyre Kenny, Stipendiary Magistrate, Chairman, appointed by the Governor
W. Bowles, Traffic Clerk, Wellington, elected
W. T. Wilson, Engineman, elected
M. J. Mack, Guard, elected
W. Morrison, Ganger, elected
W. G. D. Evans, Turner, Petone, elected

Middle Island.

C. D. R. Ward, District Judge, Chairman, appointed by the Governor
J. Gray, Traffic Inspector, Christchurch, elected
A. Williams, Guard, Invercargill, elected
J. Robertson, Engine nan, Invercargill, elected
J. H. Jones, Turner, Addington, elected
T. Hall, Ganger, Dunedin, elected

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

HEAD OFFICE.

Minister for Public Works—Hon. W. Hall-Jones
Under-Secretary—H. J. H. Blow
Engineer-in-Chief—W. H. Hales
Superintending Engineer—P. S. Hay, M.A., M.Inst.C.E.
Inspecting Engineer—R. W. Holmes, M.Inst.C.E.
Architect—J. Campbell
Chief Clerk—W. D. Dumbell
Accountant—G. J. Clapham
Land-purchase Officer—H. Thompson
Record Clerk—H. W. H. Millais
Clerks—G. C. Schmidt, P. S. Waldie, E. Bold, A. Biddell, A. H. Kimbell, N. Jacobs, C. E. Crawford, W. McNamara, H. F. Curtis, A. Sampson, T. H. Hanna, J. J. Bennett, A. L. Goldfinch, L. White, K. Webb, E. Twohill
Chief Draughtsman—W. G. Rutherford
Draughtsmen—E. Jackson, C. A. Lawrence, W. Withers, L. L. Richards, W. G. C. Swan, J. H. Price, A. E. King, R. G. Applegarth, A. F. Macrae, T. S. Lambert, S. W. May-Somerville, A. T. Ford, G. V. Venning, R. Walker, H. C. North
Head Storekeeper—J. C. Fulton
Storekeeper—E. Kidd
Engineering Cadets—T. M. Ball, W. G. Pearce
Clerical Cadet—W. S. King
Clerical Cadettes—W. L. J. Mellsop, G. F. Edenborough

DISTRICT OFFICES.

District Engineers—Auckland, C. R. Vickerman; Dunedin, E. R. Ussher, M.Inst.C.E.
Resident Engineers—Taihape, G. L. Cook, M.Inst.C.E.; Piriaka, J. D. Louch, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.; Paeroa, J. J. Hay, M.A.; Nelson, W. A. Shain; Westport, R. A. Young, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.; Greymouth, J. Thomson, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.; Springfield, J. A. Wilson, M.Inst.C.E.
Assistant Engineers—S. J. Harding, J. H. Dobson, F. M. Hewson, J. Hannah, J. H. Lewis, G. C. McGlashan, C. E. Armstrong, F. W. Furkert, W. Widdowson, H. Dickson, J. W. E. McEnnis, A. Ross, J. V. Haskell, J. Meenan, A. Stewart, W. P. Moynihan, W. Sherratt, C. J. McKenzie, F. P. Bartley, J. J. Wilson, F. S. Dyson, J. Wood, H. Vickerman, B.Sc.
Engineering Cadets—L. B. Campbell, W. E. Fitzgerald, J. McNair, J. Norris, P. McNab, P. Keller, F. C. Hay, H. H. Sharp, T. M. Crawford, H. T. Thompson, R. Park, H. Patterson, W. Hall-Jones, jun., A. J. Baker
Draughtsmen—C. Wood, P. F. M. Burrows, J. Baird, W. H. Hislop, T. J. McCosker, J. J. Fraser, H. C. W. Wrigg, J. B. Robertson, W. J. C. Slane
Clerks—W. Black, C. T. Rushbrook, A. R. Stone, J. H. Denton, A. J. Sutcliffe, E. Waddell, J. B. Borton, P. P. Giesen, F. E. Banks, H. Grave, G. T. Grace, E. G. Beale, J. A. White, C. A. Alabone, E. J. Edwards, L. M. Shera, S. A. Holland, L. W. Parsons, W. A. Bowie, A. D. Park, H. M. O'Donnell, H. Colvin, W. Sotheran
Storekeepers—T. Douglas, S. J. Moncrieff
Clerical Cadette—E. J. Colquhoun

DEPARTMENT OF ROADS.

Head Office.

Minister in Charge — Hon. W. Hall-Jones

Chief Engineer of Roads—C. W. Hursthouse

Chief Clerk—W. S. Short (solicitor)

Chief Accountant—H. J. Knowles

Assistant Accountant—J. R. Smyth

Clerks—H. Arthur, J. O. Anson, E. H. Baker, W. Barclay, F. Blake, C. E. Bennett, J. Connell, A. W. Innes, F. Mueller, J. B. Poynter, N. J. Ryan

Cadettes—R. B. Orr, O. Ellison

Cadets—J. W. Black, J. D. Brosnan, R. F. Madden, G. H. Murray, J. M. Tudhope, H. Watkinson

District Officers.

District Road Engineers—Auckland, A. B. Wright; Te Kuiti, T. Burd; Rotorua, A. C. Turner; Hawke's Bay, D. N. McMillan; Taranaki, G. T. Murray; Wanganui, R. H. Reaney; Wellington, G. F. Robinson; Marlborough, C. H. Williams; Canterbury, F. B. Wither; Otago, W. D. R. McCurdie; Southland, J. H. Treseder

Assistant Road Engineers — Auckland, A. H. Vickerman; Rotorua, C. B. Turner, E. M. Donaldson; Te Kuiti, A. Julian, A. L. Sealy; Wellington, T. Carroll

District Accountants—Auckland, G. A. Kallender; Wellington, R. Howe

Clerks — Auckland, H. J. Kallender; Rotorua, W. J. Wiggs; Te Kuiti, F. H. Sims; Hawke's Bay, P. S. Foley; Taranaki, J. Clarke, C. W. Richards; Wanganui, F. Manson, W. Merson, J. R. Cade; Wellington, P. J. Moran, S. d'A. Grut, T. C. Duncan; Nelson, J. A. Hay; Marlborough, F. H. Ibbetson; Canterbury, P. W. Willson; Otago, W. H. Trimble, R. W. Gill; Southland, M. J. Aitkin

Cadets — Auckland, M. H. Hampson; Rotorua, C. W. Carver; Wanganui, H. A. Joyce; Southland, F. K. Wilkie

Draughtsmen—Auckland, R. C Anderson; Rotorua, F. I. Ellis; Te Kuiti, J. T. V. Kirby; Hawke's Bay, P. S. Reaney, W. H. Gilmour; Wellington, G. R. Ibbetson

Road Inspectors — Auckland, G. G. Menzies, R. J. Baff, R. R. Menzies, R. Hill, H. H. Thompson, S. R. James, J. Higgins; Rotorua, J. A. Brownlie; Hawke's Bay, T. H. Strauchon, P. Gallagher, D. G. Robertson; Taranaki, R. Barron, H. C. Strombom, E. Julian, R. D. Tosswill; Wanganui, A. L. Soufflot, R. S. Summers, G. Sutherland, W. Waters; Wellington, W. Nathan, B. Wolff, J. C. Scott, C. Hardinge, G. T. Whittaker; Nelson, J. F. Rasmussen, J. Brough; Westland, W. Adair; Canterbury, R H. Young, U. Hurrell; Otago, H. C. Sutton, J. Kelly; Southland, B. Marr, W. Y. Millar

Bridge Inspector — Te Kuiti, M. W. Forsyth

Overseers — Rotorua, W. Fairley; Te Kuiti, W. J. Worthington, W. Bond, J. Williamson; Hawke's Bay, J. Allison, A. W. Horne, J. McLeod; Taranaki, W. Rigg; Wanganui, J. A. Rutherford, E. A. Vine, J. Corlett, E. Gould; Wellington, W. Boyden; Nelson, M. Green; Marlborough, T. James, D. Watson; Westland, W. L. Fleming, P. Purcell; Otago, P. Fitzpatrick

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Minister of Defence—The Right Hon. Richard John Seddon, P.C.

Private Secretaries — Captain Richard John Spotswood Seddon, N.Z.M.; Thomas Hamilton Hamer

Acting Under-Secretary — Colonel Thomas William Porter, C.B., N.Z.M.

Senior Clerk—Thomas Francis Grey

Clerical Cadet—David Stanley Lyons

Headquarters Staff.

Commandant of the New Zealand Defence Forces—Colonel James Melville Babington, H.M. General Staff (local Major-General)

Staff Officer to Commandant, A.M.S., and A.D.C.—Captain Charles Lionel Kirwan Campbell, 16th (The Queen's) Lancers

Assistant Adjutant-General — Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Walter Clervaux Chaytor, N.Z.M.

Staff Officer of Artillery — Major George Napier Johnston, N.Z.M. (Captain R.G.A.)

Staff Officer Engineer Services—Captain Alick Christopher Robinson (R.E.), N.Z.M.

CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

Chief Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands—T. Humphries
District Surveyor—T. N. Brodrick
Chief Draughtsman—C. B. Shanks
Receiver of Land Revenue—A. A. McNab
Superintendent of Village Settlements—J. E. March

OTAGO DISTRICT.

Chief Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands—David Barron
District Surveyors—E. H. Wilmot, D. M. Calder, W. T. Neill
Chief Draughtsman—S. Thompson
Receiver of Land Revenue—G. A. Reade

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.

Chief Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands—John Hay
District Surveyor—L. O. Mathias
Chief Draughtsman—G. Robinson
Receiver of Land Revenue—H. L. Welch

MEMBERS OF LAND BOARDS.

Auckland — J. Mackenzie, J. Renshaw, A. R. Harris, M. W. Armstrong, H. J. Greenslade
Hawke's Bay—E. C. Gold Smith, T. Hyde, R. R. Groom, C. R. Baines, G. Mathewson
Taranaki — F. Simpson, J. Heslop, James Rattenbury, J. B. Connett, J. McCluggage
Wellington—J. Strauchon, A. Reese, J. Stevens, J. Dawson
Nelson—W. G. Murray, O. Lynch, R. Kerr, J. S. Wratt, G. Walker
Marlborough—H. Trent, J. Redwood, A. P. Seymour, H. M. Reader, G. Renner
Westland—G. J. Roberts, A. Matheson, J. S. Lang, A. Cumming, M. Pollock
Canterbury — T. Humphries, A. C. Pringle, J. Sealy, J. Allan, J. Stevenson
Otago — D. Barron, G. Livingstone, J. Tough, J. M. McKenzie, W. Dallas
Southland — J. Hay, A. Kinross, J. McIntyre, D. King, J. McLean

URVEYORS' BOARD UNDER "THE NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE OF SURVEYORS AND BOARD OF EXAMINERS ACT, 1900."

The Surveyor-General
John Strauchon, Esq
Morgan Carkeek, Esq
The Hon. G. F. Richardson
Thomas Ward, Esq.

The Surveyor-General is *ex officio* a member of the Board. Of the nominated members, two are selected annually by the Minister of Lands, and two by the Council of the Institute of Surveyors. The Board is one of the Federated Boards of Australasia, and works in conjunction with them.

STATE FORESTS BRANCH.

Chief Forester—H. J. Matthews
Nurserymen in Charge—Rotorua, H. A. Goudie; Eweburn, A. W. Roberts; Tapanui, R. G. Robinson; Starborough, N. Craig
Assistant Forester, Ruatangata—L. J. Adams

VALUATION DEPARTMENT.

Minister in Charge—Hon. C. H. Mills
Valuer-General—G. F. C. Campbell
Clerk in Charge, Wellington — A. E. Fowler
Clerks—J. W. Black, H. L. Wiggins, G. Halliday, J. T. Bolt, J. Atkinson, C. J. Lovatt, H. A. Anderson
Draughtsman—H. H. Seed
Officers in Charge — A. J. McGowan, Auckland; R. Hepworth, Christchurch; A. Clothier, Dunedin; T. Oswin, Invercargill
District Valuers—James I. Wilson, jun., Whangarei; W. F. Thompson, Peria; W. Garrett, J. J. Reynolds, B. J. Esam, G. W. Hyde, Auckland; W. H. Wallis, Hamilton; H. D. Coutts, Te Kuiti; C. F. Lewis, Gisborne; W. E. Griffin, Napier; H. J. C. Coutts, Hawera; S. Hill, New Plymouth; A. Barns, Wanganui; R. Gardner, Palmerston North; G. H. Lloyd, Woodville; J. Fraser, Masterton; J. Ames, F. N. Martin, Wellington; T. W. Caverhill, Petone; E. Kenny, Picton; J. Glen, Nelson; J. Webster, Hokitika; A. D. Bayfeild, Westport; S. W. Maxton, Kaikoura; H. Murray, W. L. Kernahan, A. Freeman, Christchurch; A. Allan, Timaru; E. A. Atkinson, Oamaru; W. L. Craig, J. Wright, H. G. Fisher, Dunedin; R. Milne, Milton; J. George, Queenstown; John Smaill, Gore; Charles Rout, A. Pyper, Invercargill

Clerks—Auckland, T. C. Somers; Christchurch, A. Millar, J. M. Wheeler, C. J. Walker; Dunedin, C. de R. Andrews

Cadets—Auckland, P. G. Pearce; Wellington, F. C. Douglas, G. J. Russell, W. Lovell; Christchurch, H. H. Fitch; Invercargill, D. Corcoran, G. Forbes

Cadettes—Auckland, F. B. Robertson; Wellington, G. F. Cooke, G. E. Davidson, M. F. McLean; Christchurch, N. Smythe; Dunedin, M. J. Drysdale

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"THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACT, 1900."

Board of Land Purchase Commissioners.

Chairman of Board and Land Purchase Inspector—Alexander Barron

The Board at present consists of the Land Purchase Inspector as Chairman, the Surveyor-General, and the Under-Secretary for Crown Lands—these for the whole colony—with the Commissioners of Crown Lands and a resident in the land district in which the land under negotiation is situated, who are members only for the business arising within their respective districts.

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

Public Trustee—J. W. Poynton

Deputy Public Trustee and Chief Clerk—A. A. K. Duncan

Solicitor—F. J. Wilson

Inspector—T. S. Ronaldson

Accountant—T. D. Kendall

Examiner—A. Purdie

Clerks—T. Stephens (in charge), W. A. Fordham, E. C. Reeves, P. Fair, C. Zachariah, P. Hervey, G. A. Smyth, A. J. Cross, E. A. Smythe, K. N. H. Brown, W. Barr, E. O. Hales, S. W. Smith, C. A. Goldsmith, H. Masters, R. Price, N. M. Chesney, H. Turner, C. M. Calders, M. E. Nash, J. Menzies, E. P. Hay, R. MacGibbon, S. S. Mackenzie, O. L. Bowley, G. M. Morris, A. C. Bretherton, N. M. Macdougall, A. L. Chappell, G. H. Chesterman, S. Whithead, D. H. W. Du Vall, A. H. T. Jones

District Agent, Christchurch—M. C. Barnett. Clerks—W. S. McGowan, G. P. Purnell, P. A. Devereux, A. K. Hadfield, A. W. Ironside

District Agent, Auckland—E. F. Warren. Clerks—J. B. Jack, V. Adams, C. Robinson, A. R. Jordan

District Agent, Dunedin—F. H. Morice. Clerks, J. Allen, C. F. Young, W. Layburn

District Agent, Greymouth—T. R. Saywell. Cadet—A. W. Walters

District Agent, Nelson—E. P. Watkis

West Coast Settlement Reserves Agent and District Agent, New Plymouth—Thomas W. Fisher. Clerks—H. Oswin, A. Quinney

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GOVERNMENT INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner—J. H. Richardson, F.F.A., F.I.A.V.

Assistant Commissioner—D. M. Luckie

Actuary—Morris Fox

Secretary—W. B. Hudson

Accountant—G. W. Barltrop

Chief Medical Officer—T. Cahill, M.D.

Assistant Actuary—P. Muter

Chief Clerk—R. C. Niven

Office Examiner—G. A. Kennedy

Clerks—J. W. Kinniburgh, W. S. Smith, A. H. Hamerton, A. Avery, F. B. Bolt, T. L. Barker, A. L. B. Jordan, H. S. Manning, A. T. Traversi, C. E. Galwey, G. Webb, F. K. Kelling, J. B. Young, H. Rose, R. P. Hood, G. A. N. Campbell, J. A. Thomson, A. de Castro, H. L. Levestam, R. T. Smith, S. P. Hawthorne, J. G. Reid, C. H. E. Stichbury, J. R. Samson, R. Fullerton, G. S. Nicoll, T. Fouhy, G. E. Sadd, W. H. Woon, W. Spence, W. J. Ewart, H. Wylie, T. M. Dimant, B. Trevithick, M. A. Spicer, F. E. A. Gunn, E. Tooman, H. Nicoll, P. A. Anderson, E. K. Hay, I. Coulthard

Chief Messenger—W. Archer

Auckland Agency.

District Manager—W. J. Speight

Chief Clerk—G. Crichton

Clerks—C. H. Ralph, J. J. Feeney

Napier Agency.

Resident Agent—J. H. Dean

Wanganui Agency.

Resident Agent—A. E. Allison

Clerk—F. D. Banks

WELLINGTON AGENCY.

District Manager and Supervisor of New Business—G. Robertson
Chief Clerk—M. J. K. Heywood
Clerks—W. C. Marchant, A. M. McDonald, G. H. Brialey

NELSON AGENCY.

Resident Agent—A. P. Burnes

GREYMOUTH AGENCY.

Resident Agent—R. S. Latta

CHRISTCHURCH AGENCY.

District Manager—J. C. Prudhoe
Chief Clerk—J. K. Blenkhorn
Clerk—G. J. Robertson

TIMARU AGENCY.

Resident Agent—S. T. Wicksteed

OAMARU AGENCY.

Resident Agent—A. W. G. Burnes
Clerk—J. R. Wallace

DUNEDIN AGENCY.

District Manager—R. S. McGowan
Chief Clerk—O. H. Pinel
Clerks—A. Marryatt, C. F. A. Jones

INVERCARGILL AGENCY.

Resident Agent—J. Findlay
Clerk—J. Hendry

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS OFFICE.

Superintendent—P. Heyes
Assistant Superintendent—W. Waddel
Accountant—W. N. Hinchliffe
Clerks—J. E. Thompson, C. B. Collins, C. T. Fraser, A. W. Knowles, W. Auld, T. W. Foote, A. A. Prichard, H. S. O'Rourke, C. D. Wilson, R. G. McLennan, A. Tudhope. Typist—F. W. Crombie
Cadets—J. F. O'Leary, T. W. Vickery, J. J. M. Harvey, F. J. R. Gledhill, S. O. Clarke

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STATE FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE.

HEAD OFFICE.

State Fire Insurance General Manager—J. W. Brindley
Accountant—John Bowden
Chief Clerk - J. H. Jerram
Fire Surveyor—F. H. Pope
Corresponding and Record Clerk—O. S. Jones
Clerk—A. P. Brown
Cadet—H. J. Thompson
Typiste—A. Coltman

BRANCHES.

Auckland.

Manager—R. J. Lusher
Chief Clerk—C. I. McKean
Cadet—F. R. Gruszning

Canterbury.

Manager—F. J G. Wilkinson
Chief Clerk—K. B. Bain
Cadet—Cecil Marshall

Otago and Southland.

Manager—G. J. C. Smart
Chief Clerk—W. Dobson

CADETS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE TO BE VOLUNTEERS.

Cadets in the Civil Service are required, after arriving at the age of eighteen years, to serve for three years in a Volunteer corps. Heads of Departments are required to see that cadets who come within the regulations join the Volunteer Force, and serve for the period named, and also to notify the Under-Secretary for Defence of the appointment of all cadets coming within this regulation.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

There is no State Church in the colony, nor is State aid given to any form of religion. Government in the early days set aside certain lands as endowments for various religious bodies, but nothing of the kind has been done for many years past.

Church of the Province of New Zealand, commonly called the "Church of England."

Bishops.

The Most Rev. Samuel Tarratt Nevill, D.D., Dunedin; consecrated 1871 (Primate).

The Right Reverend Moore Richard Neligan, D.D., Auckland; consecrated 1903.

The Right Rev. William Leonard Williams, D.D., Waiapu; consecrated 1895.

The Right Rev. Frederic Wallis, D.D., Wellington; consecrated 1895.

The Right Rev. Charles Oliver Mules, M.A., Nelson; consecrated 1892.

The Right Rev. Churchill Julius, D.D., Christchurch; consecrated 1890.

The Right Rev. Cecil Wilson, M.A., Melanesia; consecrated 1894.

Roman Catholic Church.

Archbishop.

The Most Rev. Francis Redwood, S.M., D.D., Archbishop and Metropolitan, Wellington; consecrated 1874.

Bishops.

The Right Rev. George Michael Lenihan, D.D., Auckland; consecrated 1896.

The Right Rev. John Joseph Grimes, S.M., D.D., Christchurch; consecrated 1887.

The Right Rev. Michael Verdon, D.D., Dunedin; consecrated 1896.

Annual Meetings and Officers.

The principal present heads or officers of the various Churches, and the places and times of holding the annual or periodical assemblies or meetings, are as follow:—

Church of England.—For Church purposes, the colony is divided into six dioceses—viz., Auckland, Waiapu, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, and Dunedin. The General Synod meets every third year in one or other of the dioceses. Representatives attend from each diocese, and also from the diocese of Melanesia. President, the Bishop of Dunedin, Primate. The Diocesan Synods meet once a year, under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese. The next General Synod will be held in Dunedin, on the 28th January, 1907.

Roman Catholic Church.—The diocese of Wellington, established in 1848, was in 1887 created an archdiocese and the metropolitan see. There are three suffragan dioceses—Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin. A retreat is held annually in each of the four dioceses, at the end of which a synod is held, presided over by the bishop or archbishop, and at which all his clergy attend.

In January, 1899, the first Provincial Council of New Zealand was held in Wellington, under the presidency of the Metropolitan, and attended by all the suffragan bishops, and a number of priests elected specially in each diocese as representatives of the whole Catholic clergy in the colony. The decrees of this Council were approved by Rome in April, 1900, were published on 1st January, 1901, and are now binding in every diocese in the colony.

Presbyterian Church of New Zealand.—The General Assembly will meet on the second Wednesday of November, 1905, in St. Andrew's Church, Auckland. Moderator, the Rev. David Borrie, Dunedin; Clerk and Treasurer, Rev. David Sidey, D.D., Napier; Theological Professors, Rev. John Dunlop, M.A., D.D., and Rev. Michael Watt, M.A., D.D ; and Mr. James Dunbar, Tutor in Greek.

Methodist Church of Australasia in New Zealand.—The annual New Zealand Conference meets on or about the last Tuesday in February, the exact date being determined by the President, who holds office for one year. Each Conference determines where the next one shall assemble. President (1905–6), Rev. J. Newman Buttle, New Plymouth ; Secretary, Rev. C. H. Laws, B.A., Dunedin. The next Conference is to meet in Trinity Church, Dunedin.

Primitive Methodist Connexion.—A Conference takes place every January. The next is to be held at Christchurch, commencing 11th January, 1906. The Conference officials for the present year are: President, Rev. J. Sharp, Waimate; Vice-President, R. W. Hall, Esq., Christchurch; Secretary, Rev. W. Laycock, Dunedin; Hon. District Secretary, Mr. D. Goldie, Pitt Street, Auckland; Treasurer of Mission Funds, Mr. Joseph Watkinson, Wapiti, Auckland.

Baptist Union of New Zealand.—President, Rev. J. J. North, Wellington; Vice-President, Mr. A. S. Adams, Dunedin; Secretary, Rev. R. S. Gray, Christchurch; Treasurer, Mr. A. Chidgey, Christchurch; Mission Secretary, Rev. J. C. Martin, Christchurch; Mission Treasurer, Mr. A. Hoby, Wellington. The Union comprises 39 churches, 25 preaching-stations, 3,983 members, and a constituency of 17,000. The denominational organ is the *New Zealand Baptist;* Editor, Rev. F. W. Boreham, Mosgiel. The Foreign Missionary Society, with an average income of £1,400, employs a doctor, a missionary, three zenana ladies, and 13 Native helpers. The sphere of operations is in North Tipperah, East Bengal.

Congregational Union of New Zealand.—The annual meetings are held during the month of February, at such place as may be decided on by vote of the Council. Chairman for 1905–6, Mr. F. Meadowcroft, Wellington; Chairman-elect, Rev. George Heighway, Dunedin; Secretary, Rev. W. Day, Mount Eden, Auckland; Trea-

surer, Mr. W. H. Lyon, Auckland; Registrar, Mr. A. M. Lewis, Wellington; Head Office, Auckland. In 1906 the meeting of the Council will be held at Auckland. The Committee of the Union meets in Auckland on the second Tuesday of each month.

Hebrews.—Ministers: Rev. S. A. Goldstein, Auckland; Rev. H. van Staveren, Wellington; Rev. I. Zachariah, Christchurch; Rev. A. T. Chodowski, Dunedin; Mr. Alexander Singer, Hokitika. Annual meetings of the general congregations are usually held at these places during the month of Elul (about the end of August).

DEFENCES, MILITARY AND NAVAL.

THE defence forces consist of the Royal N.Z. Artillery and Royal N.Z. Engineers, and the auxiliary forces of Volunteers, Field Artillery, Garrison Artillery, Engineers (submarine mining and field), Mounted Rifles, Rifle, Cycle, Field Hospital and Bearer Corps, and Defence Rifle Clubs. There is a Commander of the Forces, who is an Imperial officer. A Royal Artillery officer is Staff Officer for Artillery. A Royal Engineer officer is Staff Officer for Engineer Services. To the Under-Secretary for Defence all questions of expenditure are referred.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

A School of Military Instruction has been established, with headquarters at Wellington.

MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER DISTRICTS.

The two Islands (North and Middle) are divided into five military districts, each commanded by an officer of field rank, with an Adjutant and clerical staff, besides a staff of N.C.O.s, mostly drawn from the Imperial Army, for instruction of Volunteers.

ROYAL N.Z. ARTILLERY.

This Force is divided into four detachments, which are stationed at Auckland, Wellington (headquarters), Lyttelton, and Dunedin; their principal duties are to look after and take charge of all guns, ordnance stores, ammunition, and munitions of war at these four centres. The Force has an establishment of 270 rank and file.

ROYAL N.Z. ENGINEERS.

This branch is divided between Auckland and Wellington, with small detachments at Lyttelton and Port Chalmers, and has an establishment of 96 of all ranks. They have charge of two submarine-mining steamers of the "Sir F. Chapman" class, and of all submarine-mining and electric-light stores.

VOLUNTEERS.—FIELD ARTILLERY.

There are five batteries of Field Artillery (two in the North Island and four in the Middle Island), with a total of 431 (32 officers, 399 rank and file) of all ranks. They are armed with

15-pounder B.L. and 6-pounder Nordenfeldts, on field carriages, and go into camp annually for sixteen days.

Volunteers.—Naval and Garrison Artillery.

There are five Garrison Artillery Corps in the North Island, and four in the Middle Island, comprising in all a total of 54 officers and 834 rank and file. They go into camp annually for sixteen days.

Volunteers.—Engineers.

There are six Engineer Corps, two Submarine Mining and four Field Corps, with a total strength of 471 of all ranks. The Submarine Miners have cutters, &c., provided, and are instructed in rowing, knotting, splicing, signalling, and other duties pertaining to this branch of the service. Attendance at an annual camp is also compulsory. The Field Engineers, besides carrying rifles, are provided with entrenching tools and all appliances for making and blowing up bridges or laying land mines.

Volunteers.—Mounted Rifles.

There are forty-one corps of Mounted Rifles in the North Island and thirty-one in the Middle Island, with a total strength of 4,176 of all ranks. These corps go into camp for an annual training of six days.

Volunteers.—Rifle Corps.

In this branch of the service there are a hundred and twenty-six corps, fifty-nine being in the North Island and sixty-seven in the Middle Island, with a total strength of 7,290 of all ranks, including Garrison Bands.

Volunteers.—Cycle Corps.

There are Volunteer Cycle Corps at Wellington, Christchurch, Nelson, and Dunedin, of a maximum strength of two officers and twenty-five non-commissioned officers, rank and file: they are attached to the infantry battalions at those centres.

Volunteers.—Field Hospital and Bearer Corps.

Volunteer Field Hospital and Bearer Corps at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin are of a maximum strength of three officers and fifty non-commissioned officers, rank and file. There is also a Bearer Corps at Nelson of a maximum strength of two officers and twenty-five non-commissioned officers, rank and file.

Volunteers.—Defence Cadet Corps.

There is a force of fifty-six Cadet Corps—viz., twenty-seven in the North Island and twenty-nine in the Middle Island—with a total strength of 3,089 of all ranks.

Defence Rifle Clubs.

These have lately been established by the Government. Members can purchase rifles at cost-price from Government. An annual

grant of ammunition is made to those members who fulfil conditions as to quarterly drills. There are 111 Rifle Clubs, comprising 2,777 members.

Arms, etc.

The whole of the adult portion of the Force have Lee-Enfield carbines or rifles; cadets being armed with magazine Lee-Enfield and Martini-Enfield carbines. Defence Rifle Clubs are armed with magazine Lee-Enfield rifles.

Enrolment, etc.

Members of the Permanent Forces are enrolled to serve for a period of eight years from enrolment, the last three years of such being in the Reserve; adult Volunteers for three years. The Permanent Forces are principally recruited from men who have one year's efficient service in the Volunteers. After passing the gunnery and other courses and serving three years in the Permanent Forces the men are eligible for transfer to police and prison services.

Instructors.

The Instructors for Artillery and Engineer and Submarine Mining Corps are obtained from the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, and from the Royal Engineers, under a three years' engagement, on completion of which they return to their regiments.

Capitation.

An annual capitation of £2 10s. is granted to each efficient garrison and field artillery and infantry Volunteer, £3 10s. to each efficient mounted Volunteer, and 5s. to each efficient cadet. One hundred and fifty rounds of ball cartridge are issued each year free to every adult Volunteer, and fifty rounds to each cadet over thirteen years of age.

Administration.

The defence forces of New Zealand are administered under "The Defence Act, 1886," and "The Defence Act Amendment Act, 1890."

Expenditure on the Establishment and Maintenance of Defences from 1897–98 to 1904–5.*

Year.	Military Expenditure.	Harbour Defences.	Total.
	£	£	£
1897–98	83,004	2,525	85,529
1898–99	114,789	10,158	124,947
1899–1900..	184,970	5,328	190,298
1900–1	156,218	3,960	160,178
1901–2	250,478	6,678	257,156
1902–3	292,081	6,126	298,207
1903–4	221,959	2,885	224,844
1904–5	239,333	2,515	241,848

* The special expenditure on account of contingents for South Africa is not included.

DEPOTS FOR SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.

ELEVEN of the crew of the barque "Spirit of the Dawn," which was wrecked on Antipodes Island on the 4th September, 1893, remained on the island for eighty-eight days without becoming aware of the existence of the depot of provisions and clothing for castaways which is established there. Attention is now drawn to the fact that such depots are maintained by the New Zealand Government on that island, and on the Auckland, Campbell, Bounty, Kermadec, and Snares Islands.

The following are the positions of the depots :—

Auckland Islands.—A depot is placed on the south side of Erebus Cove, Port Ross, and another in Camp Cove, Carnley Harbour, and a third at the head of Norman Inlet. One boat is placed on the north-west end of Adams Island, another on Enderby Island, and another on Rose Island.

Campbell Island.—A depot is erected in Tucker Cove, Perseverance Harbour, and a boat has been placed at the head of that harbour.

Antipodes Islands.—A depot is placed abreast the anchorage on the north-east side of the principal island.

Bounty Islands.—There is a depot on the principal island.

Snares Island.—A depot has been established on this island in Boat Harbour.

Kermadec Islands.—A depot is established on Macaulay Island, near Lava Cascade, on the north-east end of the island, and another on Curtis Island, at the head of Macdonald Cove, on the north-western end of the island.

Finger-posts to indicate the direction of the depots have also been put up.

The Government steamer visits the Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes, Bounty, and Snares Islands twice a year, and the Kermadec Islands once a year, and one of His Majesty's ships calls at the Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes, and Bounty Islands twice a year, the visits being made about midway between the trips of the Government steamer.

GRAVING-DOCKS AND PATENT SLIPS.

VESSELS visiting New Zealand, and requiring docking or repairs, will find ample accommodation at the principal ports of the colony.

There are in New Zealand four graving-docks ; two of these are situated in Auckland, one at Lyttelton, and one at Port Chalmers.

AUCKLAND DOCKS.

The Auckland Docks are the property of the Auckland Harbour Board, and cost, with machinery, appliances, &c., £250,300. The dimensions of the docks at Auckland are as follow :—

	Calliope Dock.	Auckland Dock.
Length over all	525 feet.	312 feet.
Length on floor	500 "	300 "
Breadth over all	110 "	65 "
Breadth on floor	40 "	42 "
Breadth at entrance	80 "	43 "
Depth of water on sill (at high water, ordinary spring tides)	33 "	13½ "

Alterations have been made to the lower altars of Calliope Dock which will enable vessels of 63 ft. beam to be docked without any difficulty.

The following is the scale of charges for the use of the Auckland and Calliope Graving-docks and appliances :—

AUCKLAND GRAVING-DOCK.	£	s.	d.
Entrance fee	1	1	0
For every vessel of 100 tons (gross register), or under, per day	5	0	0
For every vessel from 101 to 200 tons (gross register), per day	6	0	0
For every additional ton (gross register), per day ..	0	0	2

Twenty per cent. reduction on the above rates will be allowed when two or three vessels dock on the same tide, and remain in dock the same number of hours, but such reduction will not be allowed if any of the Auckland Harbour Board's vessels are docked at the same time as another vessel.

For shores cut in docking or hanging the vessel there must be paid, according to injury done, such amount as may be fixed by the Dockmaster.

For use of steam-kiln, 10s. per day.

For use of pitch-furnace, 10s. per day.

CALLIOPE GRAVING-DOCK.	£	s.	d.
Entrance fee	5	5	0
For all vessels up to 300 tons (gross register), for four days or less	20	0	0
For all vessels 301 to 400 tons " "	22	10	0
" 401 to 500 tons " "	25	0	0
" 501 to 600 tons " "	27	10	0
" 601 to 700 tons " "	30	0	0
" 701 to 800 tons " "	32	10	0
" 801 to 900 tons " "	35	0	0
" 901 to 1,000 tons " "	37	10	0
" 1,001 to 1,100 tons " "	40	0	0
" 1,101 to 1,200 tons " "	45	0	0
" 1,201 tons (gross register) and upwards, for four days or less	50	0	0

After the fourth day in dock the following rates will be charged :—

For all vessels up to 500 tons (gross register) ..	4d.	per ton a day.
For all vessels 501 to 1,000 tons (gross register) ..	3d.	"
" 1,001 to 2,000 tons " ..	2¾d.	"
" 2,001 to 3,000 tons " ..	2½d.	"
" 3,001 to 4,000 tons " ..	2¼d.	"
" 4,001 tons (gross register) and upwards	2d.	"

Twenty per cent. reduction on the above rates will be allowed when two or three vessels dock on the same tide and remain in dock the same number of hours, but such reduction will not be allowed if any of the Auckland Harbour Board's vessels are docked at the same time as another vessel.

For shores cut in docking or hanging the vessel, there shall be paid, according to injury done, such amount as may be fixed by the Dockmaster.

During the year 1904, 92 vessels of various descriptions, with a total of 36,183 tons, made use of the Auckland Graving-dock, occupying it in all 207 days, for repairs or painting.

In Calliope Dock 27 vessels were docked, with an aggregate tonnage of 37,869, and occupying the dock for 197 days.

Dock dues for the year amounted to £2,410 14s. 10d.

Under arrangement with the Admiralty, a complete plant of the most efficient and modern machinery has been provided at Calliope Dockyard. The workshops are now erected, and all the machinery is placed in position, with the exception of the shear-legs. This plant includes 80-ton shear-legs complete; trolly to carry 80 tons, and rails; 10-ton steam-crane at side of dock, engines, boilers, overhead travellers; planing, shaping, and slotting machines; radial drills, vertical drills, band saws for iron, punching and shearing machines, plate-bending rolls; 24 in. centre gantry lathe, 70 ft. bed; 9 in. and 12 in. gantry lathes, milling-machines, emery grinders, screwing-machines, ditto for pipes, horizontal boring-machines, Root's blower, smiths' forges (six), coppersmith's forge, levelling-slabs, steam-hammers, lead-furnace, wall-cranes, zinc-bath, plate-furnace, jib crane for foundry, circular-saw bench, band saw for wood, lathe for wood, general joiners' and carpenters' benches (four), kiln for steaming boards, Fox's trimmer, cupola to melt 5 tons of metal, countersinking-machine, pipe-bending machine, tools of various descriptions, moulders' bins, force-pumps for testing pipes, vice-benches, electric-light engines, dynamos (two), &c., and all other appliances and machinery required to render the plant adequate to repair any of His Majesty's ships upon the station or any merchant vessel visiting the port. The dock and machinery will be available for use, when not required for His Majesty's vessels, in effecting repairs to any merchant vessel requiring same. Electric lights have been provided for workshops, dock, and dockyard. The dockyard is now connected by telephone with the central exchange. An abundant supply of the purest fresh water is available at Calliope Dock and Calliope Wharf; and a most complete establishment of up-to-date machinery and appliances has been provided.

Wellington Patent Slip.

The Port of Wellington has no dock; but there is a well-equipped patent slip at Evans Bay, on which vessels of 2,000 tons can be safely hauled up. This slip is the property of a private company, and is in no way connected with the Harbour Board. It is 1,070 ft. long, with a cradle 260 ft. in length. There is a depth of 32 ft. at high water at the outer end of the slip. A dolphin and buoys are laid down for swinging ships in Evans Bay.

The company has convenient workshops, which contain machinery necessary for effecting all ordinary repairs to vessels using the slip.

During the year ended 31st March, 1904, 108 vessels of various sizes, of an aggregate of 44,063 tons, were taken up on the slip for repairs, cleaning, painting, &c. The charges for taking vessels on

the slip and launching them are 1s. per ton on the gross tonnage for the first full twenty-four hours, and 6d. per ton per day afterwards, unless by special agreement.

Lyttelton Dock and Patent Slip.

The Graving-dock at Lyttelton, which is the property of the Harbour Board, is capable of docking men-of-war, or almost all of the large ocean steamers now running to the colony. Its general dimensions are: Length over all, 503 ft.; length on floor, 450 ft.; length inside caisson at a height of 4 ft. above the floor, 462 ft.; breadth over all, 82 ft.; breadth on floor, 46 ft.; breadth at entrance, 62 ft.; breadth where ship's bilge would be, on 6 ft. blocks, 55 ft.; available docking depth at this breadth, 17 ft.; depth of water on sill at high water, springs, 23 ft.

The scale of charges for the use of the dock and pumping machinery are as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
For all vessels up to 300 tons, for four days or less ..	20	0	0
" 301 to 400 tons, " ..	22	10	0
" 401 to 500 tons, " ..	25	0	0
" 501 to 600 tons, " ..	27	10	0
" 601 to 700 tons, " ..	30	0	0
" 701 to 800 tons, " ..	32	10	0
" 801 to 900 tons, " ..	35	0	0
" 901 to 1,000 tons, " ..	37	10	0
" 1,001 to 1,100 tons, " ..	40	0	0
" 1,101 to 1,200 tons, " ..	45	0	0
" 1,201 tons and upwards, " ..	50	0	0

After the fourth day in dock, the following rates are charged:—

For all vessels up to 500 tons	4d.	per ton per day.
For all vessels of 501 tons to 1,000 tons ..	3d.	"
For all vessels over 1,001 tons up to 2,000 tons ..	2¾d.	"
" 2,001 tons up to 3,000 tons ..	2½d.	"
" 3,001 tons up to 4,000 tons ..	2¼	"
" 4,001 tons up to 5,000 tons ..	2d.	"

Twenty per cent. reduction on the above rates is allowed when two or three vessels can arrange to dock on the same tide and remain in dock the same number of hours. Two vessels of 1,000 tons each can be docked at the same time. The 20-per-cent. rebate is not allowed if any of the Lyttelton Harbour Board's vessels are docked at the same time as another vessel. The twenty-four hours constituting the first day of docking commences from the time of the dock being pumped out.

Any vessel belonging to H.M. Navy or any colonial Government, or any commissioned ship belonging to any foreign nation, is admitted into the graving-dock without payment of the usual dock dues, but is charged only such sum as is necessary for the reimbursement of actual expenditure of stores, wages, and materials.

There are electric lights, one on each side of the graving-dock; and there is a workshop alongside the dock, and several other engineering works within a short distance of it, where repairs and heavy foundry-work can be undertaken.

The graving-dock and machinery cost £105,000. The interest and sinking fund on that sum, at 6½ per cent., amounts to £6,825 per annum. Since its construction the dock dues for

the twenty-two years, ended 31st December, 1904, amounted to £23,380 17s. 10d., and the working-expenses to £13,877 1s. 8d., leaving a credit balance for twenty-two years, ended 31st December, 1904, of £9,503 16s. 2d.

During the year 1904 thirty-two vessels were docked, and the dock dues amounted to £1,669 12s. 11d. For the twenty-one years ending 1904 461 vessels were docked, or an average of about twenty-two a year.

Patent Slip, Lyttelton.

Alongside the graving-dock is a patent slip, with a cradle 150 ft. in length, suitable for vessels of 300 tons. It belongs to the Harbour Board.

The following is the scale of charges:—

Up to 75 tons gross register, £4 for five days, and 10s. per day after the fifth day.
Over 75 tons and up to 150 tons gross register, £6 for five days, and 15s. per day after fifth day.
Over 150 tons and up to 250 tons gross register, £8 for five days, and 20s. per day after fifth day.
Over 250 tons gross register, £10 for five days, and 20s. per day after fifth day.

A day to mean between sunrise and sunset.

The above rates cover the cost of all labour connected with hauling up and launching (the crew of the vessel to give their assistance as may be required), and the cost of blocking a vessel and shifting the blocks after hauling up.

Otago Graving-dock.

The dock at Port Chalmers is vested in the Otago Dock Trust, a body entirely distinct from the Otago Harbour Board. Vessels of large size can be taken in the Otago Dock, as the following measurements will show:—

Length over all	335 feet.
Length on the floor	328 "
Breadth over all	68 "
Breadth on floor	41 "
Breadth where ship's bilge would be	43 "
Breadth at dock-gates	50 "
Depth of water on sill at high water (ordinary spring tides)	17½ "

Connected with the Otago Dock are a large machine-shop, steam-hammer, and forge, with all the appliances necessary for performing any work that may be required by vessels visiting the port. An 80-ton shear-legs has also been erected for heavy lifts.

There is also a patent slip, used for taking up small vessels.

All vessels using the Otago Graving-dock are liable to dock dues according to the following scale (unless under special contract), revised since the beginning of 1896:—

	£	s.	d.
Vessels under 200 tons, for the first three days, or part of three days	25	0	0
Vessels of 200 tons, and under 800 tons	35	0	0
" 800 tons and upwards	50	0	0

And for every day, or part of a day, after the first three days:—

Vessels under 300 tons			..	..	8d. per register ton per day.
"	300 "	and under	400 tons		7¾d. "
"	400 "	"	500 "		7½d. "
"	500 "	"	600 "		7¼d. "
"	600 "	"	700 "		7d. "
"	700 "	"	800 "		6¾d. "
"	800 "	"	900 "		6½d. "
"	900 "	"	1,000 "		6¼d. "
"	1,000 tons and upwards				6d. "

During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1904, the dock was in use 198 working-days. The number of vessels docked was forty-seven, having a total registered tonnage of 39,960.

HARBOURS.

Pilotage, Port Charges, etc.

Pilotage, port charges, berthage charges, &c., at eighteen of the principal harbours in New Zealand, as on the 1st January, 1905 (compiled by Mr. C. Hood Williams, Secretary to the Lyttelton Harbour Board):—

Auckland.

Pilotage (not compulsory): Sailing-vessels, inwards and outwards, 3d. per ton each way.

Steamers, inwards and outwards, 2d. per ton each way when services of pilot are taken.

Pilotage includes the removal fee to or from the berth at 1d. per ton.

Port charges: 3d. per ton half-yearly (on all vessels over 15 tons) in one payment. Steamers arriving for coal, stores, water, or for receiving or landing mails or passengers and their luggage, which do not come to any wharf or receive or discharge cargo within the port, are exempt from port charges.

Harbourmaster's fees: 1d. per ton. Vessels paying pilotage are exempt.

Exemption berthage certificates are given to competent masters in the coastal and intercolonial trades, but not to those in foreign trade.

Berthage: Every person who shall use any wharf with any vessel shall pay for the use thereof—Licensed ferry steamers, 10s. to £1 10s. per month; other vessels under 20 tons, 6d. and 1s. per day, not exceeding 10s. per quarter. For every vessel not included in the above, ¼d. per ton per day. Outside berths, ⅛d. per ton per day.

Gisborne.

Pilotage (not compulsory): Sailing-vessels over 100 tons, first 100 tons, 6d. per ton; every ton over 100 tons, 2d. per ton. Into and out of Turanganui River: Sailing-vessels, 3d. per ton; sailing-vessels towed, 2d. per ton; steamers, 2d. per ton.

Port charges: Vessels, intercolonial or foreign, 1d. per ton on arrival, not to exceed 3d. per ton in any three months; vessels, coastal, over 200 tons, 1d. per ton on arrival, not to exceed 3d. per ton in any three months; vessels, coastal, 200 tons and under, 3d. per ton on arrival, not to exceed 3d. per ton in any three months.

Harbourmaster's fees: Free.

Berthage alongside the wharves: Per day or part, under 50 tons, 5s.; over 50 tons and up to 75 tons, 7s. 6d.; over 75 tons up to 100 tons, 10s.; for every additional 50 tons or fraction thereof, 2s. 6d. Vessels discharging outside of others to pay half foregoing dues. Steamers to pay double rates as per tonnage; and in all cases sailing-vessels to make way for steamers.

THAMES.

Pilotage (compulsory): In and out—Sailing-vessels up to 100 tons, 6d. per ton, and 2d. for each ton over 100 tons; steamers up to 100 tons, 6d. per ton, and 4d. per ton for each additional ton.

Port charges: Regular traders, 2d. per ton per quarter; other vessels, 2d. per ton each trip, not to exceed 1s. 3d. per ton in half-year.

Harbourmaster's fees: Free.

Berthage: 20 tons and under, 10s. per ton per quarter; over 20 tons, 6d. per ton per quarter, or 2s. 6d. first 20 tons per day and ¼d. each additional ton.

Warps and fenders: Nil.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Pilotage (compulsory), charged both inwards and outwards: Intercolonial or coasting—Sailing-vessels, 3d. per ton; steamers, 1½d. per ton: foreign sailing-vessel or steamer, ½d. per ton.

Port charges: Intercolonial, 4d. per ton, payable half-yearly; foreign, ½d. per ton on arrival in roadstead.

Harbourmaster's fees: Free.

Berthage rate: 3½d. per ton on all cargo landed, shipped, or transhipped outwards; on registered tonnage also ¼d. per ton.

Warps: 1d. per ton register for first 100 tons; ½d. per ton for excess.

Fenders: 1s. per day or part of day.

Water (minimum 3s.): 5s. per 1,000 gallons.

WAITARA.

Pilotage: From signal-staff, ½d. per register ton each way, in and out. Ocean-going vessels ¼d. per register ton (one way only).

Port charges: Steamers and sailing-vessels, 3d. per ton quarterly, payable first trip in each quarter; ocean-going vessels, ½d. per register ton, payable each trip.

Harbourmaster's fees: Free.

Berthage: Steamers 2d. per ton and sailing-vessels 3d. per ton every trip.

Warps and fenders: Nil.

PATEA.

Pilotage (in and out): 1d. per ton register.

Port charges: 3d. per ton every three months. Light dues, ¼d. per ton.

Harbourmaster's fees: Free.

Berthage: 6d. per ton on cargo, as per manifest.

Warps and fenders: Nil.

Water: 2s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

WAIROA.

Pilotage (compulsory): 4d. per register ton.

Port charges: 3d. per ton per quarter.

Harbourmaster's fees: Free.

Berthage, warps, and fenders: Nil.

NAPIER.

Pilotage (not compulsory): Into Inner Harbour—Sailing-vessels, 4d. per ton; steamers, 3d. per ton. To roadstead—First 100 tons: Sailing-vessels, 6d. per ton; steamers, 3d. per ton. Every ton over 100 tons: Sailing-vessels, 2d. per ton; steamers, 1d. per ton. Into Breakwater Harbour—First 100 tons: Sailing-vessels, 6d. per ton; steamers, 3d. per ton. Every ton over 100 tons: Sailing-vessels, 2d. per ton; steamers, 1d. per ton. Outward pilotage, half rates.

Port charges: 6d. per ton quarterly in advance, vessels plying within port only; 2d. per ton on arrival of vessels not plying within port, but not to exceed 1s. per ton in any half-year. Ocean-going vessels (not being "colonial trading" or coasting vessels) returning to port within one month from date of first arrival are exempt from port charges for second or subsequent arrivals within one calendar month.

Harbourmaster's fees: 5s. per vessel of less than 60 tons. Steamers under 60 tons and licensed as lighters are exempt. 1d. per ton, sailing-vessels 60 tons and upwards; 10s. per vessel, steamers of 60 tons and under 120 tons; 1d. per ton, steamers of 120 tons and upwards. Vessels paying for pilotage service inwards do not pay Harbourmaster's fees.

Harbour-improvement rate: 3d. per ton on cargo landed, shipped, or transhipped (weight or measurement at option of Board); 1s. each horse or large cattle shipped or transhipped; ½d. each sheep or small animal shipped or transhipped. Vessels licensed as lighters, tow-boats, or ferry boats shall, whilst actually employed as lighters, tows, or ferry boats, pay 3s. 4d. upon each and every trip.

Hawsers and moorings: Vessels at wharf in Breakwater Harbour, ¼d. per ton per day, or part of a day, on registered tonnage. Vessels moored to buoys within Breakwater Harbour, ⅛d. per ton per day or part of a day.

Fenders: Vessels at wharves in Breakwater Harbour—5s. per day, vessels under 500 tons; 7s. per day, vessels of 500 tons and under 1,000 tons; 10s. per day, vessels of 1,000 tons and under 1,500 tons; 15s. per day, vessels of 1,500 tons and under 2,000 tons; £1 per day, vessels of 2,000 tons; and so on, in proportion.

WANGANUI.

Pilotage: All vessels when piloted by signals from the staff only, 1d. per ton register. River pilotage, to be charged for any assistance rendered by the pilot or any of his crew inside the bar, 2d. per ton. When a pilot boards and conducts a vessel outside the bar, 3d. per ton. Steamers engaged in tendering ocean steamers at anchor in the roadstead charged half pilotage rates.

Port charges: Nil.

Harbourmaster's fees: Free.

Berthage: For every steamer using any wharf, being berthed alongside, and whether discharging or loading cargo or not, 2d. per ton on gross register for first day of eight working-hours, and 1d. for every succeeding day of eight working-hours. For every sailing-vessel the charge to be 2d. for first day of eight working-hours, and ½d. for every succeeding day of eight working-hours, not exceeding five days. For every vessel occupying a berth outside another vessel, and loading or discharging cargo, ¼d. per ton on gross register per day of eight working-hours whilst loading or discharging. Ships' dues on vessels detained in port by stress of weather will not be charged after the third day.

WELLINGTON.

Pilotage (optional): Sailing-vessels inwards, 4d. per ton; sailing-vessels outwards, 3d. per ton; steamers inwards, 3d. per ton; steamers outwards, 2d. per ton. Pilotage includes the removal fee to or from the berth at ¾d. per ton.

Port charges: 2d. per ton on arrival; not exceeding 6d. in any half-year. Half-yearly days, 1st January and 1st July. Steamers arriving for coal, stores, water, or for receiving or landing mails or passengers and their luggage, which do not come to any wharf or receive or discharge cargo within the port, are exempt from port charges.

Harbourmaster's or berthing fee on vessels of 120 tons and upwards, ¾d. per ton; under 120 tons, 10s. Vessels paying pilotage are exempt. Exemption berthage certificates are given to competent masters in the coastal and intercolonial trades, but not to those in foreign trade.

Berthage: ¼d. per ton net register per day or part of a day (day counted from midnight to midnight). Vessels berthing after working-hours, and only landing passengers and luggage, not charged for that day. Vessels leaving wharf after midnight and prior to working-hours, and only on such day taking on board passengers and luggage, not charged for such day. Vessels not working cargo after noon on Saturdays pay half rates for such Saturday. No charge for Sundays or holidays. Vessels laid up for repairs, fitting-out &c., half rates.

NELSON.

Pilotage (compulsory): Steamers, inwards and outwards, 1d. per registered ton; sailing-vessels, inwards and outwards, 3d. per ton. Minimum pilotage each way (in all cases), £1.

Port charges: Vessels not paying pilotage, to pay the following, upon first arrival, half-yearly: Vessels over 100 tons register, 1s. per ton; vessels under 100 tons register, 6d. per ton.

Harbour lights: Vessels not paying pilotage, over 100 tons register, 1d. per ton; under 100 tons register, ½d. per ton, on each arrival.

Harbourmaster's fees: 120 tons and upwards, 1d. per ton register; less than 120 tons, 10s. for each removal of any steamer or sailing-vessel within the harbour.

Berthage, fenders, and warps: Nil.

WESTPORT.

Pilotage (compulsory): For sailing-vessels up to 120 tons register, 1d. per ton; over 120 tons register, and not exceeding 1,500 tons, 2d. per ton, inwards and outwards. For steamers 1,000 to 2,000 tons, £10 (in and out); under 1,000 tons, *pro rata;* 2,000 to 3,000 tons, £20; over 3,000 to 4,000 tons, £25.

Port charges: Receiving and discharging ships' ballast, 1s. per ton; minimum charge, 20s.; 1d. per ton for use of shoot.

Harbourmaster's fees: Free.

Berthage: Use of wharf, for every vessel up to 1,400 tons lying at wharf, 1d. per ton net register per trip; for every vessel over 1,400 tons lying at a wharf, 2d. per ton net register per trip; minimum charge, 5s. No vessel to be charged for more than one trip in any one week.

GREYMOUTH.

Pilotage (not compulsory): Signal-station. For sailing-vessels, 6d. per ton; for steamers, 4d. per ton, each way.

Port charges: Discharging ships' ballast, 6d. per ton

Harbourmaster's fees: Free.

Berthage: Use of wharf, 6d. per ton net register per trip. Vessels in ballast for coal or timber, 1d. per ton net register for the first four days: maximum, £5 10s.; minimum, 5s.

LYTTELTON.

Pilotage (compulsory): Inwards and outwards—Sailing-vessels 3½d. per ton; steamers 2½d. per ton. Foreign-going steamers and sailing-vessels free on second call on same voyage.

Port charges: 2d. per ton quarterly, in advance, for vessels of 100 tons and upwards plying within the port or employed in coasting only, not to exceed 6d. per ton in any half-year; 2d. per ton for vessels of 100 tons and upwards not plying within the port or not solely employed in coasting, not to exceed 6d. per ton in any half-year. For exemption from pilotage and harbour fees, see clauses 132, 133, and 134 of "The Harbours Act, 1878."

Harbourmaster's fees: Free.

Berthing charges: On all vessels of 25 tons register and upwards ¼d. per ton each trip.

Warps (21 in. coir hawsers): £1 per warp for use during a vessel's stay in port, not exceeding six months.

Fenders (soft wood): 10s. for first day, and 5s. per day after. 10s. for use of each hardwood fender.

TIMARU.

Pilotage (compulsory): Sailing-vessels, 3d. per ton inwards and outwards; when tug used, 2d. per ton: steamers, 2d. per ton inwards and outwards. Foreign and intercolonial steamers under 3,500 cargo tons, working 800 tons or less, only one pilotage fee; 3,500 tons or over, working 1,000 tons cargo or less, one pilotage fee only. Foreign-going steamer or sailing-vessel calling more than once during same voyage before leaving New Zealand, one inward and outward rate only (subject to above exemptions).

Port charges: Coasters, 1½d. per ton each trip; sailing-vessels, not coasters, 3d. per ton each trip; steam-vessels, not coasters, 6d. per ton on cargo worked; in all cases not to exceed 1s. 3d. per ton in any half-year, dating from the 1st days of January and July in each year. Intercolonial steamers coming direct or coastwise 1½d. per ton register, or 6d. per ton on cargo landed and shipped, whichever rate may be the lesser.

Harbourmaster's fees: 1d. per ton each service; vessels less than 120 tons, 10s.; steamers of 1,000 tons or over, which have loaded wholly in New Zealand or Australian ports, working 500 tons of cargo or less, only one Harbourmaster's fee. This fee is charged to all vessels or steamers not paying pilotage.

Berthage: 3d. per ton on all cargo landed or shipped.

Hawsers and moorings: Vessels at wharves, ½d. per ton register for first seven days; subsequent days, ¼d. per ton. Vessels at buoys, under 800 tons register, ½d. per ton; over 800 tons, $\frac{1}{16}$d. per ton.

Fenders: Sailing-vessels under 500 tons register, 2s. per day; under 1,000 tons, 3s. per day; over 1,000 tons, 4s. per day. Steamers under 1,000 tons register, 4s. per day; under 1,500 tons, 10s. per day; under 2,000 tons, 15s. per day; over 2,000 tons, £1 per day. Foreign-going vessels detained in the port sixty days, half rates thereafter for hawsers and moorings and fenders.

Oamaru.

Tonnage rate: On cargo, inwards or outwards—Coal, merchandise, stone, produce, and timber, 8d. per ton; wool, 2s. per ton; frozen sheep, 1d. per carcase; frozen lamb, 1d. per carcase; rabbits and hares, 3s. per ton, gross weight; all other frozen goods, 3s. per ton, gross dead-weight; live-stock, 1s. 8d. per ton. Collected in the same manner as berthage dues have been collected.

Warps: ½d. per ton per day for seven days; ¼d. per ton per day thereafter. In the event of any vessel remaining at any wharf for a period exceeding six weeks, the charge for warps will thereafter be reduced to ⅛d. per ton register of such vessel for each day or part of a day that she may occupy a berth at the wharf.

Otago (Dunedin).

Pilotage (compulsory): Inwards and outwards—Sailing-vesssls without tug, 6d. per ton; with tug, 4d. per ton: steamers, 4d. per ton. Foreign steamers calling twice on one voyage only charged once. All vessels holding exemption certificates, one annual pilotage. For every vessel under steam carrying an exempt pilot and employing a Board's pilot the charge shall be ½d. per ton for the Upper Harbour.

Port charges: 6d. per ton half-yearly, all vessels.

Harbourmaster's fees: Vessels less than 120 tons, 10s.; over 120 tons, 1d. per ton.

Berthage: Vessels trading within the port—10 tons, 5s. per quarter; 25 tons, 10s. per quarter; 50 tons, 15s. per quarter; 100 tons, £1 per quarter. Vessels trading beyond the port—Sailing-vessels ¼d. per ton (maximum, eighteen days, £10); steam-vessels, ½d. per ton per day (maximum charge, £15). Vessels laid up for less than a month, one-half the above rates; over a month, ⅛d. per ton per month.

Towage: When assistance is given to steam-vessels under steam, one-fourth usual towage, not exceeding £5 for Upper Harbour and £7 for Lower Harbour.

Note.—Foreign steamers taking or discharging not more than 50 tons general cargo and 100 tons frozen produce pay £50 for port charges, pilotage, and Harbourmaster's fees; also maximum charges on any one vessel, £200.

Bluff.

Pilotage (compulsory): Steamers, inwards and outwards, 2½d. per registered ton: sailing-vessels, 4½d. inwards and outwards if tug not employed; 2½d. per registered ton inwards and outwards if tug employed. Sailing-vessels in ballast, 2½d. per registered ton inwards and outwards. Vessels exempt

from pilotage—Steamers, in and out, 5d. per registered ton, payable yearly sailing-vessels, in and out, 9d. per registered ton, payable yearly. On application by master or agent of foreign-going steamers ordinary charges for pilotage, port charges, and berthage may be suspended, and a charge of 5s. per ton for inward cargo and 10s. per ton for outward cargo may be substituted therefor, with a minimum charge of £50.

Port charges: On all vessels, per trip, 2d. per registered ton, or in one sum, half-yearly from date of entry, 6d. per registered ton.

Harbourmaster's fees: Free.

Berthage: Steamers, 2d. per ton net register for the first day, and 1d. per ton per week or part of a week thereafter. Sailing-vessels and hulks of over 50 tons register, 1d. per ton net register per week for the first four weeks, and ½d. per ton per week thereafter.

Towage assistance to steamers using their own motive power: Over 3,000 tons, £5; over 2,000 tons, £4; under 2,000 tons, £3.

Maximum charge for berthage dues, pilotage, and port charges, £180 in any one visit.

Steamers calling more than once on same voyage only charged one inward and outward pilotage.

Wharfage Rates.

Wharfage rates at eighteen of the principal harbours in New Zealand, as on 1st January, 1905 (compiled by Mr. C. Hood Williams, Secretary to the Lyttelton Harbour Board):—

Auckland.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton imports; 1s. per ton exports.

Transhipments: Half rates when declared before landing, or 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and seven days' storage.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—1s. 6d. per ton landed; 1s. per ton shipped.

Transhipments: Half rates when declared before landing, or 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and seven days' storage.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—1s. 6d. per ton landed; 1s. per ton shipped.

Transhipments: Half rates when declared, or 2s. 6d. per ton, including seven days' storage and labour.

Wool.—6d. per bale, shipped or landed.

Transhipments: If landed, dumped, and reshipped, 3d. per bale.

Coal.—1s. 3d. per ton landed; 6d. per ton shipped.

Transhipments: Shipped or discharged over side for steamer's use, free.

Timber.—Sawn, 2s. per 1,000 ft. landed; 1s. per 1,000 ft. shipped. Baulk or round (less 12½ per cent.), 1s. per 1,000 ft. landed, 6d. per 1,000 ft. shipped.

Passengers' luggage under half a ton, goods carried by hand by passengers and single packages under 5 ft. measurement, free.

Gisborne.

General Merchandise.—Imports 5s. to 6d., exports 2s. 6d. to 6d., by measurement, from 40 cubic feet to 4 cubic feet; same for weight. Ale, beer, and porter, per gallon—Import, 1½d.; export, ½d.: spirits and wine, per ton measurement, 7s. 6d. No export charges on goods that have paid inward wharfage.

Transhipments: Free.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—Grain—Imports, 5s.; exports, 1s. Grass-seed—Imports, 5s.; exports, 2s. Potatoes—Imports, 5s.; exports, 2s. 6d. (per 12 sacks).

Transhipments: Free.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—Sheep, 2d. per carcase; lambs, 1d. per carcase haunches, legs, &c., 2s. 6d. per ton.

Transhipments: Free.

Wool.—1s. 3d. per bale, export.
Transhipments: 3d. per bale if landed and reshipped. Free if transhipped into vessel in roadstead.
Coal.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Coal for engines and freezing-ships, free.
Timber.—Sawn, 4s. per 1,000 ft.: baulk, 1s. per 1,000 ft., imports; 1s., and 6d., per 1,000 ft., exports.
Transhipments: Free.

THAMES.

General Merchandise.—1s. 6d. per ton, imports or exports, without labour.
Transhipments: Free, if inward wharfage has been paid; half rates otherwise.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—1s. 6d. per ton, imports or exports, without labour.
Transhipments: Free, if inward wharfage has been paid; half rates otherwise.
Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—None shipped.
Transhipments: Half rates.
Wool.—1s. 6d. per ton.
Transhipments: Half rates.
Coal.—1s. 6d. per ton, without labour.
Transhipments: Free, if inward wharfage has been paid; half rates otherwise.
Timber.—3d. to 1s. per 1,000 ft. sawn timber; 6d. per 1,000 shingles; 2s. per 100 props; 1s. 6d. per 100 slabs; 4s. per 100 sleepers; 2s. 6d. per 100 posts and rails; 2s. 6d. per 1,000 palings; 6d. per ton firewood.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: 1s. 6d. per ton.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton; grass-seed, 2s. per 20 sacks.
Transhipments: 1s. 6d. per ton.
Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: 1s. 6d. per ton.
Wool.—6d. per bale; five bales of 4 cwt., 2s. per ton; three bales of over 4 cwt., 2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Three-quarter rates.
Coal.—2s. per ton; brown coal, 1s. 9d.: with labour.
Transhipments: Three-quarter rates, with labour.
Timber.—480 ft. per ton, 2s.; hardwood, 320 ft. per ton (rough or sawn), 2s.: with labour.
Transhipments: Three-quarter rates.

WAITARA.

General Merchandise.—Inwards, 2s. per ton, including forty-eight hours' storage; outwards, 2s. per ton, including ten days' storage. Labour provided by the Board.
Transhipments: Half rates.
Grain and Agricultural Produce. — Imports, 2s. per ton; grass-seed, 2s. per 20 sacks. Labour provided. Exports, in not less than 3-ton lots, 1s. per ton.
Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—1s. per ton weight, without labour.
Transhipments: Half rates, without labour.
Wool.—Dumped, 4½d. per bale; undumped, 6d. per bale.
Transhipments: Half rates.
Coal.—Imports, 1s. 6d. per ton, without labour; brown coal, 1s. per ton, without labour.
Transhipments: Half rates.
Timber.—Under 5,000 ft., 3d. per 100 ft.; over 5,000 ft., 2d. per 100 ft.: without labour. Exported white-pine, if over 5,000 ft., 1½d. per 100 ft.: without labour.

PATEA.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton, imports or exports (produce shipped direct from South ports, 1s. 6d.).

Transhipments: 1s. per ton.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton of 10 sacks grain, 20 sacks cocksfoot grass-seed, 20 sacks bran, 40 sacks chaff, 16 sacks pollard or rye-grass. Potatoes, export, 1s. per ton; import, 3s. per ton.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—Butter and cheese 1s. per ton, without labour, from grading-wharf; otherwise, 2s., with labour. Frozen meat, 1s. for 20 carcases sheep, 2s. per carcase cattle. Cased meats, 1s. per ton, without labour.

Wool.—6d. per bale, including storage.

Coal.—1s. per ton, without labour.

Timber.—4d. per 100 ft.; labour extra.

WAIROA.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton, imports and exports.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—1s. 6d. per ton, imports and exports.

Butter.—2s. per ton.

Wool.—9d. per bale, imports and exports.

Coal.—1s. per ton.

Timber.—2½d. per 100 ft. Exports, fruit, free. Returned empties, free.

NAPIER.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton imports, 1s. per ton exports, according to measurement or weight. If labour supplied, add on 6d. imports, and 6d. exports. Ballast, inwards, 1s. per ton; outwards, 1s. per ton. Empties, half rates.

Transhipments: Quarter import rates, Outer Harbour; half import rates, Inner or Breakwater Harbours.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. imports, 1s. exports, according to measurement or weight. If labour supplied, add on 6d. imports, and 6d. exports.

Transhipments: Quarter import rates, Outer Harbour; half import rates, Inner or Breakwater Harbours.

Frozen or Chilled Meat, &c.—Imports free; exports 1s. per ton. Tallow and pelts, imports free; exports 2s. 6d. per ton.

Transhipments: Quarter import rates, Outer Harbour; half import rates Inner or Breakwater Harbours.

Wool.—6d. per bale, exports only. Imports, free.

Transhipments: Wool, flax, skins, or tow, 3d. over side; 3d. per bale if landed for transhipment or dumping.

Coal.—1s. imports; 1s. exports.

Transhipments: Quarter rates, Outer Harbour; half rates, Inner or Breakwater Harbours. Coal for engines and freezing-ships, Outer Harbour, free, if declared so.

Timber.—3s. 4d. per 1,000 ft., imports; 1s. 3d. per 1,000 ft. exports.

Transhipments: Half rates, Inner or Breakwater Harbours; quarter rates, Outer Harbour.

NOTE.—Goods other than wool, skins, tow, meats, and flax landed on a wharf for transhipment to a vessel lying at another berth charged inward wharfage only when declared at time of entry.

WANGANUI.

General Merchandise.—Imports, 3s. per ton; exports, 2s. per ton.

Transhipments: Half rates.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—Imports, 3s. per ton; exports, 1s. 6d. per ton. Potatoes, export, 1s. per ton.

Transhipments: Half rates.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—Sheep, ½d. per carcase; lambs, ½d. per carcase; legs, shoulders, and loins calculated at so-many to a carcase, according to freight.

Wool.—3d. per bale.

Transhipments: Half rates.

Coal.—1s. 3d. per ton. Coal for ship's use, outward, 3d. per ton.

Transhipments: Half rates.

Timber.—6d. per 100 ft.; for shipment, 2d.; white-pine, 1d.

Transhipments: Half rates.

WELLINGTON.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton inwards, including labour and one night's storage. Glass, acids, and special goods, 5s. per ton. Inward cargo landed after noon on Friday is stored free till noon on following Monday; landed after noon on Saturday is stored free till 5 p.m. on the following Tuesday. 1s. per ton outwards, including labour. Glass, acids, and special goods, 2s. 6d. per ton. Railway wharfage—1s. inwards, 6d. outwards, without labour.

Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and seven days' storage. Glass, acids, and special goods, 5s. per ton. Over side of vessel lying at wharf, 6d. per ton. If shifted more than a quarter of a mile, 6d. per ton extra.

Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton inwards, including labour and one night's storage; 1s. per ton outwards, including labour. Railway wharfage—1s. inwards, 6d. outwards, without labour.

Transhipments: 2s. per ton, including labour and seven days' storage. Over side of vessel at wharf, 6d. per ton. If shifted more than a quarter of a mile, 6d. per ton extra.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—1s. inwards, 1s. outwards, per ton, without labour. Railway wharfage — 1s. inwards, 6d. outwards, per ton, without labour.

Transhipments: Meat, 1s. 3d. per ton, without labour; butter, 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and storage. Meat, butter, &c., over side of vessel at wharf, 6d. per ton.

Wool.—4d. per bale at Railway Wharf, without labour; 6d. per bale at other wharves, including labour.

Transhipments: 6d. per bale, including labour, and 3d. additional if stored. If shifted more than a quarter of a mile, 3d. per bale extra. Over side of vessel to vessel at wharf, 3d. per bale.

Coal.—1s. per ton imports, 6d. per ton exports, without labour. Railway wharfage—1s. per ton inwards, 6d. per ton outwards, without labour.

Transhipments: Across wharf for steamer's use, free. From vessel or hulk to vessel at wharf, free.

Timber.—2d. per 100 ft. inwards; 1½d. per 100 ft. outwards, without labour. If labour supplied, 2d. per 100 ft. added inwards, and 1½d. outwards. Railway wharfage—2d. inwards, 1½d. outwards, without labour.

Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including seven days' storage and labour. If shifted more than a quarter of a mile, 6d. per ton extra. Over vessel's side into another vessel at wharf, 6d. per ton.

Harbour-improvement Rate.—The charge of 3d. per ton shall be made to and payable by ships to the Board, as a harbour-improvement rate, on all goods landed on the wharves or landing-places under the control of the Board, except on coal and on ballast, and except on such goods as are the products of the Colony of New Zealand and are landed for the purpose of transhipment to vessels to be carried out of the colony: Provided that for the purposes of this by-law the following measurements shall be taken: Empties, half tonnage; wool, five bales to the ton; great cattle, each one ton; small cattle, twelve to the ton; timber, 500 ft. superficial measurement to the ton; bricks, slates, and tiles, 500 to the ton; carts and carriages, each two tons; loose hides, twenty-five to the ton.

NELSON.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton, imports and exports, with labour.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; 2s. 6d. if landed.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—1s. 6d. per ton, imports and exports, with labour.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; 2s. 6d. if landed.
Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—None shipped.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half rates if landed.
Wool.—Exports, 1s. per bale; imports free.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half rates if landed.
Coal.—1s. per ton imports; 2s. with labour. Free, exports; 2s. 6d. per ton with labour.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf.
Timber.—1d. per 100 ft. super., import; 1d. per 100 ft. super., export; 2s. per ton by measurement: with labour.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half rates if landed on wharf. Reshipments, 2s. 6d. per ton.

WESTPORT.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton, and 1s. per ton for receiving and delivering.
Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton., and 1s. per ton for receiving and delivering.
Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.
Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—2s. per ton, and 1s. per ton for receiving and delivering.
Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage.
Wool.—6d. per bale.
Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.
Coal.—6d. per ton.
Timber.—2d. per 100 ft. If for export and carried by rail, free.

GREYMOUTH.

General Merchandise.—3s. per ton. This charge includes 1s. a ton for receiving and delivering. Coke, bricks, and fireclay carried by rail for export, free.
Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—3s. per ton. This charge includes 1s. a ton for receiving and delivering.
Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.
Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—3s. per ton. This charge includes 1s. a ton for receiving and delivering.
Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage.
Wool.—6d. per bale.
Transhipments: 2s. 6d. per ton, including labour and one week's storage; 1s. per ton if transhipped to vessel or lighter.
Coal.—6d. per ton inwards; outwards, free, if carried by rail.
Timber.—Inwards, 2d. per 100 ft.; outwards, free, if carried by rail.

LYTTELTON.

General Merchandise.—1s. 9d. per ton.
Transhipments: Free, whether landed on wharf or otherwise.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—9d. per ton.
Transhipments: Free.

Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—8d. per ton.
Transhipments: Free, whether landed on wharf or otherwise.
Wool.—6d. per bale.
Transhipments: Free.
Coal.—8d. per ton.
Transhipments: Free, whether landed on wharf or otherwise.
Timber.—3½d. per 100 ft.
Transhipments: Free.
N.B.—All reshipments of goods from Lyttelton under declaration, free.

TIMARU.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Half rates.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—1s. 6d. per ton.
Transhipments: Half rates.
Frozen Meat.—½d. per carcase.
Transhipments: Half rates.
Wool.—1s. per bale.
Transhipments: Half rates.
Coal.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Half rates. For bunkering purposes, free.
Timber.—4d. per 100 ft.
Transhipments: Half rates.

OAMARU.

General Merchandise.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Free.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Free.
Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—½d. per sheep. Butter, as merchandise, 2s. per ton. Other frozen goods, 2s. per ton
Transhipments: Free.
Wool.—6d. per bale.
Transhipments: Free.
Coal.—2s. per ton.
Transhipments: Free.
Timber.—5d. and 7d. per 100 ft. Fencing posts and rails, 4s. per 100. Palings, 7d. per 100.
Transhipments: Free.
Stone.—½d. per foot.
Live Cattle and Horses.—2s. 6d. each; yearlings, half rates. Sheep, 2d. each; pigs, 4d. each.

OTAGO (DUNEDIN).

General Merchandise.—1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., and 5s. per ton, imports; 2s. and 3s. per ton, exports. (Classified.) Manufactured articles and articles which have paid an import duty, free. Beer 2s. per ton.
Transhipments: 2s. per ton, or 1s. if import rate is 1s. A rate of 2s. per ton by weight upon all flour, malt, meal, tallow, bone, ores, and quartz.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—1s. per ton, imports; 6d. per ton by weight, exports; bran and pollard, exports, free; flour and oatmeal, 2s.
Transhipments: 1s. per ton. A rate of 6d. per ton by weight upon all barley, wheat, oats, rye, beans, whole peas, maize, potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, straw, hay, and building-stone.
Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—Flax, frozen meat, rabbits, butter, and cheese, 1s. per ton, 6d. per ton exports; butter, imports, 4s. per ton; frozen meat, imports, 5s. per ton.
Transhipments: 2s. per ton.
Wool.—Exports, 2s. 3d. per ton, wool, skins, and hides, by measurement; 4s. per ton, imports (three bales to ton).
Transhipments: 2s. per ton by measurement.

Coal.—3s. per ton, imports; exports free.
Transhipments: 2s. per ton.
Timber.—6d. and 3d. per 100 superficial feet, imports; exports, free.
Transhipments: 2s. per ton by measurement. Notice of transhipment must be given within twenty-four hours after ship's arrival.

BLUFF.

General Merchandise.—1s. 10d. per ton, imports and exports.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half rates if landed.
Grain and Agricultural Produce.—11d. per ton, imports and exports.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half rates if landed.
Frozen Meat, Butter, &c.—11d. per ton, exports; cheese, 1s. per ton.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half rates if landed.
Wool.—Exports, 9d. per bale; imports, free.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half rates if landed.
Coal.—1s. 6d. per ton, imports; free exports.
Transhipments: 1s. 6d. per ton when landed ex hulk; free when not landed on wharf.
Timber.—1s. per 1,000 ft. super., import; 1s. per 1,000 ft. super., export.
Transhipments: Free when not landed on wharf; half rates if landed on wharf.

LIGHTHOUSES.

THE coasts of New Zealand are, considering their extent, fairly well lighted, but there are many places where lights are still required. Additions to the existing lights are made from time to time as funds are available.

There are thirty-one coastal lights—eight of the first order, sixteen of the second, three of the third, and four of smaller orders.

There has been no special difficulty in the erection of lighthouses in New Zealand, apart from the trouble caused by indifferent landings. There are no lighthouses built in the sea, such as the well-known Eddystone or Bell Rock. That on The Brothers is the only one which it is considered necessary to keep as a rock station—that is, the keepers are relieved from time to time, three being always at the station and one on shore.

The cost of the erection of the lighthouses is given by the Marine Department as about £192,000 (the Ponui Passage Lighthouse having been built by the Provincial Government of Auckland, the cost is not given). The annual consumption of oil is about 22,700 gallons; and the cost of maintenance, irrespective of the cost of maintaining the lighthouse steamer, is about £16,000 a year.

Besides the coastal lighthouses, there are harbour-lights at most of the ports of the colony for the guidance of vessels into and out of the ports.

The following table shows the names of the coastal lighthouses, indicating also their situation, the order of apparatus, description, period (in seconds) and colour of the lights, and of what material the respective towers are built:—

Name of Lighthouse.	Order of Apparatus.	Description.	Period of Revolving Light.	Colour of Light.	Tower built of.
	Dioptric.		Seconds.		
Cape Maria van Diemen	1st order ..	Revolving	60	White	Timber.
	..	Fixed ..	..	Red, to show over Columbia Reef	
Moko Hinou ..	1st order ..	Flashing	10	White	Stone.
Tiri-Tiri (Auckland)	2nd " ..	Fixed ..	..	White, with red arc over Flat Rock	Iron.
Ponui Passage..	5th " ..	" ..	..	White and red ..	Timber.
Cuvier Island ..	1st " ..	Revolving	30	White	Iron.
East Cape ..	2nd " ..	"	10	"	"
Portland Island	2nd " ..	"	30	" ..	Timber.
	..	Fixed ..	..	Red, to show over Bull Rock	
Cape Palliser ..	2nd order..	Flashing	Twice every half-minute, with three seconds intervals between flashes	White	Iron.
Pencarrow Head	2nd " ..	Fixed ..	..	White	Iron.
Cape Egmont ..	2nd " ..	" ..	..	"	"
Manukau Head	3rd " ..	" ..	..	"	Timber.
Kaipara Head ..	2nd " ..	Flashing	10	"	"
Brothers (in Cook Strait)	2nd " ..	"	10	" ..	"
	..	Fixed ..	..	Red, to show over Cook Rock	
Cape Campbell	2nd order..	Revolving	60	White	"
Godley Head (Lyttelton)	2nd " ..	Fixed ..	..	"	Stone.
Akaroa Head ..	2nd " ..	Flashing	10	"	Timber.
Jack's Point ..	4th " ..	Fixed ..	..	"	Iron.
Moeraki ..	3rd " ..	" ..	..	"	Timber.
Taiaroa Head ..	3rd " ..	" ..	..	Red	Stone.
Cape Saunders..	2nd " ..	Revolving	60	White	Timber.
Nugget Point ..	1st " ..	Fixed ..	..	"	Stone.
Waipapapa Point	2nd " ..	Flashing	10	"	Timber.
	Catadioptric.				
Dog Island ..	1st order ..	Revolving	30	"	Stone.
	Dioptric.				
Centre Island ..	1st order ..	Fixed ..	..	White, with red arcs over inshore dangers	Timber.
Puysegur Point	1st " ..	Flashing	10	White	"
Cape Foulwind	2nd " ..	Revolving	30	"	"
Kahurangi Point	2nd " ..	Fixed ..	..	"	Iron.
Farewell Spit ..	2nd " ..	Revolving	60	White, with red arc over Spit end	"
Nelson ..	4th " ..	Fixed ..	..	White, with red arc to mark limit of anchorage	"
French Pass ..	6th " ..	" ..	..	Red and white, with white light on beacon	"
Stephens Island	1st "	Group flashing	30	White	"

NEW ZEALAND NEWSPAPERS.

THERE are (January, 1905) 209 publications on the register of newspapers for New Zealand. Of these, sixty-one are daily papers, thirty-one are published three times a week, twenty-four twice a week, sixty-two once a week, three fortnightly, one three-weekly, and twenty-seven monthly.

The names of the newspapers, with the postal districts and towns in which they are printed, are given in the following list, the second column showing the day or period of publication.

M. signifies morning paper; E. evening paper.

AUCKLAND.

Auckland—	
Auckland Star (E.)	Daily.
Auckland Weekly News and Town and Country Journal (M.)	Saturday.
Bible Standard (M.)	Monthly.
Christian Worker (M.)	"
Church Gazette (M.)	"
New Zealand Farmer, Bee and Poultry Journal (M.)	"
New Zealand Graphic, Ladies' Journal, and Youths' Companion (M.)	Wednesday.
New Zealand Herald (M.)	Daily.
New Zealand Illustrated Magazine (M.)	Monthly.
New Zealand Illustrated Sporting Review and Licensed Victuallers' Gazette (M.)	Thursday.
New Zealand Joyful News (M.)	Monthly.
Observer (M.)	Saturday.
Saturday Night (E.)	"
Sharland's Trade Journal (M.)	"
Voice (M.)	"
Cambridge—	
Waikato Independent (E.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Coromandel—	
Coromandel County News and Kuaotunu and Mercury Bay Mail (E.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Dargaville—	
North Auckland Times (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Wairoa Bell and Northern Advertiser (E.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Hamilton—	
Waikato Argus (E.)	Daily.
Waikato Times and Thames Valley Gazette (E.)	"
Kawakawa—	
Northern Luminary (E.)	Friday.
Kawhia—	
Kawhia Settler and Raglan Advertiser (M.)	Saturday.
Mangonui—	
Mangonui County Times and Northern Representative (E.)	Tuesday.
Onehunga—	
Manukau and Franklin Mail and Auckland Courier (E.)	Friday.
Manukau County Chronicle (M.)	Saturday.
Raglan—	
Raglan County Chronicle (M.)	Friday.
Rotorua—	
Hot Lakes Chronicle (M.)	Wed., Saturday.

AUCKLAND—*continued.*

Warkworth—	
Rodney and Otamatea Times, Waitemata and Kaipara Gazette (E.)	Friday.
Whangarei—	
Northern Advocate (E.)	Daily.

THAMES.

Karangahake—	
Goldfields Advocate and Ohinemuri County Chronicle (M.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Opotiki—	
East Coast Guardian (E.)	Wed., Saturday.
Opotiki Herald, Whakatane County and East Coast Gazette (E.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Paeroa—	
Ohinemuri Gazette (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Tauranga—	
Bay of Plenty Times and Thames Valley Warden (E.)	" " "
Te Aroha—	
Te Aroha and Ohinemuri News and Upper Thames Advocate (M.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Thames—	
Thames Advertiser (M.)	Daily.
Thames Star (E.)	"
Waihi—	
Waihi Daily Telegraph (E.)	"

GISBORNE.

Gisborne—	
Gisborne Times (M.)	Daily.
Poverty Bay Herald (E.)	"

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Inglewood—	
Inglewood Record and Waitara Age (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.
New Plymouth—	
Budget and Taranaki Weekly Herald (M.)	Saturday.
Daily News (M.)	Daily.
Taranaki Herald (E.)	"
Taranaki News (M.)	Saturday.
Opunake—	
Opunake Times (E.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Stratford—	
Stratford Evening Post (E.)	Daily.
Waitara—	
Waitara Evening Mail and Clifton County Chronicle (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.

NAPIER.

Dannevirke—	
Dannevirke Advocate (E.)	Daily.
Dannevirke Daily Press (E.)	"
Hastings—	
Hastings Standard (E.)	"
New Zealand Bulletin (M.)	Saturday.
Napier—	
Daily Telegraph (E.)	Daily.
Hawke's Bay Herald (M.)	"
New Zealand Fire and Ambulance Record (M.)	Monthly.
New Zealand Health Journal (M.)	"
Saturday Night Advertiser (E.)	Saturday.

NAPIER—*continued.*

Waipawa—	
Waipawa Mail (E.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Wairoa—	
Wairoa Guardian and County Advocate (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.

WANGANUI.

Eltham—	
Eltham Argus and Rawhitiroa and Kaponga Advertiser (E.)	Daily.
Hawera—	
Egmont Star (M.)	Saturday.
Hawera and Normanby Star, Patea County Chronicle, and Waimate Plains Gazette (E.)	Daily.
Hunterville—	
Hunterville Express and Upper Rangitikei Advertiser (E.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Kaponga—	
Kaponga Mail and District Advertiser (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Manaia—	
Waimate Witness (E.)	" " "
Mangaweka—	
Settler (E.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Marton—	
Farmers' Advocate (M.)	Saturday.
Rangitikei Advocate and Manawatu Argus (E.)	Daily.
Patea—	
Patea County Press (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Taihape—	
Post (E.)	" " "
Taihape and Mangaweka News (E.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Wanganui—	
New Zealand Good Templar Watchword (M.)	Monthly.
New Zealand Tit Bits (M.)	Saturday.
Wanganui Chronicle (M.)	Daily.
Wanganui Herald (E.)	"
Weekly Chronicle and Patea-Rangitikei Advertiser (M.)	Saturday.
Yeoman (M.)	Friday.

WELLINGTON.

Carterton—	
Wairarapa Leader (E.)	Daily.
Wairarapa Observer, Featherston Chronicle, East Coast Advertiser, and South County Gazette (E.)	"
Eketahuna—	
Eketahuna Express and County Gazette (E.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Feilding—	
Feilding Star (E.)	Daily.
Foxton—	
Manawatu Herald (E.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Greytown North—	
Te Puke ki Hikurangi (E.)	Friday.
Wairarapa Standard and Featherston Advocate (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Levin—	
Manawatu Farmer and Horowhenua County Chronicle (E.)	" " "
Martinborough—	
Martinborough Star and District News (E.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Masterton—	
Wairarapa Age (M.)	Daily.
Wairarapa Daily Times (E.)	"
Wairarapa Matuhi Press (M.)	Wednesday.
Weekly Star and Wellington District Advertiser (M.)	Thursday.

WELLINGTON—*continued.*

Otaki—	
Otaki Mail and Horowhenua County and West Coast Advertiser (M.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Pahiatua—	
Pahiatua Herald (E.)	Daily.
Palmerston North—	
Manawatu Daily Standard, Rangitikei Advertiser, and West Coast Gazette (E.)	"
Manawatu Daily Times (M.)	"
Petone—	
Hutt and Petone Chronicle (E.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Wellington—	
Church Chronicle (M.)	Monthly.
Evening Post (E.)	Daily.
Mercantile Record (M.)	Saturday.
New Zealand Craftsman (M.)	Monthly.
New Zealand Dairyman and Farmers' Union Journal (E.)	"
New Zealand Free Lance (M.)	Saturday.
New Zealand Mail, Town and Country Advertiser (M)	Wednesday.
New Zealand Mines Record (M.)	Monthly.
New Zealand Times (M.)	Daily.
New Zealand Trade Review and Price Current (M.)	Three-weekly.
Post and Telegraph Officers' Advocate (E.)	Monthly (23rd).
Prohibitionist (E.)	Fri., fortnightly.
Young Man's Magazine (M.)	Monthly (1st).
Woodville—	
Examiner (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.

BLENHEIM.

Blenheim—	
Marlborough Daily Times and Town and Country Advertiser (M.)	Daily.
Marlborough Express (E.)	"
Havelock—	
Pelorus Guardian and Miners' Advocate (M.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Picton—	
Marlborough Press, County of Sounds Gazette (E.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.

NELSON.

Collingwood—	
Golden Bay Argus (E.)	Thursday.
Motueka—	
Motueka Star (E.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Nelson—	
Colonist (M.)	Daily.
Nelson Evening Mail (E.)	"
Takaka—	
Golden Bay News (E.)	Thursday.

WESTPORT.

Charleston—	
Charleston Herald, Brighton Times, and Croninville Reporter (M.)	Wed., Saturday.
Murchison—	
Buller Post (E.)	Tuesday.
Westport—	
Buller Miner (M.)	Friday.
Westport News (M.)	Daily.
Westport Times and Evening Star (E.)	"

GREYMOUTH.

Greymouth—	
Evening Star and Brunnerton Advocate (E.) ..	.. Daily.
Grey River Argus (M.)	.. "
Weekly Argus (M.)	.. Weekly.
Reefton—	
Inangahua Herald and New Zealand Miner (M.)	.. Daily.
Inangahua Times and Reefton Guardian (E.)	.. "

HOKITIKA.

Hokitika—	
Hokitika Guardian and Evening Star (E.) ..	.. Daily.
Leader (M.)	.. Saturday.
West Coast Times (M.)	.. Daily.
Kumara—	
Kumara Times and Dillman's and Goldsborough Advertiser (E.)	.. "
Ross—	
Ross and Okarito Advocate and Westland Advertiser (M.)	Wed., Saturday

CHRISTCHURCH.

Akaroa—	
Akaroa Mail and Banks Peninsula Advertiser (M.)	.. Tuesday, Friday.
Ashburton—	
Ashburton Daily News (E.)	.. Daily.
Ashburton Guardian (E.)	.. "
Ashburton Mail, Rakaia, Mount Somers, and Alford Forest Advertiser (M.)	.. Tues., Thur., Sat.
Cheviot—	
Cheviot News (M.)	.. Tuesday, Friday.
Christchurch—	
Canterbury Times (incorporating "Sportsman" and "New Zealand Cyclist") (M.)	.. Wednesday.
Lyttelton Times (M.)	.. Daily.
New Zealand Church News (M.)	.. Monthly.
New Zealand Co-operative News (M.) ..	.. "
New Zealand Poultry-keeper and Fanciers' Chronicle (M.)	"
New Zealand Railway Review (E.) ..	.. "
New Zealand Schoolmaster (E.)	.. "
New Zealand War Cry and Official Gazette of the Salvation Army (M.)	.. Saturday.
New Zealand Wheel and Motor News (M.) ..	.. Sat., fortnightly.
Press (M.)	.. Daily.
Spectator (M.)	.. Tuesday.
Star (E.)	.. Daily.
Truth (E.)	.. "
Weekly Press (incorporating "The Referee") (M.)	.. Wednesday.
White Ribbon (M.)	.. Monthly.
Kaikoura—	
Kaikoura Star and North Canterbury and South Marlborough News (E.)	.. Daily.
Rangiora—	
Standard and North Canterbury Guardian (M.)	.. Wed., Saturday.
Southbridge—	
Ellesmere Guardian (M.)	" "

TIMARU.

Temuka—	
Geraldine Guardian (M.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Temuka Leader (M.)	" " "
Timaru—	
Mercantile and Bankruptcy Gazette of New Zealand (M.)	Thursday.
Timaru Herald (M.)	Daily.
Timaru Post (E.)	"
Waimate—	
Waimate Advertiser (M.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Waimate Times (M.)	" " "

OAMARU.

Oamaru—	
North Otago Times (M.)	Daily.
Oamaru Mail (E.)	"

DUNEDIN.

Alexandra South—	
Alexandra Herald and Central Otago Gazette (M.)	Thursday.
Balclutha—	
Clutha Leader (M.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Free Press (M.)	" "
Clyde—	
Dunstan Times, Vincent County Official Gazette, and General Goldfields Advertiser (E.)	Monday.
Cromwell—	
Cromwell Argus and Northern Goldfields Gazette (E.)	"
Dunedin—	
Evening Star (E.)	Daily.
Farmers' Circular (M.)	Thur., fortn'ly.
Farmers' Standard of New Zealand (M.)	Monthly.
New Zealand Baptist (E.)*	"
New Zealand Guardian (M.)	"
New Zealand Journal of Education (M.)	"
New Zealand Mining, Engineering, and Building Journal (M.)	Thursday.
New Zealand Public Opinion (M.)	Friday.
New Zealand Tablet (M.)	Thursday.
Otago Daily Times (M.)	Daily.
Otago Witness (M.)	Thursday.
Otago Liberal and Workman (M)	Saturday.
Outlook (M.)	"
Schoolmates (M.)	Monthly.
The People (M.)	Thursday.
Triad (M.)	Monthly.
Weekly Budget (M.)	Saturday.
Lawrence—	
Tuapeka Times (M.)	Wed., Saturday.
Milton—	
Bruce Herald (M.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Mosgiel—	
Taieri Advocate (M.)	Wed., Saturday.
Naseby—	
Mount Ida Chronicle (M.)	Friday.

* Edited in Mosgiel by Rev. F. W. Boreham

DUNEDIN—*continued.*

Palmerston—	
Palmerston and Waikouaiti Times (M.)	Friday.
Roxburgh—	
Mount Benger Mail (M.)	Saturday.
Tapanui—	
Tapanui Courier and Central Districts Gazette (M.)	Wednesday.

INVERCARGILL.

Arrowtown—	
Lake County Press (E.)	Thursday.
Gore—	
Mataura Ensign (E.)	Tues., Thur., Sat.
Southern Standard (M.)	Tuesday, Friday.
Invercargill—	
Southern Cross (M.)	Saturday.
Southlander (M.)	Friday.
Southland Daily News (E.)	Daily.
Southland Times (M.)	"
Weekly Times (M.)	Friday.
Orepuki—	
Orepuki Advocate (M.)	Saturday.
Queenstown—	
Lake Wakatipu Mail (E.)	Friday.
Riverton—	
Western Star and Wallace County Gazette (E.)	Tues., Friday.
Winton—	
Winton Record, Hokonui Advocate, and Otautau Guardian (M.)	Friday.
Wyndham—	
Wyndham Farmer (M.)	Mon., Wed., Fri.
Wyndham Herald (M.)	Tuesday, Friday.

The foregoing towns are arranged according to the postal district in which they are situated.

Taking the provincial districts, Auckland has 41 publications registered as newspapers, Taranaki 14, Hawke's Bay 12, Wellington 43, Marlborough 5, Nelson 13, Westland 8, Canterbury 28, and Otago 45.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF OF NEW ZEALAND,

Under the Customs and Excise Duties Acts, 1888 and 1895, "The Tobacco Excise Duties Act, 1896," "The Customs Duties Amendment Act, 1900," and "The Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act, 1903. [*For rates under last-named Act, see p. 107.*]

TABLE OF DUTIES.

THE headings of the respective classes in this Table and in the Table of Exemptions are used solely for convenience of classification, and shall not in any way affect the articles specified therein, or be construed to indicate the material of which any such article is made.

The word "iron" includes steel, or steel and iron combined.

Neither steam-engines, nor parts of steam-engines, nor steam-boilers (land or marine) are included in the expression "machines" or "machinery" in either this Table or the Table of Exemptions.

The abbreviaton "n.o.e." means not otherwise enumerated.

In computing *ad valorem* duties the invoice value is increased by 10 per cent.

CLASS I.—FOODS AND ARTICLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Names of Articles and Rates of Duty.

1. Almonds, in shell, 2d. the lb.
2. Almonds, shelled, n.o.e., 3d. the lb.
3. Bacon and hams, 2d. the lb.
4. Biscuits, ships' plain and unsweetened, 3s. the cwt.
5. Biscuits, other kinds, 2d. the lb.
6. Boiled sugars, comfits, lozenges, Scotch mixtures, and sugar-candy, 2d. the lb., including internal packages.
7. Candied peel and drained peel, 3d. the lb.
8. Capers, caraway seeds, catsup, cayenne pepper, chillies, chutney, curry-powder and -paste, fish-paste, gelatine, isinglass, liquorice, olives, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
9. Chocolate confectionery, and all preparations of chocolate or cocoa—
   In plain trade packages, 3d. the lb.
   In fancy packages, or in small packages for retail sale, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
10. Confectionery n.o.e., 2d. the lb., including internal packages.
11. Currants, 1d. the lb.
12. Fish, dried, pickled, or salted, n.o.e., 10s. the cwt.
13. Fish, potted and preserved, 2d. the lb. or package of that reputed weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.*
14. Fruit, fresh, viz.:—
    Apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, medlars, apricots, quinces, tomatoes, 1d. the lb.
    (No duty exceeding ½d. the lb. to be levied on apples and pears from 14th July to 31st December.)
    Currants, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, and strawberries, ½d the lb.
    Lemons, ½d. the lb.
15. Fruits, dried, 2d. the lb.†
16. Fruits, preserved in juice or syrup, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
17. Fruit-pulp, and partially preserved fruit n.o.e., 1½d. the lb.
18. Fruits preserved by sulphurous acid, 1d. the lb.
19. Glucose, 1d. the lb.
20. Honey, 2d. the lb.

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* Such as is foreign produce or manufacture, subject to preferential duty (see p. 107).
† Other than currants and raisins (for which see items 11 and 33).

21. Jams, jellies, marmalade, and preserves, 2d. the lb. or package of that reputed weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.
22. Jellies concentrated in tablets or powder, 4d. the lb.
23. Maizena and cornflour, ¾d. the lb.
24. Meats, potted or preserved, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
25. Milk, preserved, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
26. Mustard, 2d. the lb.
27. Nuts of all kinds, except cocoa-nuts, 2d. the lb.
28. Oysters, preserved, 2d. the lb. or package of that reputed weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.
29. Pearl barley, 1s. the cwt.
30. Peas, split, 2s. the cwt.
31. Pickles, 3s. the imperial gallon.
32. Provisions, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
33. Raisins, 1d. the lb.
34. Rice-flour, 6s. the cwt.
35. Sardines, including the oil, 2d. the lb.
36. Sauces, 4s. the imperial gallon.
37. Spices, including pepper and pimento, unground, 2d. the lb.
38. Spices, including pepper and pimento, ground, 4d. the lb.
39. Sugar, ½d. the lb.
40. Treacle and molasses, ½d. the lb.
41. Vegetables, fresh, dried, or preserved, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
42. Vinegar, table, not exceeding 6·5 per cent. of acidity,* 6d. the gallon.

Class II.—Tobacco.

43. Cigarettes, not exceeding in weight 2½ lb. per 1,000, 17s. 6d. the 1,000. And for all weight in excess of 2½ lb. per 1,000, 6d. the oz.
44. Cigars, 7s. the lb.
45. Snuff, 7s. the lb.
46. Tobacco, 3s. 6d. the lb.
47. Tobacco, unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the colony in any licensed tobacco-manufactory, for manufacturing purposes only, into tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, or snuff, 2s. the lb.

Class III.—Alcoholic Beverages, and Materials for Making Same.

48. Ale, beer of all sorts, porter, cider, and perry, the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or 12 reputed pint bottles, 2s. the gallon.
49. Cordials, bitters, and liqueurs, 16s. the liquid gallon.
50. Hops, 6d. the lb.†
51. Malt, 2s. the bushel.
52. Rice malt, 1d. the lb.
53. Solid wort, 6d. the lb.
54. Spirits and strong waters, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, 16s. the proof gallon.

    (No allowance beyond 16·5 under proof shall be made for spirits or strong waters of a less hydrometer strength than 16·5 under proof.)
55. Spirits and strong waters, sweetened or mixed, when not exceeding the strength of proof, 16s. the liquid gallon.
56. Spirits and strong waters in cases shall be charged as follows, namely:—

    Two gallons and under, as two gallons; over two gallons and not exceeding three, as three gallons; over three gallons and not exceeding four, as four gallons; and so on for any greater quantity contained in any case.

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* Vinegar exceeding 6·5 per cent. of acidity to be treated as acetic acid.

† Such as is foreign produce or manufacture, subject to preferential duty (see p. 107).

57. Spirits or strong waters, mixed with ingredients in any proportion exceeding 33 per cent. of proof spirit, and although thereby coming under any other designation, excepting patent or proprietary medicines, or tinctures and medicinal spirits otherwise enumerated, 16s. the liquid gallon.
58. Wine, Australian, containing not more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit verified by Sykes's hydrometer, the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or twelve reputed pint bottles, 5s. the gallon.
59. Wine, other than sparkling and Australian, containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit verified by Sykes's hydrometer, the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or twelve reputed pint bottles, 6s. the gallon.
60. Wine, sparkling, 9s. the gallon.

Class IV.—Non-alcoholic Beverages, and Materials for Making Same.

61. Aerated and mineral waters and effervescing beverages, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
62. Chicory, 3d. the lb.
63. Chocolate, 3d. the lb.
64. Cocoa, 3d. the lb.
65. Coffee, essence of, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
66. Coffee, roasted, 3d. the lb.
67. Syrups; lime- or lemon-juice sweetened; raspberry vinegar, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
68. Tea, 2d. the lb.*

Class V.—Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Druggists' Sundries.

69. Acid, acetic, n.o.e., containing not more than 30 per cent. of acidity, 1½d. the lb.
    For every 10 per cent. of acidity or fraction thereof additional, ½d. the lb.
70. Acid, tartaric, 1d. the lb.
71. Baking-powder, yeast preparations, and other ferments, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
72. Chemicals n.o.e., including photographic chemicals, and glacial acetic acid (B.P. standard), 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.
73. Cream of tartar, 1d. the lb.†
74. Drugs and druggists' sundries and apothecaries' wares n.o.e., 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.
75. Essences, flavouring, spirituous, 16s. the liquid gallon.
76. Essences, flavouring, n.o.e., 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.
77. Eucalyptus oil, in bulk or bottle, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
78. Glycerine, refined, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
79. Opium, 40s. the lb.
80. Patent medicines, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.
81. Proprietary medicines, or medicaments, (1) bearing the name of the proprietor on label or package; (2) bearing a prefixed name in the possessive case; (3) n.o.e., prepared by any occult secret or art, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.
82. Saccharine, except in the form of tabloids or tablets, 1s. 6d. the ounce.
83. Sarsaparilla, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.
84. Soda, carbonate and bicarbonate, 1s. the cwt.
85. Soda, crystals, 2s. the cwt.
86. Tinctures and medicinal spirits of any recognised pharmacopœia containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit, 1s. the lb.
87. Tinctures and medicinal spirits of any recognised pharmacopœia, containing 50 per cent. proof spirit or less, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

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* Tea grown in British dominions, except that in packets not exceeding one pound in weight, is admitted free of duty (see p. 108).

† Such as is foreign produce or manufacture, subject

Class VI.—Clothing and Textile Goods.

88. Apparel and ready-made clothing, and all articles n.o.e. made up wholly or in part from textile or other piece-goods, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
89. Apparel made by British or foreign tailors, dress-, mantle-, or jacket-makers, to the order of residents in the colony, and intended for the individual use of such residents, whether imported by the residents themselves or through an importing firm, 40 per cent. *ad valorem.*
90. Blankets, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
91. Collars and cuffs, of paper or other material, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
92. Cotton counterpanes, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
93. Cotton piece-goods, to include turkey twills, dress prints (hard-spun and plain-woven), where the invoice value does not exceed 4d. the yard; and cotton piece-goods n.o.e., 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*
94. Cotton piece-goods—namely, tapestry; cretonnes; chintz art crêpe, and serges; velveteens, velvets, and plushes, all kinds; damasks; moquette; sateens; linenettes; crepons; crimps; zephyrs; ginghams; turkey twills; prints; printed cottons; piqués; vestings; quiltings, and marcellas; muslins of all kinds; nets; window-nets; hollands, curtains, and blinds; diapers; ticks, including coloured Belgian; towellings; laces, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
95. Drapery n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
96. Feathers, ornamental (including ostrich), and artificial flowers, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
97. Forfar, dowlas, and flax sheeting, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
98. Furs, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
99. Haberdashery n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
100. Hats of all kinds, including straw hats, also caps, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
101. Hosiery n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
102. Lace, and laces, n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
103. Millinery of all kinds, including trimmed hats, caps, and bonnets, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
104. Ribbons and crape, all kinds, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
105. Rugs, woollen, cotton, opossum, or other, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
106. Shawls, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
107. Silks, satins, velvets, plushes, n.o.e., composed of silk mixed with any other material, in the piece, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
108. Textile piece-goods other than cotton or silk, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
109. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
110. Yarns n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Class VII.—Leather and Manufactures of Leather.

111. Boots, shoes, and slippers, n.o.e.; goloshes, clogs, pattens, vamps, uppers, and laces, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem.**
112. Heel-plates, and toe stiffeners and plates, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem.*
113. Leather—
    - Leather belting, and belt-leather, harness, bridle, legging, bag, kip (other than East India), 4d. the lb.
    - Buff and split, including satin hides and tweeds, 3d. the lb.
    - Cordovan, levanted leather, roans, sheepskins, morocco n.o.e., basils, 3d. the lb.
    - Sole-leather, 2d. the lb.
    - East India kip, Persians, lambskins and goatskins (dressed other than morocco), kangaroo and wallabi skins (dressed), tan and coloured calf, 2d. the lb.
    - Leather n.o.e., 1d. the lb.
114. Leather board or compo, 4d. the lb.
115. Leather bags and leather-cloth bags, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

* Such as is foreign produce or manufacture, subject to preferential duty (see p 107).

116. Leather, chamois, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*
117. Leather cut into shapes, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem.*
118. Leather leggings, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem.*
119. Leather manufactures n.o.e., 20 per cent *ad valorem.*
120. Portmanteaux; trunks; travelling-bags and brief-bags of leather or leather-cloth, 10 in. in length and upwards, and carpet-bags, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
121. Saddlery, and harness, whips, and whip-thongs, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Class VIII.—Furniture and Household Furnishing.

122. Basket- and wicker-ware n.o.e., not being furniture, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.**
123. Carpets, and druggets; floorcloth; mats, and matting, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
124. Desks, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
125. Furniture and cabinetware, n.o.e., and other than iron, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.**
126. Furniture-, knife-, and plate-powder and -polish, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
127. Mantelpieces, other than stone, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
128. Upholstery n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Class IX.—China, Glass, and Earthen Goods.

129. Bricks, known as firebricks, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
130. China, porcelain, and parianware, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.**
131. Drainage pipes and tiles, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
132. Earthen flooring and garden-tiles, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
133. Earthenware, stoneware, and brownware, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.**
134. Filters, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
135. Fireclay, ground, and fireclay goods, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
136. Glass, crown, sheet, and common window, 2s. the 100 superficial feet.*
137. Glassware; also plate-glass, and glass polished, coloured, and other kinds, n.o.e.; globes and chimneys for lamps, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.**
138. Lamps, lanterns, and lampwick, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.**
139. Plate-glass, bevelled or silvered; mirrors and looking-glasses, framed or unframed, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Class X.—Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, etc.

140. Artificial flies, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
141. Cards, playing, 6d. per pack.
142. Clocks, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.**
143. Dressing-cases, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
144. Fancy goods, and toys, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.**
145. Fishing tackle, including artificially-baited hooks other than flies, 20 per per cent. *ad valorem.*
146. Jewellery; plate, gold or silver†; greenstone, cut or polished, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
147. Mouldings in the piece for picture-frames, cornices, or ceilings 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*
148. Musical instruments of all kinds n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*‡
149. Oil, perfumed, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
150. Papier-maché ware, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
151. Perfumery n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
152. Perfumed spirits and Cologne-water, £1 10s. the liquid gallon.
153. Photographic goods n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

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* Such as is foreign produce or manufacture, subject to preferential duty (see p. 107).

† Plate, gold or silver, if of foreign produce or manufacture, subject to preferential duty (see p. 107).

‡ Pianos, if of foreign manufacture, are subject to preferential duty (see p. 107)

154. Pictures, paintings, drawings, engravings, and photographs, framed or unframed; picture- or photograph-frames and -mounts, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
155. Platedware, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.**
156. Statues, statuettes, casts, and bronzes, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
157. Tobacco-pipes and -cases, cigar- and cigarette-holders and -cases, cigarette-papers and -cases, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
158. Toilet preparations n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
159. Watches, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
160. Walking-sticks, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Class XI.—Paper Manufactures and Stationery.

161. Calendars and show-cards, all kinds, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
162. Cardboard boxes complete, or cardboard cut and shaped for boxes (including match-boxes), 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
163. Directories of New Zealand, or of any part thereof; also covers for directories, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
164. Handbills, programmes and circulars, playbills and printed posters, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
165. Ink, writing, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
166. Paper bags, coarse (including sugar-bags), 7s. 6d. the cwt.
167. Paper bags n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
168. Paperhangings, 15 per cent. *ad valorem.**
169. Paper, wrapping—viz., blue candle, glazed cap, glazed casings, small hand, lumber hand, and tissue, 5s. the cwt.*
170. Paper, wrapping, other kinds, including brown, cartridge, and sugar papers, 5s. the cwt.*
171. Printed matter relating to patent or proprietary medicines; trade catalogues, price-lists, and fashion-plates of the goods of firms or persons in the colony, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
172. Stationery and writing-paper n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
173. Stationery, manufactured—viz., account-books; manuscript books; bill-head, invoice, and statement forms; printed or ruled paper; counter-books; cheque- and draft-forms; tags; labels; blotting-pads; sketch-books; book-covers; copying letter-books; manifold writers; albums (other than for photographs); diaries; birthday-books; plain or faint-lined ruled books; printed window-tickets; printed, lithographed, or embossed stationery; and Christmas, New Year, birthday, and Easter cards and booklets, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
174. Stereotypes and matrices, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Class XII.—Manufactures of Metal.

175. Bicycles, tricycles, and the like vehicles; also finished or partly finished or machined parts of same, n.o.e., including weldless steel tubing cut to short lengths, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.**
176. Boilers, land and marine, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
177. Brass cocks, valves, unions, lubricators, and whistles, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
178. Brass manufactures n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
179. Cartridges (shot), 10- to 24-bore, 1s. 6d. the 100.
180. Cartridge cases, 9d. the 100.
181. Cartridges n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
182. Cash-registering machines, 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*
183. Coffin-furniture, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
184. Composition-piping, 3s. 6d. the cwt.
185. Copper manufactures n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
186. Copying-presses, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

* Such as is foreign produce or manufacture, subject to preferential duty (see p. 107).

187. Crab-winches, cranes n.o.e., capstans, and windlasses, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
188. Cutlery, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
189. Firearms, all kinds, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.**
190. Galvanised-iron manufactures n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
191. Gasometers, and other apparatus for producing gas; also gas-meters, 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*
192. Gaspipes, iron, 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
193. Hardware, ironmongery, and holloware, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.**
194. Iron bridges, and iron material n.o.e. for the construction of bridges, wharves, jetties, or patent slips, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
195. Iron columns for buildings, and other structural ironwork, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
196. Iron doors for safes and vaults, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
197. Iron, galvanised corrugated sheets, screws, and nails, 2s. per cwt.
198. Iron galvanised tiles, ridging, guttering, and spouting, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
199. Iron gates and gate-posts, staples, standards, straining posts and apparatus, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
200. Iron nails, 2s. per cwt.*
201. Iron pipes, and fittings for same, including main-cocks, 5 per cent. *ad valorem.**
202. Iron, plain galvanised sheet and hoop, 1s. 6d. the cwt.
203. Iron tanks, exceeding 200 gallons and not exceeding 400 gallons, 10s. each.
204. Iron tanks of and under 200 gallons, 5s. each.
205. Iron work and wire work, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
206. Japanned and lacquered metal ware, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
207. Lawn-mowers, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
208. Lead, in sheets, 1s. 6d. the cwt.
209. Lead piping, 3s. 6d. the cwt.
210. Machinery n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
211. Machinery, electric, and appliances, 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*
212. Machinery for flour-mills, woollen-mills, paper-mills, rope- and twine-making, dredging, sawmilling,† planing,† oil-refining, boring; and also machinery for refrigerating or preserving meat, leather-splitting machines and band-knives for same, 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
213. Manufactures, n.o.e., of metal, or of metal in combination with any other material, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
214. Nails n.o.e., 3s. the cwt.
215. Printing machines and presses, 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
216. Pumps and other apparatus for raising water n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.**
217. Railway and tramway plant and materials n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
218. Sad-irons, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
219. Shot, 10s. the cwt.
220. Soda-water machines; also, machines for aerating liquids, 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
221. Steam-engines and parts of steam-engines n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
222. Steam-engines, and parts thereof, including the boiler or boilers therefor, imported specially for mining or gold-saving purposes and processes, or for dairying purposes, 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
223. Tinware, and tinsmiths' furniture n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
224. Waterworks pipes, iron, 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
225. Weighbridges and weighing-machines, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
226. Wire mattresses and webbing, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
227. Zinc tiles, ridging, guttering, piping, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
228. Zinc manufactures n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

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* Such as is foreign produce or manufacture, subject to preferential duty (see p. 107).

† See also item 418.

Class XIII.—Timber, and Articles made from Timber.

229. Bellows, other than forge, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
230. Blocks, wooden tackle, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
231. Buckets and tubs, of wood, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
232. Carriages, carts, drays, wagons, and perambulators, and wheels for the same, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.**
233. Carriage shafts, spokes, and felloes, dressed; bent carriage timber n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
234. Doors, glazed with ornamental glass, 4s. each.
235. Doors, plain, 2s. each.
236. Sashes, glazed with ornamental glass, 4s. the pair.
237. Sashes, plain, 2s. the pair.
238. Timber, palings, 2s. the 100.
239. Timber, posts, 8s. the 100.
240. Timber, rails, 4s. the 100.
241. Timber, sawn, dressed, 4s. the 100 ft. superficial.
242. Timber, sawn, rough, 2s. the 100 ft. superficial.
243. Timber, shingles and laths, 2s. the 1,000.
244. Woodenware and turnery n.o.e, and veneers, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Class XIV.—Oils, Paints, etc.

245. Axle-grease, and other solid lubricants, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
246. Harness oil and composition, and leather dressing, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
247. Naphtha, 6d. the gallon.
248. Oil, linseed, 6d. the gallon.
249. Oil, mineral, including shale-waste or unrefined mineral-oil n.o.e., 6d. the gallon.
250. Oil n.o.e., 6d. the gallon.
251. Oil, olive, in bulk, 6d. the gallon.
252. Oil, vegetable, in bulk, n.o.e., 6d. the gallon.
253. Oil, vegetable or other, in bottle, 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*
254. Paints and colours ground in oil or turpentine, 2s. 6d. the cwt.
255. Paints and colours mixed ready for use, 5s. the cwt.
256. Putty, 2s. the cwt.
257. Stearine, 1½d. the lb.
258. Stearine for match-making, ¾d. the lb.
259. Varnish; enamel paints; gold size, 2s. the gallon.
260. Whiting and chalk, 1s. the cwt.

Class XV.—Agricultural and Farm Products, etc.

261. Animals, food for, of all kinds, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
262. Cattle (horned), 10s. each.
263. Chaff, £1 the ton.
264. Grain—namely, barley, 2s. the 100 lb.
265. Grain and pulse of every kind n.o.e., 9d. the 100 lb.
266. Grain and pulse of every kind, when ground or in any way manufactured, n.o.e., 1s. the 100 lb.
267. Horses, £1 each.
268. Linseed, £1 the ton.
269. Maize, 9d. the 100 lb.
270. Onions, £1 the ton.
271. Prepared calf meal, £1 5s. the ton.

* Such as is foreign produce or manufacture, subject to preferential duty (see p. 107).

CLASS XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

272. Bags, flour, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
273. Bags, calico, forfar, hessian, and linen, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
274. Bagging and bags n.o.e., 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*
275. Blacking and boot-gloss, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
276. Blacklead, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
277. Blue, 2d. the lb.
278. Brooms, brushes, and brushware, n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
279. Brushes, hair, and combs; toilet- clothes- and hat-brushes, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
280. Candles, 1d. the lb. or package of that reputed weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.*
281. Cement, 2s. the barrel.*
282. Cordage and rope, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.**
283. Cork, cut, including bungs, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
284. Fireworks n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
285. Flock, 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*
286. Glue and size, 1½d. the lb.
287. Granite, sawn on not more than two sides, and not dressed or polished, 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
288. Marble, granite, and other stone, dressed or polished, and articles made therefrom, including mantelpieces, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
289. Matches—
    Wooden, in boxes containing not more than 60 matches, 1s. the gross of boxes.
        In boxes containing over 60 and not more than 100 matches, 2s. the gross of boxes.
        In boxes containing more than 100 matches, for every 100 matches or fraction thereof contained in one box, 2s. the gross of boxes.
    Wax, "plaid vestas" in cardboard boxes containing under 100 matches, 1s. the gross of boxes.
        "Pocket vestas" in tin or other boxes containing under 100 matches, 1s. 4d. the gross of boxes.
        "Sportsman's," "Ovals," and "No. 4 tin vestas," in boxes containing not more than 200 matches, 4s. 6d. the gross of boxes.
    Wax, other kinds, for every 100 matches or fraction thereof contained in one box, 2s. 3d. the gross of boxes.
290. Nets and netting, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
291. Paraffin wax, ¾d. the lb.
292. Powder, sporting, 6d. the lb.
293. Sacks, other than cornsacks and jute sacks, 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*
294. Sausage-skins and casings (including brine or salt), 3d. per lb.
295. Soap, common yellow, and blue mottled, 5s. the cwt.
296. Soap, n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
297. Soap-powder, extract of soap, dry soap, and soft-soap, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
298. Spirits, methylated, 1s. the liquid gallon.
299. Spirits, cleared from warehouse, methylated, under prescribed conditions, 6d. the liquid gallon.
300. Starch, 2d. the lb.
301. Tarpaulins, tents, rick- and wagon-covers, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
302. Twine n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
303. Washing-powder, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
304. Wax, mineral, vegetable, and Japanese, 1½d. the lb.

In addition to any duty chargeable by law on any goods imported into the colony, a further duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged when the goods are prison-made.

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* Such as is foreign produce or manufacture, subject to preferential duty (see p. 107).

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTIES OF CUSTOMS.

Class I.—Foods, etc.

Names of Articles.

305. Almonds, Barbary, Sicily, and French, used in confectioners' manufactures.
306. Anchovies, salted, in casks.
307. Arrowroot, sago, tapioca, macaroni, vermicelli, and prepared groats.
308. Salt.
309. Rice, dressed or undressed.
310. Rice manufactured into starch in bond.

Class IV.—Non-alcoholic Beverages, etc.

311. Cocoa-beans.
312. Coffee, raw.

Class V.—Drugs, etc.

313. Acids—viz.: boracic; carbolic, in bulk; fluoric; muriatic; nitric; oxalic; oleic; picric; pyrogallic; salicylic; sulphuric.
314. Concentrated extracts or essences in liquid form or preserved in fat for perfume-manufacturing purposes in manufacturing warehouses, in bottles of not less than 1 lb. in weight.
315. Disinfectants.
316. Drugs and chemicals—viz.: alum; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of ammonia; anhydrous ammonia; aniline dyes; arsenic; bluestone, or sulphate of copper; borax; catechu; chloride of calcium; nitrate of silver; cochineal; creosote, crude or commercial; glycerine, crude; gum, arabic and tragacanth; gum benzoin; artificial gum arabic; gum damar; phosphorus; potash, caustic potash, and chlorate of potash; pearlash; prussiate of potash; cyanide of potassium; cyanide of sodium; liquid chlorine; sal-ammoniac; saltpetre; acetate of soda, crude; soda-ash; caustic soda; nitrate of soda; silicate of soda; sulphate of soda; sulphide of sodium; hyposulphite of sodium; strychnine; sulphur; chloride of zinc; iron-sulphates; gall-nuts; turmeric; saffron; nitrous-oxide gas; tree-washes; insecticides; maltine; chlorodyne.
317. Essential oils, except eucalyptus; cod-liver oil; oil of rhodium.
318. Horse drenches.
319. Medicinal barks, leaves, herbs, flowers, roots and gums.
320. Scrub-exterminator.
321. Sheep-dip; sheep-drenches; sheep-licks.
322. Surgical and dental instruments and appliances.*
323. Scientific and assay balances, retorts, flasks, and other appliances for chemical analysis and assay work.
324. Water-hardening chemicals for brewers' use.

Class VI.—Clothing and Textiles.

325. Accoutrements for military purposes, excepting uniform clothing.†
326. Brace-elastic and brace-mountings.
327. Bunting, in the piece.

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* If of foreign manufacture, subject to duty (see p. 108).

† Subject to the provisions of section 28 of "The Defence Act, 1900," as follows:—

Equipments to be admitted free of Customs Duty.

"28. All military clothing, saddlery, and equipments imported into the colony for the *bona fide* use of a Volunteer corps shall, on the certificate in writing of the Minister of Defence that the same are or have been imported for such purpose, be admitted into the colony free of Customs duty."

328. Butter- and cheese-cloth.
329. Buttons, tapes, wadding, pins, needles.
330. Calico, white and grey, also cotton sheetings, in the piece.
331. Corduroy, moleskin, and plain beaver-skin, of cotton, in the piece.
332. Coloured cotton shirtings; flannelette shirtings.*
333. Forfar, dowlas, and flax sheeting, when cut up under supervision in sizes not exceeding 47 in. x 36 in. for making flour-bags, and not exceeding 54 in. for lining wool mats.
334. Fur-skins, green or sun-dried.
335. Gold or silver lace or braid for military clothing.
336. Hatmakers' materials—viz.: silk plush; felt hoods; shellac; galloons; calicoes; spale-boards for hat-boxes; leathers and linings; blocks; moulds; frames; ventilators; and tassels.
337. Hessians, plain or striped, and scrim.
338. Leather-cloth.
339. Minor articles (required in the making-up of apparel, boots, shoes, hats, caps, saddlery, umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades), enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the *Gazette*.
340. Sailcloth, canvas, and unbleached double-warped duck, in the piece.†
341. Sewing cottons, silks, and threads; crochet, darning, and knitting cottons; angola mendings not exceeding 45 yards, on cards.
342. Silk for flour-dressing.
343. Silk twist (shoemakers' and saddlers').
344. Staymakers' binding, eyelets, corset-fasteners, jean, ticks, lasting, sateen, and cotell.
345. Tailors' trimmings—viz.: plain-coloured imitation hair-cloth; canvas; plain Verona and plain diagonal, and such patterns of checked Italian cloth as may be approved of by the Commissioner of Customs; Italian cloth of cotton or wool; buckram; wadding and padding; silk, worsted, and cotton bindings and braids; stay-bindings; Russia braids; shoulder-pads; buckles; silesias; drab, slate, and brown jeans; pocketings; slate, black, and brown dyed unions and linens.
346. Umbrella-makers' materials—viz.: reversible and levantine silk mixtures, gloria, and satin de chêne of not less than 44 in. in width; alpaca cloth, with border; zanella cloth, with border; also other piece-goods on such conditions as the Commissioner may approve; sticks, runners, notches, caps, ferrules, cups, ribs, stretchers, tips, and rings.
347. Union shirtings the invoice value of which does not exceed 6d. the yard.*
348. Waterproof material in the piece.

Class VII.—Leather, and Articles used in Leather Manufactures.

349. Boot elastic.
350. Bootmakers' linings, canvas, plain or coloured, bag and portmanteau linings, of such materials, qualities, and patterns as may be approved by the Commissioner.
351. Boots, shoes, and slippers—viz., children's, No. 0 to 3.
352. Cork soles, and sock soles.
353. East India kip, crust or rough-tanned, but undressed.
354. Goatskins, crust or rough-tanned, but undressed.
355. Grindery, except heel- and toe-plates.
356. Hogskins.
357. Kangaroo-, wallabi-skins, undressed.

* Whenever any dispute arises as to the application of the exemption in favour of coloured cotton, flannelette, or union shirtings, in the case of fabrics alleged to be such shirtings, the Commissioner has power to decide such dispute; and in case of doubt on his part, he may require the fabric in dispute to be cut up for shirt-making, under such conditions as he prescribes. (See section 6 of "The Customs and Excise Duties Act, 1895.")

† If of foreign manufacture, subject to duty (see p. 108).

358. Leather, japanned or enamelled; goatskins, dressed as morocco, coloured (other than black).
359. Saddle-trees.
360. Saddlers' ironmongery (except bits and stirrup-irons), hames, and mounts for harness; straining, surcingle, brace, girth, and roller webs; collar-check, and the same article plain, of such quality as may be approved by the Commissioner; legging-buckles.
361. Tanning materials, crude.

Class VIII.—Furniture, etc.

362. Blind-webbing and tape.
363. Upholsterers' webbing, hair-seating, imitation hair-seating; curled hair; gimp and cord of wool, cotton, or silk; tufts, and studs.

Class IX.—China, Glass, etc.

364. Bottles, empty, plain glass, not being cut or ground; also, jars up to 3 in. in diameter at the mouth.
365. Glass plates (engraved) for photo-lithographic work.
366. Jars or other dutiable vessels, containing free goods or goods subject to a fixed rate of duty, and being ordinary trade packages for the goods contained in them.

Class X.—Fancy Goods, etc.

367. Action-work and keys, in frames or otherwise, for manufacture of organs, harmoniums, and pianos; organ-pipes and stop-knobs.
368. Artists' canvas, colours, brushes, and palette-knives.
369. Magic-lanterns, lenses, and slides.
370. Microscopes and astronomical telescopes, and lenses for same.
371. Musical instruments, specially imported for Volunteer bands.
372. Paintings, statuary, and works of art, presented to or imported by any public institution or art association registered as a body corporate, for display in the buildings of such institution or association, and not to be sold or otherwise disposed of.
373. Photographic cameras and lenses.
374. Photographs of personal friends in letters or packets.
375. Precious stones, cut or uncut and unmounted.
376. Sensitized surfaces for photographic purposes.

Class XI.—Paper, etc.

377. Bookbinders' materials—viz., cloth, leather, thread, headbands, webbing, end-papers, tacketing-gut, marbling-colours, marble-paper, blue paste for ruling-ink, staple presses, wire staples, staple-sticks.
378. Butter-paper, known as parchment paper or waxed paper.
379. Cardboard and pasteboard, of sizes not less than that known as "royal."
380. Cardboard boxes, material for—viz., gold and silver paper, plain and embossed, gelatine and coloured papers, known as "box-papers."
381. Cartridge-paper for drawing-books.
382. Cloth-lined boards, not less than "royal."
383. Cloth-lined papers, enamelled paper; ivorite and gelatine; metallic paper; not less than "demy."
384. Copy-books and drawing-books.
385. Copying-paper, medium and double-foolscap, in original mill wrappers and labels.
386. Hand-made cheque-paper.
387. Ink, printing.

388. Masticated para.
389. Millboard, and bookbinders' leather-board.
390. Paper, hand-made or machine-made book or writing, of sizes not less than the size known as "demy," when in original wrappers.
391. Printing-paper.*
392. Printed books, papers, and music, n.o.e.
393. School slates, and educational apparatus.

Class XII.—Metals.

394. All machinery for agricultural purposes, including chaff-cutters, corn-crushers; corn-shellers, also articles used in manufacturing the same—viz., chaff-cutting knives, tilt-rakes, fittings for threshing-mills, forgings for ploughs.
395. All agricultural implements.
396. All bolts and nuts, blank or screwed nuts, black or finished nuts.
397. Anchors.
398. Artificers' tools.
399. Axes and hatchets; spades, shovels, and forks; picks; mattocks; quartz and knapping hammers; scythes, sheep-shears, reaping-hooks; soldering-irons; paperhangers' scissors; butchers' saws and cleavers.
400. Axles, axle arms and boxes.
401. Band-saws and folding-saws, including frames.
402. Bellows-nails.
403. Bicycles and tricycles, fittings for—viz., rubber tires, pneumatic tires, outside covers, and inner tubes; rubber and cork handles, and pedal-rubbers; also drop-forgings and stampings, ball-bearings, weldless steel tube in full lengths, rims, forks, and spokes, in the rough.*
404. Blacksmiths' anvils, forges, and fans.
405. Blowers.
406. Brass and copper, in pigs, bars, tubes, or sheets.
407. Brass tubing and stamped work, in the rough, for gasaliers and brackets.
408. Caps, percussion
409. Card-clothing for woollen-mills.
410. Chain pulleys, and chains for same.
411. Chains, trace and plough chains; or metal articles required to repair or complete riding or driving harness or saddlery to be repaired or made in the colony.
412. Chamfering, crozing and howelling machine for cask-making.
413. Copper and composition, rod, bolts, sheathing, and nails.
414. Couch-roll jackets, machine-wires, beater-bars, and strainer-plates for paper-mills.
415. Crucibles.
416. Emery grinding-machines and emery-wheels.
417. Empty iron drums, not exceeding 10 gallons capacity.
418. Engineers', boilermakers', brass-finishers', smiths', and all metal- and wood-workers' machine and hand tools.
419. Engine governors.
420. Eyelets.
421. Fire-engines, including Merryweather's chemical fire-engines.
422. Fish-hooks.
423. Galvanising-baths, welded.
424. Gas-engines and hammers, and oil-engines.*
425. Glassmakers' moulds.
426. Hydraulic cranes.
427. Iron- and brass-wove wire and wire gauze; also wire netting.
428. Iron boiler-plates and unflanged end-plates for boilers; boiler-tubes not exceeding 6 in. in diameter, and unflanged; Bowling's expansion rings; furnace-flues.

* If of foreign manufacture, subject to

429. Iron, plain black sheet, rod, bolt, bar, plate,* hoop, and pig.*
430. Iron rolled girders.
431. Iron plates, screws, and castings for ships.
432. Iron wire n.o.e., including fencing-wire, plain and barbed.
433. Lead, in pigs and bars.
434. Locomotives.
435. Machine saws.
436. Machinery exclusively for the purpose of the manufacture of beet-root sugar.
437. Machinery for dairying purposes.
438. Machinery of every description for mining purposes, including machine pumps, but not including machinery for dredging.
439. Machinery for gold-saving purposes and processes.
440. Metal fittings for trunks, portmanteaux, travelling-bags, leggings, bags, and satchels.
441. Metal sheaves for blocks.
442. Metallic capsules.
443. Perambulators and the like vehicles, fittings for, n.o.e.
444. Perforated or cellular sheet zinc or iron.
445. Portable engines on four or any greater number of wheels, with boiler of locomotive type; also traction-engines.
446. Printing type and materials n.o.e.
447. Rails for railways and tramways.†
448. Reapers and binders, and reaping and mowing machines, and extra parts for same; materials for manufacturing agricultural machinery, namely, reaper-knife sections, fingers, brass and steel springs, malleable castings, discs for harrows, mould-boards and plough-shares, mould-board plates, and steel share-plates cut to pattern, skeith-plates; ploughs and harrows; combined threshers.
449. Riddles and sieves.
450. Rivets and washers.
451. Separators and coolers for dairying purposes.
452. Set-screws, engineers' studs, and split-pins.
453. Sewing-, knitting-, and kilting-machines.
454. Spiral springs (except sofa- and mattress-springs).
455. Steam and hydraulic pressure and vacuum gauges.
456. Steel rams, black or finished, for hydraulic cranes or jiggers.
457. Surveyors' steel bands and measuring-tapes.
458. Swords.
459. Tacks of all kinds.
460. Tea-packing lead.
461. Tin, in pigs, bars, or sheets.
462. Tinsmiths' fittings, including stamped or blocked tin, planished or unplanished.
463. Tins, tops of, ornamented.
464. Welded and flanged boiler-furnaces, plain or corrugated.
465. Wire, of brass, copper, or lead.
466. Zinc, plain sheet.
467. Zinc plates and copper plates for photo-lithographic work.

Class XIII.—Timber, etc.

468. Ash, hickory, and lancewood timber, unwrought.
469. Blacksmiths' bellows.
470. Brush woodware.
471. Carriage- and cart-shafts, spokes and felloes in the rough; hubs, all kinds; poles if unbent and unplaned, all kinds; bent wheel-rims.

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* Hoop and pig iron not affected by preferential tariff.
† See preferential tariff, p. 107.

472. Carriage- and cart-makers' materials—viz.: springs, mountings, trimmings, brass hinges, tire-bolts, shackle-holders, step treads, and other iron fittings (except steps, lamp-irons, dash-irons, seat-rails, and fifth wheels), rubber-cloth.
473. Churns.
474. Lignum-vitæ.
475. Sieves, hair.
476. Wooden handles for tools.

Class XIV.—Oils, etc.

477. Benzine in bulk.
478. Oils—viz.: candlenut, fish, kerosene, penguin, palm, seal whale.
479. Paints and colours n.o.e.
480. Shale oil, once run, suitable for gas-making.
481. Spirits of tar.
482. Turpentine, driers, and terebene.

Class XV.—Miscellaneous.

483. Apparatus and appliances solely for teaching purposes, as may be approved by the Commissioner.
484. Bags made of New Zealand tow or flax.
485. Belting for machinery, other than leather.
486. Binder-twine.
487. Bricks, other than fire-bricks.
488. Building materials n.o.e.
489. Brushes for cream-separators and combined screens.
490. Candlenuts and candlenut kernels.
491. Candle-wick.
492. Canvas aprons and elevators for reapers and binders.
493. Carpenters' baskets.
494. Charts and maps.
495. Confectioners' moulding-starch.
496. Cotton waste.
497. Dye-stuffs and dyeing materials, crude.
498. Felt sheathing.
499. Food preservative n.o.e.
500. Gum boots.*
501. Hawsers of 12 in. and over.
502. Honey and brown Windsor soap composition.
503. Iron and steel cordage.*
504. Jute bagging, bags, and sacks.
505. Manures.
506. Marble, and other stone, hewn or rough sawn, not dressed or polished.
507. Netmakers' cotton twine.
508. Official supplies for consular officers of cou tries where a sim lar exemption exists in favour of British Consuls.
509. Papermakers' felts.
510. Passengers' baggage and effects, including only wearing-apparel and other personal effects that have been worn or are in use by persons arriving in the colony; also implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of such persons; and household or other effects not exceeding £100 in value, which have been in use for twelve months prior to embarkation by the persons or families bringing them to the colony, and not intended for any other person or persons or for sale †; also cabin-furnishings belonging to such persons.

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* If of foreign manufacture, subject to duty (see p. 108).

† Including bicycles which have been in use for twelve months.

511. Plaster of Paris.
512. Powder, blasting and meal.
513. Ship-chandlery n.o.e.
514. Ships' rockets, blue-lights, and danger-signals.
515. Stones, mill- grind- oil- and whet-.
516. Tobacco for sheepwash or for insecticide, after being rendered unfit for human consumption to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.
517. Treacle or molasses, mixed with bone-black in proportions to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.
518. Tubular woven cotton-cloth in the piece, for meat-wraps.
519. Type-writers.
520. Wax, bottling.
521. Woolpacks and woolpockets.
522. Yarn—viz.: coir, flax, hemp.
523. Articles and materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Commissioner) which are suited only for, and are to be used solely in, the fabrication of goods within the colony. All decisions of the Commissioner in reference to articles so admitted free to be published from time to time in the *Gazette*.
524. And all articles not otherwise enumerated.

TABLE OF EXCISE DUTIES.

525. Tobacco, 1s. the lb.*
526. Cigars, cigarettes, and snuff, 1s. 6d. the lb.*
527. Beer, 3d. the gallon.
528. Articles in which spirit is a necessary ingredient, manufactured in a warehouse appointed under section 26 of "The Customs Laws Consolidation Act, 1882," namely—
    - Pharmacopœia tinctures, essences, extracts, and medicinal spirits containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit, 9d. the lb.
    - Pharmacopœia tinctures, essences, extracts, and medicinal spirits containing less than 50 per cent. of proof spirit, 3d. the lb.
    - Culinary and flavouring essences, 12s. the liquid gallon, from 1st February, 1896.
    - Perfumed spirit, 20s. the liquid gallon, from 1st February, 1896.
    - Toilet preparations which are subject to 16s. the liquid gallon on importation, 12s. the liquid gallon.
    - Toilet preparations which are subject to 25 per cent. duty on importation, 6s. the liquid gallon.

* "The Tobacco Excise Duties Act, 1896," section 2, enacts:—

"On and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, section three of 'The Customs and Excise Duties Act, 1891,' shall be deemed to be repealed, and in lieu of the duties imposed by that section there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on and after that day, upon tobacco manufactured in the colony, at the time of making the entry for home consumption thereof, the several duties of excise following, that is to say—

On tobacco	One shilling the pound.
On cigars and snuff	One shilling and sixpence the pound.
On cigarettes—	
If manufactured by machinery	Two shillings and sixpence the pound.
If made by hand	One shilling the pound."

DUTIES IMPOSED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR UNDER SECTION 17 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES ACT, 1888."

529. Olive stones, ground (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 15th May, 1890), 4d. the lb.
530. Brewers' caramel (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st August, 1890), 3d. the lb.
531. Liquid hops (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st December, 1893), 6s. the lb.
532. The United Asbestos Patent Salamander Decorations (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 14th May, 1896), 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.
533. Matches of any material other than wood or wax, a duty corresponding to the duty payable on wooden matches (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 27th April, 1899).
534. Fibre conduit pipes and fittings for same (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 4th May, 1899), 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.
535. Caramel cereal (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 14th March, 1901), ½d. the lb.
536. Compo-board (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 12th December, 1901), 4s. the 100 ft. super.
537. Leather-board or compo cut into shapes (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 20th August, 1903), 4d. the lb.
538. Creamalina (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 17th September, 1903), 1d. the lb.
539. Ground cocoa-shells (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 7th January, 1904), 3d. the lb.
540. Brunak, a substitute for roasted coffee (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 8th September, 1904), 3d. the lb.
541. Tartaraline, a substitute for cream of tartar (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 22nd December, 1904), 1d. the lb.
542. Bush's Cream of Tartar Substitute (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 26th January, 1905), 1d. the lb.

MODIFICATIONS.

On and after 1st July, 1904, the Customs tariff is modified in respect of the undermentioned articles imported into the Cook and other Islands within the extended boundaries of the colony :—

Claret, 2s. the gallon (in lieu of 6s. the gallon).
Horses, 10s. each (in lieu of £1 each).
Drugs imported by missionary societies for dispensation among the Natives, free.

OPIUM PROHIBITION.

"The Opium Prohibition Act, 1901," makes it unlawful for any person to import opium into the colony in any form suitable for smoking. Permits may be issued by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs for the importation of the drug in the following forms :—

Opium, crude.
Opium, in powder.
Opium, extract of, solid.

No permit shall be issued to any person of the Chinese race. Heavy penalties are prescribed [illegible] ve law.

"The Opium Prohibition Act Amendment Act, 1902," makes it illegal to have opium in possession, except the kinds stated above, which can be held under permit.

TIMBER EXPORT.

"The Timber Export Act, 1901," authorised the collection, by Order in Council, of the following duties:—

SCHEDULE.

Logs, round	3s. per 100 superficial feet.	Or such lesser duty as the Governor by Order in Council determines.
Logs, squared with axe or saw..		
Half logs		
Flitches of any particular kind, or pieces of such size as the Governor by Order in Council from time to time determines	3s. per 100 superficial feet	Or such lesser duty as the Governor by Order in Council determines.

An Order in Council dated the 27th March, 1902, directs that there shall be levied, collected, and paid previous to exportation from New Zealand, duties upon white-pine and kahikatea timber as under:—

Logs, round	3s. per 100 superficial feet.
Logs, cut in half	" "
Logs, squared with axe or saw, 10 in. by 10 in. or its equivalent, or over	" "
Flitches, any width, and not exceeding 10 in. thick,	2s. per 100 superficial feet.

A further Order in Council, dated 10th April, 1902, directs that duties on kauri timber shall be charged as under:—

Logs, round	3s. per 100 superficial feet.
Logs, cut in half	" "
Logs, squared with axe or saw..	" "
Flitches, exceeding 30 in. in width and 9 in. in thickness	2s. per 100 superficial feet.

"The Timber Export Duty Act, 1903," forms part of and is to be read with "The Timber Export Act, 1901." The following duties may, by Order in Council,* be substituted for those in the Schedule to the last-named statute:—

SCHEDULE.

Logs, round..	5s. per 100 superficial feet	Or such lesser duty as the Governor by Order in Council determines.
Logs, squared with axe or saw..		
Half logs		
Flitches of any particular kind, or pieces of such size as the Governor by Order in Council from time to time determines	3s. per 100 superficial feet	Or such lesser duty as the Governor by Order in Council determines.

* No order yet issued

"THE PREFERENTIAL AND RECIPROCAL TRADE ACT, 1903."

The above Act forms part of and is to be read together with "The Customs Laws Consolidation Act, 1882." Certain goods (enumerated in these Schedules) imported into New Zealand, not being the produce or manufacture of some part of the British dominions, are to be subject to duty or extra duties as set forth hereunder:—

Article named in First Schedule.

(An additional duty equal to the amount payable under any tariff for the time being in force in New Zealand.)

Cement.

Articles named in Second Schedule.

(An additional duty equal to one-half of the amount payable under any tariff for the time being in force.)

Basket- and wicker-ware, n.o.e., not being furniture.

Bicycles, tricycles, and the like vehicles; also finished or partly finished or machined parts of same, n.o.e., including weldless steel tubing cut to short lengths.

Boots, shoes, and slippers, n.o.e.; goloshes, clogs, pattens, vamps, uppers, and laces.

Candles.

Carriages, carts, drays, wagons, and perambulators, and wheels for same.

China, porcelain, and parian ware.

Clocks.

Cordage and rope, n.o.e.

Cream of tartar.

Earthenware, stoneware, and brownware.

Fancy goods and toys.

Firearms, all kinds.

Fish, potted and preserved.

Furniture and cabinetware, n.o.e., and other than iron.

Glass, crown, sheet, and common window.

Glassware; also plate-glass, and glass polished, coloured, and other kinds, n.o.e.; globes and chimneys for lamps.

Hardware, ironmongery, and holloware.

Hops.

Iron nails.

Iron pipes, and fittings for same, including main-cocks.

Lamps, lanterns, and lamp-wick.

Musical instruments—viz., pianos.

Paperhangings.

Paper, wrapping—viz., blue candle, glazed cap, glazed casings, small-hand, lumber-hand, and tissue.

Paper, wrapping, other kinds, including brown, cartridge, and sugar papers.

Plate and platedware.

Pumps and other apparatus for raising water.

ARTICLES NAMED IN THIRD SCHEDULE.

(Duties equal to 30 per centum of the value for duty as defined by the principal Act, or by any Act amending the principal Act.)

Bicycles and tricycles, fittings for—viz., rubber tires, pneumatic tires, outside covers, and inner tubes; rubber and cork handles, and pedal-rubbers; also drop-forgings and stampings, ball-bearings, weldless steel tube in full lengths, rims, forks, and spokes in the rough.

Gas-engines and hammers, and oil-engines.

Gum boots.

Iron and steel cordage.

Iron, plain black sheet, rod, bolt, bar, and plate.

Printing-paper.*

Rails for railways and tramways.†

Sailcloth, canvas, and unbleached double-warped duck.

Surgical and dental instruments and appliances.

The Act also provides that from and after the 31st March, 1904, no duty shall be leviable on tea grown in any part of the British dominions, except on tea in packets not exceeding one pound in weight.

The main features of the Act, including its provisions as to reciprocity of trade, will be found described in Part III. of this volume.

* No duty as above described is to be levied on printing-papers imported by and for the use of the proprietors of any registered newspaper, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that they are imported under a valid contract for the supply of such papers for a period not exceeding three years, entered into prior to the 16th November, 1903.

† No preferential duty will be levied on rails for tramways and other goods mentioned in the above Schedules directly imported before 31st March, 1906, for use in the construction or equipment of any tramway for which plans and specifications have been completed or are in course of preparation on the passing of the Act.

FEES PAYABLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT.

FEES PAYABLE TO DISTRICT LAND REGISTRARS UNDER "THE LAND TRANSFER ACT, 1885."

	£	s.	d.
For the bringing land under the provisions of this Act (over and above the cost of advertisements)—			
When the title consists of a Crown grant, and none of the land included therein has been dealt with	0	2	0
When the title is of any other description and the value exceeds £300	1	0	0
When the title is of any other description and the value exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300	0	15	0
When the title is of any other description and the value exceeds £100 and does not exceed £200	0	10	0
When the title is of any other description and when the value does not exceed £100	0	5	0
Contribution to the Assurance Fund upon first bringing land under the Act,—			
In the pound sterling	0	0	0½
Other fees—			
For every application to bring land under the Act	0	5	0
For every certificate of title on transfer where the consideration does not exceed £100	0	10	0
For every other certificate of title	1	0	0
Registering memorandum of transfer, mortgage, incumbrance, or lease	0	10	0
Registering transfer or discharge of mortgage or of incumbrance, or the transfer or surrender of a lease	0	5	0
Registering proprietor of any estate or interest derived by settlement or transmission	0	10	0
For every power of attorney deposited	0	10	0
For every registration abstract	1	0	0
For cancelling registration abstract	0	5	0
For every revocation order	0	10	0
Noting caveat	0	10	0
Cancelling or withdrawal of caveat, and for every notice relating to any caveat	0	5	0
For every search	0	2	0
For every general search	0	5	0
For every map or plan deposited	0	5	0
For every instrument declaratory of trusts, and for every will or other instrument deposited	0	10	0
For registering recovery by proceeding in law or equity or re-entry by lessee	0	10	0
For registering vesting of lease in mortgagee, consequent on refusal of Trustee in Bankruptcy to accept the same	0	10	0
For entering notice of marriage or death	0	10	0
For entering notice of writ or order of Supreme Court	0	10	0
Taking affidavit or statutory declaration	0	5	0
For the exhibition of any deposited instrument, or for exhibiting deeds surrendered by applicant proprietor	0	5	0
For certified copy, not exceeding five folios	0	5	0
For every folio or part folio after first five	0	0	6
For every notice to produce deeds or instruments	0	5	0
For every outstanding interest noted on certificate of title ..	0	5	0
When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each registration memorial after the first	0	2	0

Regulations.

All fees under the Act shall be due and payable in advance.

Where several properties are included in one form of application, there shall be charged in respect of each property an application fee, and a fee for bringing the land under the Act. Land included within one outer boundary shall be deemed one property for the purpose of this regulation.

In all cases a fee of one pound (£1) is hereby prescribed as the charge to be made for advertising notice of application; provided that, whenever it is necessary that unusual publicity shall be given to any application, the District Land Registrar may require payment of such additional sum as shall, in his judgment, be sufficient to defray the cost of such advertisements.

In all cases where application is made to bring land under the Act, and the certificate of title is directed to issue and is issued in the name of the applicant, the fees for bringing such land under the Act, with the exception of the "application fee," may, at the request of the applicant, remain unpaid until such land is dealt with by him as registered proprietor. The District Land Registrar shall retain any such certificate of title until the fees due upon the same have been paid, and, until such payment, shall not register any dealing with the land included in such certificate of title.

Printed forms supplied by the Registrar for use under the Act shall be charged for at the rate of one shilling each. Solicitors, land-brokers, and others having forms printed for their own use, and at their own expense, shall, on approval of such forms by the Registrar, be entitled to have the same sealed free of charge.

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

By the Amendment Act of 1885 the Schedule of Duties payable under the principal Act of 1881 has been repealed, and the following imposed in lieu thereof:—

1. When the value does not exceed £100	No duty.
2. Upon any amount exceeding £100 but not exceeding £1,000—	
On the first £100	No duty.
And on the remainder	£2½ per cent.
3. Upon any amount exceeding £1,000 but not exceeding £5,000	£3½ per cent.
4. Upon any amount exceeding £5,000, but not exceeding £20,000	£7 per cent.
5. Upon £20,000 and any amount over that sum	£10 per cent.
6. Strangers in blood, excepting adopted children	£3 per cent. additional.

These duties are leviable upon the final balance of the real and personal estates.

The exemption in respect of property passing absolutely to widow at death of husband is now extended *vice versâ*.

There are also special provisions in the law affecting children, grandchildren, step-children, and adopted children inheriting property.

The above duties also apply to deeds of gift.

PART II.—STATISTICAL.

SECTION I.—POPULATION.

THE population of New Zealand, as estimated for the 31st December, 1904, with the increase for the year, is shown below :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Estimated population (exclusive of Maoris, also Cook and other annexed Islands) on 31st December, 1903	832,505	439,674	392,831
Increase during the year 1904 :—			
By excess of births over deaths	14,679	7,009	7,670
Excess of arrivals over departures	10,355	7,309	3,046
Estimated population (exclusive of Maoris, also Cook and other annexed Islands) on 31st December, 1904	857,539	453,992	403,547
Maori population, census, 1901	43,143	23,112	20,031
Population of Cook and other Pacific Islands ..	12,292	6,369	5,923
Total estimated population of colony (including Maoris, also Cook and other annexed Islands) on 31st December, 1904	912,974	483,473	429,501

The number of the Chinese in New Zealand at the end of the year 1904 was estimated to be 2,829 persons, of whom 35 were females.

Details showing the distribution of the Maori population and also of the Cook and other annexed Pacific Islands follow; but the figures in the succeeding portions of this section exclude these special features.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MAORIS IN EACH COUNTY, CENSUS 1901.

[Further particulars as to sex, age, &c., will be found in the Year-book for 1903, in the section specially dealing with the Native population.]

Counties.	Persons.	Counties.	Persons.
Mongonui	2,093	Thames	774
Whangaroa	743	Ohinemuri	630
Hokianga	2,330	Piako	409
Bay of Islands	2,235	Waikato	983
Hobson	984	Waipa	226
Whangarei	739	Raglan	1,499
Otamatea	186	Kawhia	1,649
Rodney	173	West Taupo	1,130
Waitemata	171	East Taupo	651
Eden	223	Rotorua	971
Great Barrier Island ..	37	Tauranga	1,301
Waiheke Island	70	Whakatane	3,170
Manukau	734	Waiapu	2,474
Coromandel	565	Cook	1,803

Total Number of Maoris in each County, Census 1901—*contd.*

Counties.	Persons.	Counties.	Persons.
Clifton	420	Marlborough	79
Taranaki	1,020	Kaikoura .	78
Stratford	43	Collingwood	22
Hawera	853	Waimea	107
Patea	274	Buller	23
Waitotara and Wanganui ..	1,689	Westland	60
Rangitikei	459	Ashley	188
Oroua	433	Selwyn	56
Pohangina	3	Akaroa	293
Manawatu	252	Levels and Geraldine ..	134
Horowhenua	1,035	Waimate	65
Wairoa	1,991	Waitaki	117
Hawke's Bay	1,605	Waikouaiti	168
Waipawa	403	Peninsula	92
Patangata	181	Taieri	42
Pahiatua	24	Clutha	22
Wairarapa North ..	337	Southland	2
Wairarapa South ..	476	Wallace	98
Hutt	264	Stewart Island	112
Sounds	263	Chatham Islands	211

Population of Cook and other Pacific Islands now included within the Boundaries of the Colony.

	Persons.
Rarotonga*	2,060(a)
Mangaia	1,541
Atiu*	918(b)
Aitutaki*	1,170(c)
Mauke (or Parry Island)	370
Mitiaro	165
Hervey Islands	10
Total Cook Group	6,234
Niue (or Savage Island)*	4,079(d)
Palmerston*	115(e)
Penrhyn (or Tongareva)*	445(f)
Manahiki*	484(g)
Rakaanga	400
Danger (or Pukapuka)	505
Suwarrow	30
Total other Islands	6,058
Total population of Pacific Islands ..	12,292

* Results of census taken in 1902.

(a) Birthplaces.—Rarotonga, 1,517; Mangaia, 206; Aitutaki, 58; Mauke, 16; Atiu, 37; Mitiaro, 11; Society Islands, 73; other Pacific Islands, 58; United Kingdom, 30; America, 11; New Zealand, 21; China, 7; Germany, 5; Portugal, 5; Australia, 3; Jamaica, 1; New Guinea, 1.

(b) Birthplaces.—Atiu, 913; Rarotonga, 3; Austria, 1; China, 1.

(c) Not including 149 natives absent in ships or at the guano islands.

(d) Whites and half-castes living as whites, 28 persons; absent in ships or at Tonga, 418 persons.

(e) Birthplaces.—Palmerston atoll, 100; Manahiki, 10; Penrhyn, 3; Pukapuka, 1; Society Islands, 1.

(f) Birthplaces.—Penrhyn, 342; Cook Islands, 25; Society Islands, 61; Arorai, 2; United Kingdom, 8; other places, 4.

(g) Birthplaces.—Manahiki, 469; Pukapuka, 11; Society Islands, 2; England, 2.

Increase of Population (exclusive of Maoris and Annexed Pacific-Islanders).

The increase for each quarter of the year 1904 was :—

Increase from:	Total.	Males.	Females.
First Quarter.			
Excess of births over deaths	3,591	1,729	1,862
Excess of arrivals over departures	2,861	2,606	255
	6,452	4,335	2,117
Second Quarter.			
Excess of births over deaths	3,581	1,724	1,857
Excess of departures over arrivals	−307	−55	−252
	3,274	1,669	1,605
Third Quarter.			
Excess of births over deaths	3,567	1,710	1,857
Excess of arrivals over departures	2,043	1,285	758
	5,610	2,995	2,615
Fourth Quarter.			
Excess of births over deaths	3,940	1,846	2,094
Excess of arrivals over departures	5,758	3,473	2,285
	9,698	5,319	4,379
Year 1904			
Excess of births over deaths	14,679	7,009	7,670
Excess of arrivals over departures	10,355	7,309	3,046
	25,034	14,318	10,716

As to the increase of arrivals over departures, it will be seen that the December quarter is by far the largest proportion of the four (5,758 persons). The March quarter comes next with 2,861 persons, then the September quarter with 2,043 persons, while June quarter shows a loss of 307 persons. The increase by births over deaths is also greatest in the December quarter, the numbers for the others being nearly equal.

The movement of population since 1885 is given in the next table. Although the large increase in 1893 by excess of arrivals over departures was not maintained during the nine following years, the arrivals in the colony nevertheless exceeded the departures in each of these years, and the total excess of arrivals for the thirteen-year period 1892–1904 inclusive is found to be 65,300 persons, drawn from other colonies or countries.

The excess of arrivals in the colony during the year 1904 over the departures will be seen from the table to have been somewhat less than that for 1903. For 1901, the figures are 6,522; for 1902, 7,992; for 1903, 11,275; and for 1904, the number is 10,355. Comparing these results with those for 1900, when the excess of arrivals was only 1,831, a substantial annual gain in population coming from abroad is shown.

In four years New Zealand has secured 36,144 persons, mostly from Australia and the Home-country, after deducting from the total arrivals all those who departed outwards.

So far as can be ascertained the United Kingdom only furnished 7,864 of the above large number added to New Zealand for the four years, while Australia shows as contributing 29,250, partly in consequence of the great depression on account of the drought. But the full number from the United Kingdom is not ascertainable, and Australia is credited with more than the actual fact. The figures for other places show a loss to New Zealand of 1,000 persons.

Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.	Increase during the Year			Centesimal Increase on Population of Previous Year
		By Excess of Births over Deaths.	By Excess of Arrivals over Departures.*	Net Increase.	
1885	575,172	13,612	−2,744†	10,868	1·93
1886	589,386	13,164			
1887	603,361	12,998			
1888	607,380	13,194	−17,194†	58,886	10·34
1889	616,052	12,685			
1890	625,508	12,284			
1891	634,058	11,755			
1892	650,433	11,417	4,958	16,375	2·58
1893	672,265	11,420	10,412	21,832	3·36
1894	686,128	11,610	2,253	13,863	2·06
1895	698,706	11,683	895	12,578	1·83
1896	714,162	12,180	1,472	13,652	1·95
1897	729,056	12,142	2,752	14,894	2·09
1898	743,463	11,711	2,696	14,407	1·98
1899	756,505	11,155	1,887	13,042	1·75
1900	768,278	12,346	1,831	14,177	1·87
1901	787,657	12,857	6,522	19,379	2·52
1902	807,929	12,280	7,992	20,272	2·57
1903	832,505	13,301	11,275	24,576	3·04
1904	857,539	14,679	10,355	25,034	3·01

* Corrected where necessary in accordance with census results. The amount of loss by departures in the period 1886–91, though correct in the aggregate, cannot be allocated with exactness to the respective years. † Loss.

The net gain to this country for 1904 appears as 2,720 persons from United Kingdom, and 7,770 from Australia, while 135 represents the net loss to other places. But here again the gain from Australia is given somewhat too high, and that from the Home-country too low.

The absorption of 10,355 persons during the year from overseas must certainly be considered a very satisfactory result, though the number is not quite so great as that for 1903. Another satisfactory feature is that the figures showing net excess of arrivals direct from the United Kingdom are higher for 1904 (2,720) than for 1903 (1,756). There is indication that the total excess is not so much due to Australian depression during last year as to genuine increase of persons arriving from the Old Country.

Arrivals and Departures during 1904.

The number of persons who arrived in the colony in the year 1904 was 32,632, an increase of 1,749 on the number for the previous year. Of the arrivals in 1904, 29,126 persons were classified as adults, being above the age of twelve years, and 3,506 as children. The total number of males was 21,980 and of females 10,652. The arrivals from the United Kingdom numbered 4,654, and from Australia 26,110. Besides these, 489 persons came from Fiji, and 1,379 from the South Seas and other ports, including arrivals by mail-steamers from San Francisco.

Classified in respect of birthplace, it is found that 8,994 of the arrivals were persons born in Australasia, 21,853 in the United Kingdom, and 57 in other British possessions. Of 1,728 persons born in foreign countries who arrived during 1904, 207 were born in Germany, 635 in Austria, 97 in France, 195 in the United States, 30 in Denmark, 67 in Sweden, 37 in Norway, 8 in Greece, 79 in Italy, 36 in Switzerland, 13 in Armenia, 6 in Turkey, 2 in Holland, 2 in Poland, 26 in Russia, 3 in Belgium, 3 in Spain, and 282 in other countries (Roumania, Portugal, Ceylon, Palestine, Algeria, Peru, China, Japan, Pacific Islands, Syria, and Asia Minor).

Among the arrivals in 1904 are noticed 320 "race-aliens," or persons of other than European descent. Particulars of birthplace and sex are as under:—

Birthplace.	M.	F.	Total.
Asia Minor	4	2	6
China	231	4	235
Palestine	5	2	7
Syria	2	1	3
Algeria	1	0	1
Armenia	13	0	13
Fiji	1	2	3
Cape Colony	1	0	1
India	2	1	3
Pacific Islands	12	10	22
Japan	10	0	10
Ceylon	1	0	1
United States	2	0	2
New Zealand	13	0	13
Total	298	22	320

The practice of nominating immigrants to be brought out partly at the Government expense has been discontinued since the 16th December, 1890, and there was practically no free immigration in the year 1904. Certain reductions in fares are, however, arranged by the Agent-General with the shipping companies for men with moderate means who intend to take up land and settle in the colony, and the sum of £2,850 was voted by Parliament in 1904 for assistance

by way of reduced fares for passages of intending settlers to the colony. Besides this, the small sum of £150 was appropriated to passages for separated families, &c.

Two hundred and thirty-five Chinese (231 men and 4 women) arrived in the colony during 1904, and 128 (all men) left, the arrivals thus exceeding the departures by 107.

The total departures in 1904 were 22,277 persons, being 2,669 more than in 1903. Thus, the movement of population to and from the colony is found to have been greater than in the previous year.

The departures from the colony by the Union Steamship Company's boats, as given through the Customs Department, are checked by special returns kindly furnished by the pursers of the steamers, and, where persons who did not book their passages have been omitted, the necessary additions are made. The pursers' returns also serve to prevent the occasional omission of the full number of persons leaving by any one vessel, which sometimes had happened previous to the introduction of this check. Unless more passengers are at any time of great pressure taken away from New Zealand than can lawfully be carried, the returns of outgo of population should prove fairly correct, and indeed the last census shows that the estimated population even after five-years' interval was a very close approximation to the truth.

Of the departures in 1904, 20,710 persons were over twelve years of age, and 1,567 children. Nearly twice as many males left the colony as females, the numbers being 14,671 and 7,606 respectively. The departures to the United Kingdom amounted to 1,934 persons, and those to Australia numbered 18,340. Besides these, 529 persons left for Fiji, and 1,474 for other ports (including passengers for San Francisco).

In 1891 the colony lost population by excess of departures over arrivals, but in each of the years 1892 to 1904, inclusive, New Zealand has drawn to itself more population than it has parted with.

The Board of Trade, London, publishes the total emigration from the United Kingdom to Australasia as a whole. By the figures given it will be seen that there was from 1893 an annual decrease in the number of persons coming to these colonies from the Home-country until 1897, when the number somewhat increased. Prior to 1893 the arrivals from the United Kingdom ranged from 44,055 in 1886 down to 16,183 in 1892. Alongside of the Imperial returns of departures to Australasia are shown in the following statement the arrivals in New Zealand direct from the United Kingdom, taken from our own returns, which numbers are short of the full total of persons coming here from England by the arrivals *viâ* Australia or the United States of America. But, using the information available, it seems evident that New Zealand has been preferred to Australia, from the high proportion which the arrivals here (direct) bear to every hundred of departures from England for the Australasian Colonies.

So long as New Zealand can secure one-sixth or more of the total persons leaving England for Australasia, she takes more than the proportion her population bears to that of the seven colonies collectively:—

Year.	Emigration from United Kingdom to Australasia.	Arrivals in New Zealand direct from United Kingdom.	Arrivals in New Zealand per 100 Departures for Australasia from United Kingdom.
1893	11,412	2,929	25·67
1894	11,151	2,846	25·52
1895	10,809	2,365	21·88
1896	10,710	1,956	18·26
1897	12,396	2,724	21·97
1898	11,020	2,598	23·58
1899	12,268	1,918	15·63
1900	15,723	2,314	14·72
1901	15,754	2,563	16·27
1902	14,675	3,474	23·67
1903	12,573	3,547	28·21

Census, 1901.

The population of the colony (exclusive of Maoris), as returned in the census schedules for the night of the 31st March, 1901, was 772,719 persons, of whom 2,857 were Chinese, and 2,407 half-castes living amongst and as Europeans.

A census of the Maori population was taken during February of 1901, when, according to returns made by the enumerators, the number of the Native race was found to be 43,143 persons, including 3,133 half-castes living as Maoris. 196 Maori women were returned as married to European husbands. The complete population (European and Maori) of the colony was therefore 815,862 persons, as exhibited in the following statement, specifying the numbers for each sex:—

	Persons.	Males.	Females
Population (exclusive of persons of the aboriginal native race, of mixed European and Native blood, and Chinese)	767,455	401,979	365,476
Half-castes and persons of mixed race living as and among Europeans	2,407	1,188	1,219
Chinese	2,857	2,825	32
Aboriginal natives (including 196 Maori wives of Europeans)	40,010	21,418	18,592
Half-castes and persons of mixed race living among and as members of Maori tribes ..	3,133	1,694	1,439
Total population on 31st March, 1901	*815,862	429,104	386,758

* Not including 352 persons, officers and crews of two British men-of-war.

The total half-caste or mixed European and Native population was 5,540 persons. The number of half-castes living among Europeans increased since 1896 by 148, or at the rate of 6·55 per cent. In that

year the number of Maori wives of Europeans was 229; in 1901 it was 196. The Chinese decreased from 3,711 at the time of the census of 1896 to 2,857 in March, 1901; or at the rate of 23·01 per cent., caused mainly by the excess of departures over arrivals.

The Maori population fell from 41,993 in 1891 to 39,854 in 1896, and increased to 43,143 in 1901, according to the returns.

The increase on the total European population between April, 1896, and 31st March, 1901, amounted to 69,359 persons, or a rate of 9·86 per cent. Between the census of 1891 and that of 1896 the numerical increase was 76,702 persons, or 12·24 per cent. The average annual increase in the period 1896–1901 was at the rate of 1·90 per cent.

The population of the principal divisions of the colony on 31st March, 1901, was—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
North Island and adjacent islets (exclusive of Maoris)	390,571	206,606	183,965
Middle Island and adjacent islets (exclusive of Maoris)	381,661	199,103	182,558
tewart Island	272	166	106
Chatham Islands (exclusive of Maoris) ..	207	112	95
Kermadec Islands	8	5	3
Total for the colony (exclusive of Maoris)	772,719	405,992	366,727

Proportion of the Sexes and Density of Population.

The gradual equalisation of the numbers of the sexes and growing density of population and dwellings in the colony are alluded to in a further table.

Date of Enumeration.	Number of Females to 100 Males.	Number of Persons to a Square Mile.	Number of Persons to an Inhabited Dwelling.	Number of Inhabited Dwellings to a Square Mile.
December, 1861	62·16	0·944	4·42	0·214
February, 1871	70·52	2·456	4·48	0·548
April, 1881 ..	81·72	4·693	5·12	0·917
April, 1891 ..	88·26	6·024	5·06	1·191
March, 1901 ..	90·33	7·427	4·86	1·527

Increase of Population at Successive Censuses.

The increase of population of European descent at successive census periods has been :—

Date of Enumeration.	Population. Persons.	Numerical Increase. Persons.	Centesimal Increase.
December, 1858 ..	59,413		
		39,608	39·99
" 1861 ..	99,021		
		73,137	73·86
" 1864 ..	172,158		
		46,510	27·01
1867 ..	218,668		
		37,725	17·25

INCREASE OF POPULATION AT SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES—*continued.*

Date of Enumeration.		Population. Persons.	Numerical Increase. Persons.	Centesimal Increase.
February, 1871	..	256,393		
			43,121	16·82
March, 1874	..	299,514		
			114,898	38·36
" 1878	..	414,412		
			75,521	18·22
April, 1881	..	489,933		
			88,549	18·07
March, 1886	..	578,482		
			48,176	8·33
April, 1891	..	626,658		
			76,702	12·24
" 1896	..	703,360		
			69,359	9·86
March, 1901	..	772,719		

POPULATIONS OF PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS.

These are stated as in March, 1901, and at the previous census. Taranaki stands first for rate of progress with an increase of 21·42 per cent. in five years, Wellington comes next with 16 per cent., Auckland third with 14·57, Marlborough and Nelson have increased from 6 to 7 per cent., Canterbury and Otago somewhat over 5 per cent.

Provincial Districts.	Population, April, 1896. Persons.	Population, March, 1901. Persons.	Increase. Numerical. Persons.	Increase. Centesimal.
Auckland	153,564	175,938	22,374	14·57
Taranaki	31,175	37,855	6,680	21·42
Hawke's Bay ..	34,038	35,424	1,386	4·07
Wellington ..	121,854	141,354	19,500	16·00
Marlborough ..	12,483	13,326	843	6·75
Nelson	35,734	37,915	2,181	6·10
Westland	14,469	14,506	37	0·26
Canterbury ..	135,858	143,041	7,183	5·29
Otago	163,944	173,145	9,201	5·61
Chatham Islands	234	207	−27	−11·54
Kermadec Islands	7	8	1	14·28
Totals ..	703,360	772,719	69,359	9·86

(−) Decrease.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.

New Zealand is, by "The Counties Act, 1876," divided into counties and boroughs, excepting certain outlying islands, which are not within county boundaries. It is provided by the above-mentioned Act that boroughs shall not be included in counties. In March, 1901, the number of the counties was 86. Of these, the North Island had 52, with a population amounting altogether to 216,725 persons. The Middle Island had 33 counties, the population being 200,618 persons. Stewart Island is a county in itself, and had a population of 253 persons, exclusive of persons on shipboard. The names and populations of the various counties in the colony,

with their interior boroughs set opposite, were as under at the date of the enumeration :—

Counties.	Census, 1901.	Boroughs.	Census, 1901.
Mongonui	2,274		
On shipboard	15		
Whangaroa	927		
Hokianga	1,767		
On shipboard	22		
Bay of Islands	2,597		
On shipboard	26		
Hobson	4,613		
On shipboard	163		
Whangarei	6,360	Whangarei	1,429
On shipboard	31		
Otamatea	2,721		
Rodney	3,678		
On shipboard	17		
Waitemata	7,035	Birkenhead	1,097
On shipboard	27	Devonport	3,623
		On shipboard	1
Eden	19,514	Grey Lynn	4,110
		Auckland	34,213
		On shipboard	874
		Parnell	4,586
		Newmarket	2,080
		Onehunga	3,015
		On shipboard	47
Manukau	12,306		
Coromandel	4,169		
On shipboard	14		
Thames	5,043	Thames	4,009
On shipboard	8	On shipboard	11
*Ohinemuri	9,978		
On shipboard	50		
Piako	2,436	Te Aroha	866
Waikato	3,183	Hamilton	1,253
Waipa	3,580	Cambridge	980
Raglan	1,697		
†Kawhia	1,113		
On shipboard	1		
West Taupo	297		
East Taupo	256		
Rotorua	1,307		
Tauranga	1,720	Tauranga	945
		On shipboard	1
Whakatane	779		
Opotiki	1,438		
On shipboard	5		
Waiapu	711		
Cook	6,393	Gisborne	2,737
		On shipboard	56
Wairoa	1,773		
Hawke's Bay	6,833	Napier	8,774
		On shipboard	241
		Hastings	3,650
Clifton	2,535		
‡Taranaki	11,194	New Plymouth	4,405
On shipboard	92		
Stratford	5,081	Stratford	2,027
‡Hawera	8,347	Hawera	2,131
‡Patea	3,046	Patea	691
Waitotara	3,476	Wanganui	7,329
		On shipboard	5
§Wanganui	4,018		
Rangitikei	7,570	Marton	1,101
Kiwitea	2,844		
Oroua	6,778	Feilding	2,998
		Palmerston North	6,534
Pohangina	1,536		
Manawatu	3,000	Foxton	1,211
Horowhenua	4,654		

* Since reduced by creation of Waihi Borough. † Since reduced by creation of Awakino and Waitomo Counties. ‡ Since reduced by creation of Egmont County, and Inglewood, Eltham, and Waitara Boroughs. § Waimarino County since cut out. Since reduced by creation of Kairanga County.

Counties.	Census, 1901.	Boroughs.	Census. 1901.
*Waipawa	9,495	Dannevirke	2,315
		Woodville	926
†Patangata	2,376		
Pahiatua	3,600	Pahiatua	1,209
‡Akitio	1,048		
‡Castlepoint	457		
‡Eketahuna	2,332		
‡Mauriceville	1,127		
‡Masterton	3,123	Masterton	3,949
§South Wairarapa	5,419	Carterton	1,205
		Greytown	1,122
‖Hutt	7,171	Wellington	43,638
		On shipboard	332
		Onslow	1,499
		‡‡Melrose	2,995
		Petone	3,780
		Lower Hutt	1,823
		Karori	1,212
Sounds	946		
On shipboard	2		
Marlborough	6,518	Blenheim	3,222
		Picton	875
		On shipboard	95
Kaikoura	1,765		
¶Collingwood	2,490		
On shipboard	23		
Waimea	7,833	Motueka...	886
On shipboard	3	Richmond	543
		Nelson	7,010
		On shipboard	157
Buller	4,868	Westport	2,922
On shipboard	4	On shipboard...	236
Inangahua	4,595		
Grey	4,971	Brunner	1,572
		Greymouth	3,748
		On shipboard	89
Westland	4,405	Hokitika...	1,946
		On shipboard	5
		Kumara	1,121
		Ross	614
Amuri	1,142		
Cheviot	1,120		
‡Ashley	11,599	Kaiapoi	1,795
		Rangiora	1,768
‡Selwyn	30,787	Lyttelton	4,023
		On shipboard	321
		Christchurch	17,538
		New Brighton	1,008
		§§Sydenham	11,404
		§§St. Albans	6,607
		§§Linwood	6,737
		Woolston	2,532
		Sumner	844
**Akaroa	3,669	Akaroa	559
		On shipboard	5
Ashburton	11,342	Ashburton	2,322
††Geraldine	5,991	Temuka...	1,465
Levels	5,496	Timaru	6,424
		On shipboard	62
Mackenzie	1,642		
Waimate	5,653	Waimate	1,359
Waitaki...	9,086	Oamaru	4,836
		On shipboard	17
		Hampden	331
Waihemo	2,014	Palmerston South	738
Waikouaiti	4,082	Hawksbury	690
		Port Chalmers	2,056
		On shipboard...	149
		North-east Valley	3,527
		Maori Hill	1,550
		West Harbour	1,465

* Since reduced by creation of Woodville County. † Weber County since cut out.
‡ Boundaries since altered. § Since reduced by creation of Featherston County.
‖ Since reduced by creation of Miramar Borough. ¶ Since reduced by creation of Takaka County. ** Since reduced by creation of Mount Herbert County.
†† Since reduced by creation of Geraldine Borough. ‡‡ Since merged in Wellington.
§§ Since merged in Christchurch.

Counties.	Census, 1901.
Peninsula	2,561
Taieri	7,179
Bruce	4,762
Tuapeka	6,272
*Clutha	6,445
Maniototo	3,792
Vincent	4,362
Lake	2,535
*Southland	22,583
Wallace	7,989
Fiord	124
Stewart Island	253
On shipboard	19

Boroughs.	Census, 1901.
Dunedin	24,879
On shipboard	228
Roslyn	4,632
Mornington	4,008
†Caversham	5,266
St. Kilda	1,700
South Dunedin	5,363
Green Island	667
Mosgiel	1,463
Milton	1,241
Kaitangata	1,463
Lawrence	1,159
Roxburgh	478
Tapanui	350
Balclutha	1,017
Naseby	505
Cromwell	642
Alexandra	818
Arrowtown	410
Queenstown	690
Gore	2,354
Mataura	867
Winton	474
Invercargill	6,215
Invercargill North	925
Invercargill South	1,874
Invercargill East	939
Avenal	355
Gladstone	329
Campbelltown	1,350
On shipboard	303
Riverton	815

* Boundaries since altered. † Since merged in Dunedin.

[Chatham Islands, with a population of 207 at time of census of 1901, has since been created a county.]

The total county population amounted to 417,596, or 54·04 per cent. of the total for the colony. In counties are included all towns not constituted municipal boroughs; but, on the other hand, the people living in many of the boroughs can hardly be called town population. The population in boroughs was 350,202 persons, or 45·32 per cent. of the whole. For every 100 persons resident in counties in 1901 there were 84 residing in boroughs. In 1896 the counties had 391,735 persons, and the boroughs 307,294, or, in other words, for every 100 persons in counties, 78 were residents of the boroughs. Thus it will be seen that the proportion of the town to the county population was greater in 1901 than in 1896.

Chief Cities and Suburbs.

The Cities of Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin have considerable suburbs. The suburban population of Wellington is comparatively small. The following gives the names and populations of the several localities, as at the date of the census (1901), which might fairly be termed suburbs of the four principal cities at that time:—

SUBURBS OF AUCKLAND (MARCH, 1901).

	Population, Census, 1901.
Boroughs—	
Birkenhead	1,057
Devonport	3,823
Newmarket	2,060
Grey Lynn (Newton)	4,110
Parnell	4,566
Road Districts—	
Arch Hill	1,671
Eden Terrace	2,011
Epsom	750
Mount Albert	2,085
Mount Eden	5,129
Mount Roskill	581
One-tree Hill	1,283
Point Chevalier	684
Remuera	2,186
Northcote Riding	767
Outlying portion of Parnell Riding, being land in the Domain with hospital on it	250
Total suburbs	33,013
Auckland City	34,213
Total Auckland and suburbs (March, 1901)	67,226

Since the date of the census an estimate of the population of Auckland City for January, 1905, has been made on the basis of the inhabited dwellings as reported by the Town Clerk, and similar estimates for so much of the suburbs as lie within municipal boundaries. The results show:—

	Persons.
Auckland City (estimated for January, 1905)	38,377
Birkenhead, Devonport, Newmarket, Grey Lynn, Parnell (estimated for January, 1905)	19,163

But there has been development of suburban population lying in the road districts around the city of which no account has been obtained. The coming census of March, 1906, will enable correct figures, giving the actual population of Greater Auckland, to be shown.

SUBURBS OF WELLINGTON (MARCH, 1901).

	Population, Census, 1901.
Boroughs—	
Onslow	1,499
*Melrose	2,995
Karori	1,212
Total suburbs	5,706
Wellington City	43,638
Total Wellington and suburbs (March, 1901)	49,344

* Since merged in Wellington.

The estimated population of Wellington City, according to its boundaries as enlarged, was in January, 1905, 53,900 persons.

Onslow is estimated to have increased to a population of 1,810 and Karori to 1,953 persons since the census, making altogether 57,663 for Wellington and suburbs in 1905.

SUBURBS OF CHRISTCHURCH (MARCH, 1901).

	Population, Census, 1901.
Boroughs—	
*Sydenham	11,404
*St. Albans	6,607
*Linwood	6,737
New Brighton	1,008
Woolston	2,532
Road Districts—	
Spreydon	1,457
Halswell (part)	156
Riccarton (part)	4,371
Avon (part)	2,843
Heathcote (part)	2,388
Total suburbs	39,503
Christchurch City	17,538
Total Christchurch and suburbs (March, 1901)	57,041

In laying off the suburbs of Christchurch the boundaries of the Christchurch Health District have been mainly followed.

* Since merged in Christchurch.

The population of Christchurch, as enlarged since the census of 1901 by the inclusion of three additional boroughs, amounted to 48,767 persons, estimating by means of the Town Clerk's return of dwellings. New Brighton increased, it is believed, to 1,200 and Woolston to 3,004 persons. But for the suburbs lying in road districts, the case is similar to that of Greater Auckland. There being no information as to extension of population, the census of 1906 will be required before particulars can be supplied.

SUBURBS OF DUNEDIN (MARCH, 1901).

	Population, Census, 1901.
Boroughs—	
Caversham	5,266
Maori Hill	1,550
Mornington	4,008
North-east Valley	3,527
Roslyn	4,632
St. Kilda	1,700
South Dunedin	5,363
West Harbour	1,465
Total suburbs	27,511
Dunedin City	24,879
Total Dunedin and suburbs (March, 1901)	52,390

The estimated population of Dunedin City, including Caversham, for January, 1905, is 31,688 persons, and that for the seven suburban boroughs amounts to 27,250. The figures are again based on the Town Clerk's returns of inhabited houses, working on the lines

made use of for arriving at estimates for the other three centres. Greater Dunedin it is believed may have a population of over 58,000 persons.

The increase of population for ten years prior to the census of 1901 at the four chief centres, with their suburbs, was :—

	Census, 1891.	Census, 1901.	Numerical Increase.	Increase per Cent.
Auckland and suburbs ..	51,287	67,226	15,939	31·08
Wellington and suburbs ..	34,190	49,344	15,154	44·32
Christchurch and suburbs ..	47,846	57,041	9,195	19·22
Dunedin and suburbs ..	45,869	52,390	6,521	14·22

Thus the two principal cities of the North Island are found to have progressed between 1891 and 1901 at a greater rate than those of the Middle Island, and Wellington in particular to have developed at more than three times the rate of Dunedin, and more than twice as fast as Christchurch.

While New South Wales and Victoria present what is termed by the statistician of the former State "the disquieting spectacle of capital towns growing with wonderful rapidity, and embracing in their limits one-third of the population of the territory of which they are the centre," New Zealand is saved from this by the configuration of the country, which has resulted in the formation of four chief towns, besides others of secondary importance but nevertheless trading centres of considerable consequence.

Population of Town Districts and Small Centres.

Besides the boroughs, there were 35 town districts (including the special town district of Rotorua, constituted under "The Thermal-Springs Districts Act, 1881") which are portions of the counties in which they are situated. One only of these, Hampstead, has more than 1,000 inhabitants. A list of these town districts is subjoined, with populations, as in 1901 :—

Town Districts.	Population.	Town Districts.	Population.
Kamo	260	Taradale	763
Helensville	531	Ormondville	459
Papakura	286	Waipawa	669
Te Awamutu	355	Kaikora North	268
Kihikihi	222	Featherston	629
Ngaruawahia	245	Johnsonville	502
Rotorua*	914	Havelock	316
Opotiki	627	Amberley	417
Waitara (Raleigh)†	765	Southbridge	396
Opunake	466	Hampstead	1,118
Inglewood†	719	Tinwald	561
Normanby	370	Geraldine†	868
Manaia	447	Allanton (formerly Grey) ..	227
Waverley	416	Outram	420
Lethbridge	230	Clinton	431
Bull's	501	Wyndham	417
Halcombe	336	Otautau	443
Clyde (Wairoa)	623		

* Constituted under "The Thermal-Springs Districts Act, 1881." † Now a municipal borough.

In addition to the boroughs and town districts above referred to, the census results showed for 1901 throughout the colony no less than 653 places of the nature of townships, villages, or small centres without boundaries, the populations of which are given in the Year-book of 1903.

Population of Adjacent Islands.

The names and populations of the islands adjacent to and included in the colony were, in March, 1901:—

Islands.	Total.	M.	F.
Mokohinau Lighthouse	8	5	3
Tiritiri Lighthouse	5	2	3
Motuhora	7	4	3
Great Barrier	510	357	153
Little Barrier	11	1	10
Kawau	21	7	14
Ponui	27	11	16
Ponui Lighthouse	2	1	1
Rutlne's	15	9	6
Pakatea	5	3	2
Pahiki	4	3	1
Waiheke	162	81	81
Week's (Puketutu)	6	3	3
Motuihi	11	9	2
Bean Rock Lighthouse	1	1	..
Motutapu	11	7	4
Rakino	4	2	2
Rangitoto	3	3	..
Brown's	8	4	4
Mercury	14	5	9
Cuvier and Lighthouse	7	4	3
Slipper	3	3	..
Motiti	2	2	..
East Island Lighthouse	6	5	1
Portland and Lighthouse..	21	13	8
Kapiti	3	1	2
Somes and Lighthouse	7	5	2
Stephen's	18	9	9
Brothers Lighthouse	3	3	..
Quarantine	2	1	1
Ruapuke	9	9	..
Dog Island and Lighthouse	16	9	7
Centre and Lighthouse	9	5	4
Resolution	2	2	..
Chatham Islands*	207	112	95
Kermadec Islands	8	5	3
Total	1,158	706	452

* Now a county.

The islands which are not included within the boundaries of the counties had in 1901 a population of 1,158 persons (exclusive of Maoris), against 950 in 1896. Only three of the islands had a population over 100 persons at last census. The population of the Great Barrier increased since 1896 from 307 to 510 persons; Waiheke showed a decrease from 166 to 162 persons. Europeans at the Chatham Islands decreased from 234 to 207. Since 1901 the boundaries have been extended to include the Cook and certain other Pacific Islands.

Population of Australasia.

The growth of population in Australasia over a period of forty years is shown in a comparative table. The total for March, 1901, being 4,557,323 persons, is greater than the population of Ireland or Scotland for 1900, and one-seventh part of the population of England and Wales for that year. Australasia has now twice the population of Denmark, over one-third more than Switzerland, and nearly that of the Netherlands.

	Persons. 1860.	Persons. 1870.	Persons. 1880.	Persons. 1890.	Census, March, 1901.
New South Wales ..	348,546	498,659	747,950	1,121,860	1,362,200
Victoria	537,847	726,599	860,067	1,133,266	1,201,506
Queensland ..	28,056	115,567	226,077	392,965	503,266
South Australia ..	124,112	183,797	267,573	319,414	362,604
Western Australia ..	15,227	25,084	29,019	46,290	182,553
Tasmania.. ..	87,775	100,765	114,762	145,290	172,475
New Zealand ..	79,711	248,400	484,864	625,508	772,719
Australasia ..	1,221,274	1,898,871	2,730,312	3,784,593	4,557,323

Religion.

Of the various religious denominations, the Church of England has most adherents in this colony. They numbered 314,024 at the date of the census; or, including 1,239 Protestants not more specifically described, 315,263 persons, being 40·84 out of every 100 of population. The Presbyterians numbered 176,503 persons, or 22·87 per cent., and the Roman Catholics came next with 108,960, or, including Catholics not further defined, 109,822, which gives a proportion of 14·23 per cent. The Methodists were 83,802, or 10·86 in every 100 persons. Of other denominations, the Baptists, of whom there were 16,035, and the Salvation Army, 7,999 persons, were those returning more than 1 per cent. of the total population, the proportions being 2·08 and 1·04 respectively. 18,295 persons objected to state their religious belief, or 2·38 in every 100.

The numbers and percentages for five censuses are given in tabular form, so as to allow of the degree of increase relatively to the population being observed:—

Denominations.	Number of Adherents in 1901.	Proportion per Cent. of Population.				
		1881.	1886.	1891.	1896.	1901.
Church of England and Protestants (undefined) ..	315,263	41·50	40·17	40·51	40·27	40·84
Presbyterians	176,503	23·08	22·59	22·62	22·78	22·87
Methodists	83,802	9·53	9·55	10·14	10·44	10·86
Baptists	16,035	2·34	2·48	2·37	2·28	2·08
Congregationalists	6,699	1·37	1·35	1·07	0·97	0·87
Lutherans	4,833	1·18	1·02	0·90	0·79	0·63
Salvation Army	7,999	..	0·91	1·50	1·50	1·04
Society of Friends	313	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·04
Unitarians	468	0·10	0·08	0·05	0·05	0·06
Other Protestants	16,877	1·26	1·55	1·82	2·16	2·19
Roman Catholics and Catholics (undefined)	109,822	14·08	13·94	13·96	14·07	14·23
Greek Church	189	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·02
Hebrews	1,611	0·31	0·27	0·23	0·22	0·21
Buddhists, Confucians ..	2,432	1·01	0·77	0·63	0·48	0·30
Other Denominations ..	1,347	0·11	0·10	0·12	0·16	0·17
No Denomination	8,240	0·89	1·05	1·32	1·22	1·07
No Religion	1,109	0·06	0·17	0·25	0·27	0·14
Unspecified	882	0·27	0·50	*	*	*
Object to state	18,295	2·85	3·44	2·45	2·27	2·38
	772,719	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* "Unspecifie " not taken into account.

Birthplaces.

A table is given with full details as to birthplace, and under the head of "Allegiance" the number of British and foreign subjects in New Zealand :—

Numbers of each Nationality, and Increase, 1896 to 1901.

Where born.	Census, 1901.			Census, 1896.	Increase or Decrease.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Numerical.	Centesimal
Total population ..	772,719	405,992	366,727	703,360	69,359	9·86
Total for specified birthplaces	772,277	405,690	366,587	702,756	69,521	9·89
British :—						
United Kingdom,—						
England	111,964	64,216	47,748	116,541	−4,577	−3·93
Wales	1,765	1,076	689	2,148	−383	−17·83
Scotland	47,858	27,516	20,342	50,435	−2,577	−5·11
Ireland	43,524	23,430	20,094	46,037	−2,513	−5·46
Australasia and Fiji,—						
New Zealand ..	516,106	257,828	258,278	441,661	74,445	16·86
Queensland.. ..	1,271	645	626	930	341	36·36
New South Wales ..	6,430	3,395	3,035	4,536	1,894	41·75
Victoria	12,583	6,530	6,053	10,471	2,112	20·17
South Australia ..	1,575	807	768	1,222	353	28·88
Western Australia ..	190	103	87	112	78	69·64
Tasmania	3,720	2,084	1,636	3,160	560	17·72

Note.—The minus sign (−) indicates decrease.

NUMBERS OF EACH NATIONALITY, AND INCREASE, 1896 TO 1901—*continued.*

Where born.	Census, 1901. Persons.	Males.	Females.	Census, 1896. Persons.	Increase or Decrease. Numerical.	Centesimal.
Australia and Fiji—*contd.*						
Australia (State not named)	1,222	669	553	1,200	22	1·83
Fiji	224	98	126	151	73	48·34
Other British Possessions,—						
Gibraltar	48	24	24	49	−1	−2·04
Malta	55	37	18	71	−16	−22·54
India and Ceylon ..	1,286	722	564	1,341	−55	−4·10
Cape of Good Hope ..	141	72	69	246	−105	−42·68
St. Helena	43	25	18	50	−7	−14·00
British North America (Canada)	1,544	947	597	1,412	132	9·35
West Indies ..	208	144	64	247	−39	−15·79
Others	724	408	316	334	390	116·76
Foreign:—						
Austria-Hungary ..	1,874	1,713	161	881	993	112·71
Belgium	117	84	33	138	−21	−15·22
Denmark and Possessions	2,120	1,384	736	2,125	−5	−0·24
France and Possessions	609	409	200	698	−89	−12·75
Germany	4,217	2,743	1,474	4,595	−378	−8·23
Greece	123	94	29	127	−4	−3·15
Italy	428	355	73	423	5	1·18
Netherlands and Possessions	116	105	11	132	−16	−12·12
Poland	97	65	32	101	−4	−3·96
Portugal and Possessions	172	151	21	173	−1	−0·58
Russia and Possessions	387	339	48	365	22	6·03
Spain and Possessions..	59	41	18	88	−29	−32·95
Sweden	1,548	1,337	211	1,514	34	2·25
Norway	1,279	931	348	1,261	18	1·43
Switzerland	333	251	82	342	−9	−2·63
Other European Countries	30	20	10	30	..	..
China	2,902	2,866	36	3,719	−817	−21·97
Africa	103	54	49	134	−31	−23·13
America, North America	776	501	275	969	−193	−19·92
United States of America	881	592	289	780	101	12·95
Other Foreign Countries	422	289	133	485	−63	−12·99
At Sea	1,203	590	613	1,322	−119	−9·00
Unspecified	442	302	140	604	−162	−26·82
Allegiance.						
British subjects ..	761,104	396,052	365,052	690,003	71,101	10·30
Foreign subjects ..	11,615	9,940	1,675	13,357	−1,742	−13·04

NOTE.—The minus sign (−) indicates decrease.

DEAF-AND-DUMB.

There were 226 persons—134 males and 92 females—returned as deaf-and-dumb, or dumb only: of these 45 were inmates of the Sumner Institution, leaving 181 deaf-mutes who were living at home or in some other private residence. The total shows a proportion of 2·91 persons per 10,000 living, against 2·86 ascertained in 1896. The proportions of the deaf-and-dumb taken according to the sexes did not differ much. The figures are given for six census years.

DEAF-AND-DUMB (IN SEXES).—PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Census 1878 ..	2·25	2·18	Census 1891 ..	2·80	2·49
" 1881 ..	2·23	2·45	" 1896 ..	2·99	2·71
" 1886 ..	2·37	2·22	" 1901 ..	3·28	2·51

The numbers at the census of 1901 for quinquennial age-periods are:—

NUMBERS OF THE DEAF-AND-DUMB AT LAST CENSUS

	M.	F.		M.	F.
All ages	134	92	40 years to 45 years ..	5	5
	---	—	45 " 50 " ..	6	1
Under 5 years	..	..	50 " 55 " ..	3	5
5 years to 10 years ..	18	16	55 " 60 " ..	5	1
10 " 15 " ..	32	14	60 " 65 " ..	3	1
15 " 20 " ..	18	10	65 " 70 " ..	..	1
20 " 25 " ..	16	8	70 " 75 " ..	..	..
25 " 30 " ..	8	12	75 " 80 ..	1	2
30 " 35 " ..	12	8	80 " and upwards ..	..	..
35 " 40 " ..	6	8	Unspecified	1	..

The highest numbers are shown at the ages 10 to 15.

The occupations (past or present) of the deaf-and-dumb were returned in 1901 as under:—

OCCUPATIONS (PAST OR PRESENT) OF THE DEAF-AND DUMB.

	Persons.	M. Under 20.	M. Over 20.	F. Under 20.	F. Over 20.		Persons.	M. Under 20.	M. Over 20.	F. Under 20.	F. Over 20.
Draughtsman ..	1	..	1	..	..	Sheep-farmer ..	1	..	1	..	..
Hotel servant ..	1	..	1	..	..	Shepherd ..	1	..	1	..	..
Domestic servant	4	1	..	..	3	Dairy-farmer ..	4	..	4	..	..
Charwoman ..	1	..	..	..	1	Of independent means ..	2	..	2	..	..
Milkman ..	1	..	1	..	..	No occupation ..	8	..	8	..	..
Storekeeper's assistant ..	1	..	1	..	..	Domestic duties	38	..	..	1	37
Printer's assistant	1	1	..	..	..	Scholar, private school ..	2	1	..	1	..
Saddler ..	2	..	2	..	..	Scholar, Government school ..	8	6	..	2	..
Tanner ..	1	..	1	..	..	Receiving tuition at home ..	3	2	..	1	..
Cabinetmaker ..	1	1	..	..	..	Dependent on relatives ..	41	20	5	11	5
Tailor	2	..	2	..	..	Inmate of deaf-and-dumb institution ..	45	24	1	20	..
Dressmaker ..	6	..	..	2	4	Industrial school	1	..	..	1	..
Bootmaker ..	1	..	1	..	..	Occupation not stated ..	18	8	7	1	2
Labourer at freezing-works ..	1	1	..	..	..						
Brewer's assistant	1	..	1	..	..						
Fellmonger ..	1	..	1	..	..						
Carpenter ..	4	1	3	..	..						
Labourer ..	4	1	3	..	..						
Farmer ..	4	..	4	..	..						
Gardener ..	3	..	3	..	..						
Farm labourer ..	13	1	12	..	..		226	68	66	40	52

BLIND.

There were 297 males and 156 females, making a total of 453 persons, returned as blind, including 63 who were given in the schedules as "nearly" or "partly" blind. Of the above total number, 15 were inmates of the Jubilee Institute for the Blind at Auckland. It would thus appear that only one out of every thirty persons in the colony who suffered from blindness had been received into the institution. The number of blind persons in 1896 was 344. The proportions in every 10,000 of population show a continuous rise at successive censuses, and that there is more blindness amongst males than females.

PROPORTIONS OF BLIND TO EVERY 10,000 PEOPLE.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1874	2·34	2·45	2·18
1878	2·56	2·42	2·73
1881	2·82	2·93	2·68
1886	3·22	3·65	2·70
1891	4·37	4·91	3·74
1896	4·90	5·69	4·01
1901	5·87	7·32	4·26

The proportion of the blind per 10,000 persons living in the past has been: for England, about 8·79; for Ireland, 11·30; for Scotland, 6·95; for Germany, 7·93; for France, 8·37; and for Italy, 7·63. For the Australian States the figures are: Victoria, 8·72; New South Wales, 6·59; Australian Continent, 7·38.

The number of the blind in quinquennial periods of age is stated for each sex. Of 297 males, 100 were under and 197 upwards of 50 years old. Of 156 females, 63 were under 50, and 93 over that age.

NUMBERS OF THE BLIND AT AGE-PERIODS.

	Persons.	M.	F.		Persons.	M.	F.
All ages	453	297	156	40 years to 45 years	18	11	7
				45 " 50 "	22	10	12
Under 5 years ..	3	..	3	50 " 55 "	23	16	7
5 years to 10 years	16	9	7	55 " 60 "	45	32	13
10 " 15 "	17	11	6	60 " 65 "	37	22	15
15 " 20 "	15	11	4	65 " 70 "	74	53	21
20 " 25 "	20	10	10	70 " 75 "	46	28	18
25 " 30 "	14	9	5	75 " 80 "	36	25	11
30 " 35 "	17	13	4	80 and upwards	29	21	8
35 " 40 "	21	16	5				

Of the total number of the blind, 453 persons, there were 43 in regard to whom no information as to occupation is given on the household schedule, 71 (females) were returned as engaged in domestic duties, 15 persons as inmates of the Blind Institute, 10 as dependent relatives, 132 as of no occupation, 21 as labourers, 21 as farmers, 9 as farm-labourers, 6 as dairy-farmers, 5 as sheep-farmers, 8 as carpenters, 10 as pensioners, 6 of independent means, and the rest (96) of various occupations in small numbers each. A complete statement is added, in regard to which it must be remarked that many of the occupations are evidently the past occupations of persons whom blindness has prevented from continuing to work at their usual calling.

OCCUPATIONS (PAST OR PRESENT) OF THE BLIND.

	Persons.	Male. Under 20.	Male. Over 20.	Female. Under 20.	Female. Over 20.
Barrister (not in practice)	1	..	1	..	..
Surgeon	1	..	1	..	..
Teacher of the blind	2	..	2	..	..
School-teacher	1	..	1	..	..
Musician	3	..	3	..	..
Street musician	1	..	1	..	..
Organ-grinder	2	..	2	..	..
Comedian	1	..	1	..	..
Boarding house-keeper	2	..	2	..	..
Hotelkeeper	1	..	1	..	..
Domestic servant	1	..	..	..	1
Cook	1	..	1	..	..
Capitalist	2	..	2	..	..
Insurance agent	1	..	1	..	..
Proprietor of houses	4	..	4	..	..
Newsvendor	2	..	2	..	..
Butcher	1	..	1	..	..
Assistant butcher	2	..	2	..	..
Fish-hawker	1	..	1	..	..
Fruiterer	2	..	2	..	..
Grocer	3	..	3	..	..
Seed-merchant	1	..	1	..	..
Hawker	1	..	1	..	..
Storekeeper	2	..	2	..	..
Commercial traveller	2	..	2	..	..
Cab-proprietor	1	..	1	..	..
Mariner	1	..	1	..	..
Waterman	1	..	1	..	..
Lumper	3	..	3	..	..
Compositor	1	..	1	..	..
Piano-tuner	3	..	3	..	..
Basketmaker	4	..	4	..	..
Saddler	1	..	1	..	..
Shipwright	2	..	2	..	..
Cabinetmaker	1	..	1	..	..
Boot and shoe maker	4	..	4	..	..
Stonemason	2	..	2	..	..
Carpenter	8	..	8	..	..
Plumber	1	..	1	..	..
Painter	1	..	1	..	..
Contractor	1	..	1	..	..
Labourer	21	..	21	..	..
Farmer	21	..	20	..	1
Farm-labourer	9		9	..	..
Gardener	1	..	1	..	..
Market-gardener	2	..	2	..	..
Settler	1	..	1	..	..
Dairy-farmer	6	..	5	..	1
Sheep farmer	5	..	4	..	1
Shepherd	1	..	1	..	..
Fisherman	1	..	1	..	..
Bushman	1	..	1	..	..
Gum-digger	3	..	3	..	..
Miner	1	..	1	..	..
Miner, coal	1	..	1	..	..
Miner, quartz	3	..	3	..	..
Miner, alluvial	4	..	4	..	..
Inspector of minerals	1	..	1	..	..
No occupation	132	11	80	2	39
Independent means	6	..	4	..	2
Pensioner	10	..	9	..	1
Annuitant	3	..	3	..	..
Domestic duties	71	..	..	3	68
Scholar, Government school	2	2	..	..	..
Scholar, private school	1	1	..	..	..
Receiving tuition at home	2	1	..	1	..
Dependent on relative	10	3	..	7	..
Inmate of Blind Institute	15	8	..	7	..
Occupation not stated	43	5	16	..	22
Totals	453	31	266	20	136

LUNACY.

The lunatics enumerated were 2,675 persons, 1,599 males and 1,076 females, nearly all of whom were inmates of the asylums for the insane in the colony. Departmental returns show 2,773 persons (including 22 Maoris, 10 males and 12 females) as the total number of inmates on the 31st December, 1901.

Comparison with the results of previous censuses shows a continually increasing proportion of lunatics to the population in respect of either sex, and that there is considerably more lunacy among the men than women.

LUNATICS.—PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Census 1874	19·93	23·28	15·48
" 1878	20·85	25·07	15·54
" 1881	22·86	27·30	17·43
" 1886	26·50	31·03	21·18
" 1891	27·82	31·28	23·92
" 1896	31·13	35·70	26·02
" 1901	34·47	39·23	29·19

The number of males who were lunatics was highest at the period 45–50 years, and the females at 40–45, as will be found by the following statement :—

LUNATICS.—NUMBERS AT QUINQUENNIAL AGE-PERIODS.

	Persons.	M.	F.
All ages..	2,675	1,599	1,076
Under 5 years	2	1	1
5 years to 10 years	5	3	2
10 " 15 "	19	11	8
15 " 20 "	43	22	21
20 " 25 "	114	63	51
25 " 30 "	186	108	78
30 " 35 "	245	141	104
35 " 40 "	257	145	112
40 " 45 "	312	176	136
45 " 50 "	333	213	120
50 " 55 "	296	177	119
55 " 60 "	298	191	107
60 " 65 "	244	139	105
65 " 70 "	162	109	53
70 " 75 "	88	60	28
75 " 80 "	35	21	14
80 years and upwards	22	11	11
Unspecified	14	8	6

The proportion of lunatics per 10,000 males living at the above age-periods was only 5·18 at 15–20 years, but had advanced to 59·67 at 35–40 years, and reached its maximum at the period 55–60, when the proportion was 139·30. In the case of females, the proportion rose to a maximum of 130·97 at 60–65.

In 1900 one person in every 288, exclusive of Maoris, in New Zealand was afflicted with lunacy.

IDIOCY.

The number of idiots of both sexes enumerated in the census was 105, against 144 in 1896 ; the proportion to 10,000 of population, being 1·36, against 2·02 at the previous census. As with lunacy, the proportion of idiocy amongst the males (1·43 per 10,000) is higher than amongst the females (1·28).

SECTION II.—EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The information obtained at the time of the census in respect of the degree of education of the people is remarked upon in the Year-book, 1903. Later particulars are now given as to schooling.

School Statistics to 31st December, 1903.

It has been found impossible to collect the full statistics relating to schooling for the year 1904 in time for this work, and the figures for the previous year are accordingly given.

The number of schools, teachers, and scholars, as in December, 1903, are shown in the following summary:—

Description of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.			Number of Scholars for the Fourth Quarter of 1903.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
European.							
Public (Government) schools (scholars other than Maoris and half-castes)	1,741	1,417	2,278	3,695	67,740	62,619	130,359
Public (Government) schools (half-castes living among Europeans)					608	551	1,159
Colleges, grammar and high schools (aided or endowed)	25	..	..	*173	2,265	1,457	3,722
Private schools (excluding Maori scholars) ..	288	126	714	840	6,405	9,204	15,609
Industrial schools and orphanages	..	..	..	..	393	353	746
Native village schools, European children attending	..	..	..	..	205	190	395
Private Native boarding-schools, European children attending	..	..	..	..	9	8	17
School for Deaf-mutes	1	..	..	..	34	30	64
Jubilee Institute for Blind	1	..	1	1	10	11	†21
Totals—Europeans	2,056	..	..	4,709	77,669	74,423	‡152,092
Native.							
Native village schools supported by Government (excluding European children stated above) ..	101	77	98	175	1,847	1,451	3,298
Private Native boarding-schools (maintenance of scholars paid by Government)	5	5	11	16	37	63	100
Private Native boarding-schools (maintenance of scholars paid from endowments) ..					80	71	151
Private native day schools	3	2	4	6	63	29	92
Public (Government) schools, Maoris attending	..	..	..	..	1,068	760	1,828
Public (Government) schools, half-castes living among Maoris attending	..	..	..	..	115	107	222
Private schools for Europeans, Maoris attending	..	..	..	..	44	34	78
Totals—Natives	109	84	113	197	3,254	2,515	5,769

* Excluding 62 visiting teachers. † Excluding men, women, lads, and girls, in addition to the [illegible] in the school, who were receiving technical and industrial training. ‡ The census results [illegible] children were receiving home tuition in March, 1901. Attendance at Sunday-schools [illegible]

Thus at the end of 1903 there were 2,165 schools of all classes at which members of the European and Maori races were being [illegible]. This was an increase of 27 on the number in 1902. The public primary schools numbered 1,741 in 1903, against 1,708 in

1902. The number of aided or endowed colleges, grammar, and high schools was 25, the same as in the previous year. The number of private schools from which returns were received by the Registrar-General was 288, a decrease of 9. There were also ten industrial schools and orphanages, public and private, at which education was given, as well as a school for deaf-mutes subsidised by Government, and a school for the blind.

The number of schools established for the education of the Native or Maori race was 109, three more than in 1902.

Public (Government) Schools.

Compared with 1902, there was in 1903 an increase of 1,306 in the number of pupils belonging to the public schools at the end of the year, but the average attendance shows a decrease of 664 for the whole year, and an increase of 2,676 for the fourth quarter.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND YEARLY INCREASE FROM 1877 TO 1903.

Year	School Attendance.					Yearly Increase on			
	Number belonging at Beginning of Year.	Number belonging at End of Year.	Average Attendance*		Average Attendance expressed as Percentage of Roll-number.	Number belonging at Beginning of Year.	Number belonging at End of Year.	Average Attendance†	
			Fourth Quarter.	Whole Year.				Fourth Quarter.	Whole Year.
1877	...	55,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878	50,849	65,040	49,435	45,521	...	...	9,352	...	...
1879	59,707	75,566	57,301	53,067	73·8	8,858	10,526	7,866	7,546
1880	68,124	82,401	62,946	60,625	74·6	8,417	6,835	5,645	7,558
1881	74,359	83,560	63,009	61,822	74·2	6,235	1,159	63	1,197
1882	76,309	87,179	66,426	63,709	73·6	1,950	3,619	3,417	1,887
1883	79,416	92,476	70,077	67,373	74·0	3,107	5,297	3,651	3,664
1884	84,883	97,238	74,650	72,657	75·1	5,467	4,762	4,573	5,284
1885	90,670	102,407	80,183	78,327	76·6	5,787	5,169	5,533	5,670
1886	95,377	106,928	83,361	80,737	76·1	4,707	3,921	3,178	2,410
1887	99,206	110,919	87,386	85,637	77·0	3,829	4,591	4,025	4,900
1888	103,534	112,685	90,849	90,108	79·3	4,328	1,766	3,463	4,471
1889	104,919	115,456	94,308	93,374	80·3	1,385	2,771	3,459	3,266
1890	108,158	117,912	96,670	94,632	79·9	3,239	2,456	2,362	1,258
1891	110,665	119,523	96,264	97,058	80·3	2,507	1,611	[−406]	2,426
1892	112,279	122,620	100,917	99,070	80·6	1,614	3,097	4,653	2,012
1893	114,305	124,686	99,872	98,615	78·5	2,026	2,066	[−1,045]	[−455]
1894	116,819	127,300	107,032	104,996	81·8	2,514	2,614	6,279	4,875
1895	119,900	129,856	108,708	108,394	82·8	3,081	2,556	1,676	3,398
1896	122,425	131,037	110,274	110,517	83·3	2,525	1,181	1,566	2,123
1897	123,533	132,197	111,952	112,328	83·9	1,108	1,160	1,678	1,811
1898	123,892	131,621	109,561	111,636	83·4	359	[−576]	[−2,391]	[−692]
1899	123,207	131,315	109,050	110,316	82·6	[−685]	[−306]	[−511]	[−1,320]
1900	123,416	130,724	111,498	111,747	84·1	209	[−591]	2,448	1,431
1901	122,725	131,351	112,354	111,797	84·1	[−691]	627	856	50
1902	124,456	132,262	111,556	113,711	84·9	731	911	[−798]	1,914
1903	124,095	133,568	114,232	113,047	83·9	639	1,306	2,676	[−664]

* From 1877 to 1893 (inclusive) the "strict" average is given, and for subsequent years the "working" average. † From 1877 to 1894 (inclusive) the increase on the "strict average is given, and for subsequent years that on the "working" average.

In the report of the Minister of Education the figures are thus commented upon :—

Although there was a decline in the number in average attendance in 1903, the returns show that the average of the weekly roll-numbers has at

exceeded that of 1897, which was previously the highest that had been attained. The figures for 1897 were 133,961, and for 1903 134,748. In 1902 they were 133,952, so that the increase for the year was 795. The number on the roll at the end of the year also shows a large increase, being 133,568, or 1,306 above the number enrolled at the end of 1902—viz., 132,262.

The standard of regularity of attendance attained in 1903 is 1 per cent. less than that of the previous year. The variations in the average daily attendances in the several quarters which have already been noted become even more marked when they are expressed as percentages of the average weekly roll-number. In the last quarter of 1902 the percentage was 83·6; in 1903 it was in the first quarter 83·8, in the second 83·0, in the third 84·1, and in the last 84·7: the percentage for the whole year was 83·9. In 1902 it was 84·9. This fall is fairly general throughout the colony. Although lower than in 1902, the percentage of 83·9 for 1903 is still a high one compared with the corresponding figures for the British Isles and for the several States of the Australian Commonwealth. As no later figures are available for comparison, the following paragraph extracted from last year's report may be here repeated:—

"According to the latest returns which are available the average attendance in primary day-schools in England was 83·6 per cent. of the net enrolment, in Scotland 82·9 per cent., and in Ireland 65 per cent. For the Australian States the numbers were: New South Wales, 72·6; Victoria, 66·5; Queensland, 81·3; South Australia, 79·9; Western Australia, 81·6; Tasmania, 74·4. These returns are for 1901 in the case of Scotland, Ireland, and New South Wales, and for 1902 in all other cases."

In average attendance there was an increase in all districts of the North Island as compared with 1902, and a decrease in all districts of the South Island.

Education at the public schools is free (except that, at such as are also district high schools, fees are charged for the teaching of the higher branches) and purely secular. The attendance of all children between the ages of 7 and 14 is compulsory, except when special exemptions are granted, or a child is being otherwise sufficiently educated.

The subjects to be taught at the primary schools are required by the Education Act to be the following: Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and composition, geography, history (including civic instruction), elementary science and drawing, object-lessons, vocal music, physical instruction, moral instruction, nature-study, health, and (in the case of girls) sewing and needlework, the principles of domestic economy, also handwork for both sexes. Provision must also be made for the instruction in military drill of all boys in these schools.

A new syllabus of instruction was introduced in April, 1904, and arrangements made for the training of teachers; grants are voted, the intention being to have a training-college at each of the four chief towns in the colony. There is also a vote for instruction of teachers in handwork for purposes of manual and technical instruction.

Income and Expenditure of Education Boards.

The total income of the various Education Boards for the year 1903 was £589,701, including £388 of refunds, fines, &c. The grants by Government amounted to £581,936, including receipts from education reserves. These grants consist of payments to the Board of

every district of a sum sufficient to pay the salaries of teachers and pupil-teachers in the district, and further payments of a sum of £250 per annum, together with a sum of 11s. 3d. per annum for each child in daily average attendance at a public school. (The Governor may by Order in Council declare that in lieu of the payments last named there shall be paid to the Boards a capitation allowance of 12s., and in addition £250 per annum to each Board having a daily average attendance of less than 8,000 children). There is also a varying sum for the establishment and maintenance of normal or training schools, and for the support of such schools already established; also grants for school buildings and for technical education. The income from local receipts was £7,377.

The total expenditure in 1903 amounted to £601,108, of which the sum of £454,660, including £13,482 for manual and technical instruction, was laid out on the maintenance of the schools.

The receipts and expenditure of the Education Boards, numbering thirteen altogether, are tabulated below, with further particulars:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF EDUCATION BOARDS.

Receipts.		£ s. d.
Balances, 1st January, 1903 ...		*17,892 15 5
Government grants—		
Salaries of teachers and pupil-teachers, and lodging-allowances of pupil-teachers	£406,532 16 7	
Allowance at £250 and capitation	69,299 17 2	
Other grants ...	19,235 0 11	
Total maintenance ...	495,067 14 8	
Manual and technical instruction ...	8,461 2 4	
Buildings and house allowances of teachers	78,406 13 11	
Total from Government ...		581,935 10 11
Local receipts ...	...	7,377 7 11
Refunds, fines, &c. ...	...	387 19 8
		£607,593 13 11

Expenditure.	£ s. d.
Boards' administration ...	30,493 7 11
Teachers' and pupil-teachers' salaries and pupil-teachers' lodging-allowances ...	409,673 12 5
Incidental expenses of schools	31,504 12 9
Scholarships and secondary education	18,949 14 8
Training of teachers ...	1,204 15 4
Manual and technical instruction	13,481 17 8
Buildings, house allowance, &c.	95,011 9 4
Refunds and sundries ...	788 5 11
Balance, 31st December, 1903	6,485 17 11
	£607,593 13 11

* The difference between this balance and that shown at the end of 1902 in last year's report is caused by certain contractors' deposits which were then included being now omitted.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Manual and Technical Instruction Act of 1900, and the amending Act of 1902, provides for public instruction in such manual and technical subjects as are set forth in the regulations thereunder. The same Acts provide also for the instruction in elementary handwork of pupils attending primary or secondary schools. All classes recognised under the Act are eligible for grants in aid of necessary buildings, furniture, apparatus, and material, and for capitation, and subsidies of £1 for £1 on voluntary contributions.

During 1903 capitation was paid on classes for drawing (various branches), painting, modelling, design, wood-carving, archi-

ture, carpentry and joinery, plumbing, painters' and decorators' work, mechanical and electrical engineering, natural and experimental science (various branches), languages, mathematics, commercial subjects, cookery, laundry-work, dressmaking, tailoring, wool-sorting, and vocal music.

The Government grants to Education Boards for the maintenance of training classes for teachers in subjects of manual and technical instruction prescribed for school classes were continued during 1903.

Regulations have been gazetted providing for free technical education. Under these regulations persons who have obtained certificates of proficiency (as defined by regulations for the inspection and examination of schools) are entitled to hold Junior Technical Scholarships for two years, which scholarships may be continued under certain conditions as Senior Technical Scholarships. In order that the substratum on which technical education is based may be sound, it is made a condition of the tenure of the Junior Technical Scholarships that the holders shall receive instruction in one or more subjects of general instruction, such as English and arithmetic or some other branch of mathematics, in addition to instruction in technical subjects.

The controlling authorities of classes for manual and technical instruction are Education Boards, governing bodies of secondary schools and university colleges, and, in the case of certain classes in existence before the passing of the Act of 1900, the managers of those classes. School classes, or classes held in connection with primary or secondary schools, are under the control of the Education Boards or of the governing bodies respectively. "Special classes"—that is, continuation classes, or classes for manual or technical instruction—are established and controlled by the same bodies. "College classes" are classes for higher technical instruction established and controlled by the governing body of a university college. Classes may also be established by Borough Councils, County Councils, and other local authorities acting jointly with an Education Board or university college; these are called "associated classes," and all the contributing bodies may have a voice, according to the share of the cost of maintenance borne by them, in the election of managers for the classes. The capitation on the attendance at classes is more liberal than under the Act of 1895, and many classes that could not be recognised under that Act may be recognised now. Subsidies are payable upon bequests and on voluntary contributions. Grants are also made, on certain conditions, towards the cost of buildings, apparatus, and material. It is worthy of note, but not yet perhaps generally understood, that the Act and regulations thereunder offer just as great inducements for the establishment of classes for dairy-work and for agricultural instruction as for other classes for technical instruction; even more, for in certain cases capitation may be paid to country classes at one and a half times the rate paid to town classes.

There is now really nothing to prevent any district or any body of persons in a district from starting classes under the Act and securing grants sufficient to equip and carry on the classes, unless it be the comparatively small number of thoroughly competent instructors that are to be obtained. This, however, is an evil that is being gradually removed as those who have been attending training classes for teachers in these subjects become qualified.

The subjects taken up in school classes included cookery, woodwork, cottage gardening, swimming and life-saving, first aid and ambulance, dressmaking, and laundry-work.

There were (1903) eighteen Technical or Art Schools, at which 458 recognised classes, attended by about 5,500 students, were conducted. In addition 110 technical and continuation classes in various subjects were held in several of the smaller towns.

In connection with the Canterbury College there is an endowed School of Engineering and Technical Science, providing for courses for the university degree of B.Sc. in engineering or for the associateship in engineering. Two hundred and one students attended in 1903.

The Canterbury Agricultural College has an endowment of 62,000 acres of land, of the rental value of £1,500 per annum, and possesses extensive buildings, and an experimental farm of a very complete character. The institution offers an opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of the science and practice of agriculture. Two years' residence at the college is accepted by the University of New Zealand as part of the curriculum qualifying for the degree of B.Sc. in agriculture. The college accommodates forty students.

There are several Schools of Mines located in districts in which mining is actively carried on, and the Otago University maintains a professorial chair of mining and metallurgy, to which the Government makes an annual grant of £500. The number of students in mining in 1903 was about 270.

With the view of encouraging attendance at recognised technical schools and classes, arrangements have been made with the Railway Department by which students attending classes registered with the Minister of Education may obtain railway tickets at special rates.

The expenditure by the Government on manual and technical instruction for the year ending 31st December, 1903, was £24,208.

In the twenty-seventh annual report, the Minister of Education remarks as follows on manual training and technical instruction :—

The steady advance in manual and technical instruction noticeable since the passing of the Manual and Technical Instruction Act in 1900 was well maintained during 1903. At the close of 1902 the number of classes recognised under the Act was 980. During 1903 1,247 additional classes were recognised, making the number at the end of the year 2,227. Of these classes 1,659 were classes for handwork in connection with primary and secondary schools, while 568 were "special," "associated," or "college" classes, providing for instruction in the various branches of pure and applied art, engineering and science, and

plumbing, carpentry and joinery, domestic economy, and commercial subjects. There is a marked increase in the number of public schools in which handwork is being taught, not only in the lower but also in the higher standards, and there is every indication that the number of such schools will be still further increased during the present year (1904). The causes of this increase are two-fold: most of the Education Boards, availing themselves of the special annual grants for the instruction of teachers in subjects of manual and technical instruction, first made in 1901 and continued up to the present time, have established training classes which have, in general, been well attended by teachers; the revised standard regulations recently gazetted also make it possible for handwork to be taken right through the school course.

Of the various branches of handwork now being taught in the schools, cookery for girls and woodwork for boys are receiving considerable attention. In 1902 63 cookery classes and 14 woodwork classes were recognised in connection with primary and secondary schools. For 1903 the numbers were 131 and 100 respectively. Coincident with this increase is the increase in the number of teachers seeking to obtain the certificates of the City and Guilds of London Institute in cookery and woodwork.

MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, 1903.—SCHOOL CLASSES.

Controlling Authority.	Subjects of Instruction and Number of Classes in each Subject.													
	Elementary Handwork.	Drawing in Light and Shade (Blackboard Drawing).	Elementary Design and Colour Work.	Cookery.	Dressmaking.	Needlework.	Woodwork.	Chemistry.	Physics.	Botany.	Agriculture and Cottage-gardening.	Ambulance and First-aid.	Swimming and Life-saving.	Total Number of Classes.
Education Board, Auckland ...	140	2	8	47	...	17	37	...	...	...	...	1	...	252
Education Board, Taranaki	93	...	16	..	...	8		...	...	..	...	13	...	130
Board of Governors, High School, New Plymouth	...	2		...	1	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	3
Education Board, Wanganui ...	96	17	7	...	...	26	1	4	1	..	11	1	2	166
Education Board, Wellington ...	127	3	7	26	...	2	1	..	...	...	5	...	...	171
Board of Governors, Wellington College and Girls' High School— Girls' High School	...	1	3		..	..		..	...	5	...	...	...	9
Education Board, Hawke's Bay ...	38	...	7	...	2	1	..			...	3	7	...	58
Education Board, Marlborough ...	...	...	...	...		2	...	...	...		...	...	...	2
Education Board, Nelson ...	30	...	..	7	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	77
Board of Governors, Nelson College— Boy's College	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls' College	...	...		4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Education Board, Grey	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Education Board, Westland	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Education Board, North Canterbury	196	...	...	11	...	29	18	...	...	...	...	...	16	270
Board of Governors, Canterbury College— Boys' High School	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	6
Girls' High School	2	...	...	2	2		...	...	2	3	...	...	1	12
Board of Governors, Ashburton High School	..	...	...	...		...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Education Board, South Canterbury	47	...	2	...	...	18	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	69
Board of Governors, Timaru High Schools— Boys' High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	1	3
Girls' High School	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Education Board, Otago	62	...	...	20	...	28	20	1	...	...	15	...	6	152
Board of Governors, Otago High School— Girls' High School	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Education Board, Southland ...	172	...	2	7	...	42	13	...	...	...	2	4	...	242
Board of Governors, Southland High Schools— Boys' and Girls' High Schools ...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	7
Totals	1,019	25	52	131	10	186	100	8	4	9	36	42	37	1,659

MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, 1903.—SPECIAL, ASSOCIATED, AND COLLEGE CLASSES.

School or Classes.	Number of Classes.	Subjects of Instruction, and Average Attendance.																		
		Freehand (from the Flat and Round), Light and Shade.	Plane and Solid Geometry, Perspective Practical Geometry.	Design and Ornament.	Drawing, Modelling, and Painting from Antique and Nature.	Architecture and Building-construction.	Mechanical Drawing and Machine-construction.	Practical Mechanics and Mathematics, Surveying.	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	Experimental and Natural Science (Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Photography).	Woodwork and Ironwork.	Wood-carving, Modelling, and Repoussé Work.	Carpentry and Joinery, Cabinetmaking, Painters' and Decorators' Work, Coachbuilding.	Plumbing and Tinsmiths' Work, Iron and Brass Moulding.	Cookery and Laundry-work, Dressmaking, Tailoring.	Wool-sorting.	Commercial Subjects.	English, Latin, French, German, Maori, Arithmetic.	Singing and Elocution.	Training-classes for Teachers in Elementary Handwork.	Training-classes for Teachers in Drawing.
Auckland Education Board—																					
Technical School, Auckland ..	44	..	35	..	..	12	49	51	..	34	43	6	47	29	85	..	34	13	..	132	..
Devonport School	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"Elam" School of Art, Auckland	17	295	23	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taranaki Education Board—																					
Technical classes, New Plymouth	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	44	..
" Stratford ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wanganui Education Board—																					
Technical School, Wanganui ..	32	24	21	..	18	13	7	..	..	19	..	29	..	9	..	..	24	12	..	114	112
" Palmerston N.	18	15	2	1	11	6	..	..	..	4	..	10	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	22
" Hawera ..	6	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
Technical classes, Bull's ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Marton ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Eltham ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington Education Board—																					
Technical School, Wellington ..	41	53	64	31	56	27	26	46	11	..	..	25	38	32	..	..	102	10	..	3	105
Technical classes, Masterton ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
" Pahiatua ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
" Carterton ..	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Greytown ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wairarapa Technical Classes Association	13	32	..	..	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	8	..	16	17	..	..	..

MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, 1903.—SPECIAL, ASSOCIATED, AND COLLEGE CLASSES—*continued.*

School or Classes.	Number of Classes.	Subjects of Instruction, and Average Attendance.																			
		Freehand (from the Flat and Round), Light and Shade.	Plane and Solid Geometry, Perspective Practical Geometry.	Design and Ornament.	Drawing, Modelling, and Painting from Antique and Nature.	Architecture and Building-construction.	Mechanical Drawing and Machine-construction.	Practical Mechanics and Mathematics, Surveying.	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	Experimental and Natural Science (Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Photography).	Woodwork and Ironwork.	Wood-carving, Modelling, and Repoussé Work.	Carpentry and Joinery, Cabinetmaking, Painters' and Decorators' Work, Coachbuilding.	Plumbing and Tinsmiths' Work, Iron and Brass Moulding.	Cookery and Laundry-work, Dressmaking, Tailoring.	Wool-sorting.	Commercial Subjects.	English, Latin, French, German, Maori, Arithmetic.	Singing and Elocution.	Training-classes for Teachers in Elementary Handwork.	Training-classes for Teachers in Drawing.
Hawke's Bay Education Board—																					
Technical School, Napier ..	18	59	3	..	5	2	..	..	..	3	14	..	10	13	12	..	12	..	..	34	29
Technical classes, Gisborne ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
" Hastings ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Woodville ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
" Dannevirke	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	13	..	..	..	12
Continuation classes, Wairoa ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	21	..	..	..
Board of Governors, Gisborne High School—																					
Technical classes	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	27	4	..	..	..
Nelson Education Board—																					
Technical classes, Nelson ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	52
Technical School, Reefton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Westland Education Board—																					
Technical classes, Kumara ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Hokitika ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board of Governors, Canterbury College—																					
School of Art, Christchurch ..	58	127	67	51	98	40	..	..	..	..	..	19	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
School of Engineering, Christchurch	29	55	52	..	..	..	34	25	84	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

School of Domestic Instruction, Christchurch	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Canterbury Education Board—																					
Christchurch Technical Classes Association	38	..	3	..	..	18	..	21	..	..	..	..	86	31	36	17	168	39	..	..	..
Technical classes, Normal School, Christchurch	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..
Technical classes, Ashburton ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Lyttelton ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	16	..	7	..	..	..	..
" Rangiora ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Leeston ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Southbridge	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canterbury Education Board—																					
Timaru Technical Classes Association	17	..	9	26	14	..	15	..	..	..	10	12	..	..	16	20	44	51	..	..	..
Waimate Technical Classes Association	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	66	23	23	..	..
Temuka Technical Classes Association	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	16	11	5	..	..
Technical classes, Timaru ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Otago Education Board—																					
School of Art, Dunedin ..	41	189	86	27	46	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical School Dunedin ..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	26	86	..	9	25	25	74	16	166	230	19	..	..
Technical classes, Dunedin ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Port Chalmers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Oamaru ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Kaitangata ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	12	..	..	..	..
Southland Education Board—																					
Technical School, Invercargill ..	23	20	..	..	..	10	13	..	..	14	44	7	8	..	96	..	24	15	12	..	..
Technical classes, Gore ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	3	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Mataura ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Country continuation classes ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	35	8	..	..
Totals	568	904	365	136	316	149	162	165	121	199	263	142	315	176	737	53	769	481	67	375	638

The following table shows the results of the examinations conducted in the colony on behalf of the Board of Education, South Kensington, and the City and Guilds of London Institute:—

ART, SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1903.

["C" represents candidates; "P" passes.]

Subjects of Examination.	Auckland.		Thames.		Wanganui.		Wellington.		Masterton.		Napier.		Christchurch.		Timaru.		Dunedin.		Invercargill.	
BOARD OF EDUCATION, S. KENSINGTON.	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P
Art.																				
Drawing on the blackboard	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geometrical drawing (art)	7	4	...	...	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
Perspective	6	6	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	6	...	...
Model-drawing...	19	15	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	8	4	...	...	14	7	3	3
Freehand drawing in outline ...	41	30	...	...	9	6	...	...	13	7	2	1	3	2	...	...	14	4	4	3
Drawing in light and shade ...	7	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	5	4	3	...
Memory drawing of plant-form ...	...	...	...		1	1	5	5	...		1	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	...	...
Principles of ornament	...	...	...	...	...		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
Design	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	5	4	...	...
Painting from still life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...
" ornament	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Drawing from the antique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	...	
" from life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anatomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Students' works	2	2	...	...	3	...	15	*6	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	13	†7	...	...
Science.																				
Practical plane and solid geometry ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machine construction and drawing ...	14	12	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	4	4
Building construction	...	...	...		2	1	12	7	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	8	4	...	...
Architecture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Architectural design	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Applied mechanics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Steam	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Magnetism and electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theoretical inorganic chemistry ...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.																				
Woodwork, first year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	5	...	...	...	...	14	9
" final	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	5
Plain cookery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	32	31	28	25
Mechanical engineering, Part I. (ordinary)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Mechanical engineering, Part II. (ordinary)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...
Mechanical engineering (honours) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Plumbers' work (preliminary) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
" (ordinary) ...	...	...	...	...	11	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (honours) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Painters' and decorators' work (ordinary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electric light and power (preliminary)	...	...	8	1	...	...	6	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
" (ordinary) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
" (honours) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial stone work	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Telegraphy and telephony (ordinary) ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Telegraphy (honours)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	105	82	9	1	44	30	78	48	19	11	19	10	53	31	1	...	141	99	69	51

Total of papers, 538; total of passes, 363.

* Prize was gained by a Wellington student. † Prizes were gained by two

The expenditure for the year is given in detail:—

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT ON MANUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Capitation		7,566 13 10
Subsidy of £1 for £1 on contributions..		1,225 15 0
Grants—		
Buildings and apparatus	11,752 9 4	
Class material	478 14 6	
		12,231 3 10
Training of Teachers—		
Taranaki Education Board	100 0 0	
Wanganui "	150 0 0	
Wellington "	200 0 0	
Hawke's Bay "	150 0 0	
North Canterbury "	200 0 0	
South " "	125 0 0	
Otago "	200 0 0	
Southland "	150 0 0	
		1,275 0 0
Railway fares of instructors of training-classes		145 9 8
" students attending registered classes.. ..		310 3 4
Expenses in connection with Examinations—		
Science and Art Board of Education, South Kensington	137 13 4	
City and Guilds of London Institute ..	211 10 7	
		349 3 11
Inspectors—		
Salaries	700 16 8	
Travelling-expenses	169 4 4	
		870 1 0
Scholarships		151 10 0
Wood pamphlets		92 9 6
Plaster casts, £40; charges, £8 10s. 1d.		48 10 1
Sundries		23 8 4
		24,289 8 6
Less recoveries (examination fees, £76 17s. 6d.; proceeds of sale of lead used at examination, £1 5s.; amount received from Agent-General, general average in connection with loss of students' examination papers sent to England for examination, £2 13s. 8d.)		80 16 2
Total		£24,208 12 4

SECONDARY OR SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

There were 25 subsidised or endowed schools for higher education in December, 1903. The names of these secondary schools, with the numbers of pupils on the rolls in the last term or quarter of the year, and the fees charged, are stated below. These schools must not be confused with the district high schools, although they nearly all admit to free places holders of Education Board Scholarships and of National or Queen's Scholarships, besides all who gain certificates of proficiency within prescribed limits of age, &c. There are grants payable under the Secondary Schools Act varying from £4 to £10 15s. for each free place, according as the net income from

endowments is small or great. This is a modification of the gr
previously authorised, which were at the uniform rate of £6.
number of pupils holding free places at the end of the first term
1904 was 1,605. It will be noticed that the pupils numbe
altogether 3,722.

ATTENDANCE AND FEES AT CERTAIN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Attendance for Last Term or Quarter of 1903.						Number of Boarders.	Annual Rates of Fees.	
	Under 12 Years.	12 to 15.	15 to 18.	Over 18 Years.	Total (Roll).	Average Attendance.		For Ordinary Day-school Course.	For Board, exclusive of Day-school Tuition.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Whangarei High School ...	b.... 14 g.... 9	10 6	... ...	24 15	34	...		8 8 0	...
Auckland Grammar School ...	b. 6 g. 16	128 36	97 68	8 5	239 125	342	...	10 10 0 9 9 0 8 8 0	... ...
Thames High School	b. ... g....	30 14	11 11	... ...	41 25	65	...	8 8 0	...
New Plymouth High School ...	b. 1 g. 1	23 28	16 13	... ...	40 42	75	...	6 6 0	...
Wanganui Girls' College ...	12	52	78	7	149	135	55	10 10 0 8 8 0	40 0 0
Wanganui Collegiate School (Boys')	...	30	151	9	190	186	143	9 9 0 12 0 0	45 0 0
Wellington College (Boys') ..	10	71	199	13	293	267	77	11 17 9 9 11 0	42 0 0
Wellington Girls' High School	9	48	120	5	182	163	...	11 17 9 9 11 0	... ...
Napier Boys' High School ...	8	35	49	...	92	85	19	9 9 0 8 8 0	40 0 0
Napier Girls' High School ...	10	35	44	...	89	82	10	9 9 0 8 8 0	40 0 0
Marlborough High School ...	b. 2 g....	25 25	21 14	3 3	51 42	82	...	8 11 0	...
Nelson College (Boys')	17	68	89	22	196	182	85	10 10 0 8 8 0	40 0 0
Nelson Girls' College	9	59	73	9	150	134	40	10 10 0 8 8 0	40 0 0
Christchurch Boys' High School	7	83	129	10	239	214	3	10 10 0 7 10 0	40 19 0
Christchurch Girls' High School	4	68	56	2	130	120	...	12 12 0 9 9 0	... ...
Christ's College Grammar School	34	78	85	11	208	199	54	14 3 6 11 0 6 7 17 6	45 0 0 42 0 0
Rangiora High School	b. 2 g....	32 24	10 7	... 1	44 32	71	...	9 9 0 6 6 0	... ...
Ashburton High School ...	b.... g....	28 29	8 7	... 1	36 37	62	...	6 6 0	...
Timaru Boys' High School ...	...	41	28	3	72	69	...	10 0 0 8 0 0	... ...
Timaru Girls' High School ...	...	36	31	6	73	67	...	10 0 0 8 0 0	... ...
Waitaki Boys' High School ...	...	44	61	...	105	95	63	10 10 0 4 10 0	42 18 0
Waitaki Girls' High School ...	...	17	26	6	49	45	...	10 10 0 4 10 0	... ...
Otago Boys' High School ...	1	197	97	11	306	290	24	10 0 0	43 10 0
Otago Girls' High School ...	1	142	67	12	222	213	8	10 0 0	40 0 0
Southland High School ...	b.... g....	64 57	31 36	4 2	99 95	178	...	10 0 0	...
Totals	b. 88 g. 62	991 679	1092 657	94 59	2,265 1,457	3,455	581	...	...

Income and Expenditure of Secondary or Superior Schools.

A summary of the accounts of income and expenditure for the ar 1903, as furnished by the governing bodies of the secondary superior schools in the colony, shows the total receipts to ve been £75,168. To this total, rents and sales of reserves ıtributed £24,463; interest on investments, and other receipts m endowments, £3,577; fees, £39,885; and miscellaneous, 243.

The total expenditure amounted to £73,831, of which sum office nagement and expenses absorbed £3,333; teachers' salaries,),311; scholarships and prizes, £2,393; buildings, furniture, in- ance, rates, and rent, &c., £10,612; and other expenditure, ',182.

A summary of the accounts for the year 1903, exhibiting further ils, is given below:—

SECONDARY OR SUPERIOR SCHOOLS, 1903.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	*Expenditure.*	£	s.	d.
To Credit balances on 1st January, 1903	33,146	17	2	By Liabilities on 1st January, 1903	2,520	12	7
Endowment reserves sold	1,463	3	0	Expenses of management	3,332	16	2
Mortgage moneys repaid	527	14	8	School salaries	40,311	1	6
Rent of reserves ...	22,999	8	5	Boarding-school accounts	6,623	19	0
Interest on moneys invested	3,577	14	1	Examination expenses ...	478	17	4
Reserves Commissioners' payments	2,196	6	5	Scholarships and prizes ...	2,393	17	9
Government payments—				Printing, stationery, fuel, light, &c.	3,858	12	10
For technical instruction	645	10	0	Buildings, furniture, insurance, rent, and rates	10,612	7	0
For free places ...	1,144	13	11	Expenditure on endowments	3,068	7	6
School fees (tuition) ...	31,203	16	3	Interest	877	7	9
Boarding-school fees ...	8,681	9	7	Sundries not classified ...	2,273	10	10
Books, &c., sold, and refunds	207	17	0	Credit balances, 31st December, 1903	32,922	10	8
Sundries not classified ...	2,520	13	9				
Debit balances, 31st December, 1903	958	16	8				
	£109,274	0	11		£109,274	0	11

District High Schools.

Besides 1,605 qualified pupils receiving free tuition at secondary schools, there were about 209 holders of scholarships given by the Boards of Education or by the secondary schools which did not accept the grant-money. And, moreover, there were 2,096 pupils receiving secondary education in secondary classes belonging to the district high schools at the end of the year 1903.

A table is given showing the number of qualified pupils attending these district high schools on the 31st December, 1903—viz., ? These had all passed the Sixth Standard.

NUMBER OF PUPILS RECEIVING SECONDARY EDUCATION AT DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.

Education District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.							Total Number of Pupils, 1902	Amount paid by Government to Education Boards during the Year.		
		Passed Standard VI.			Others.			Total.		Capitation.	Grants in Aid.	Total.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	8	146	155	301	2	..	2	303	170	912 5 0	225 0 0	1,137 5 0
Taranaki	1	34	19	53	2	..	2	55	34	233 0 0	30 0 0	263 0 0
Wanganui	7	211	175	386	54	10	64	450	378	1,582 0 0	210 0 0	1,792 0 0
Wellington	2	49	66	115	..	..	..	115	80	356 10 0	30 0 0	386 10 0
Hawke's Bay	3	60	55	115	..	2	2	117	49	236 12 11	43 15 3	280 8 2
Marlborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelson	3	68	67	135	1	..	1	136	124	587 0 0	90 0 0	677 0 0
Grey	1	17	25	42	..	..	..	42	42	240 0 0	30 0 0	270 0 0
Westland	1	8	20	28	..	..	..	28	34	205 15 0	37 10 0	243 5 0
North Canterbury	9	125	147	272	1	..	1	273	30	370 6 8	92 10 0	462 16 8
South Canterbury	3	77	64	141	..	..	..	141	124	685 10 0	90 0 0	775 10 0
Otago	9	166	143	309	..	..	..	309	315	1,444 10 0	270 0 0	1,714 10 0
Southland	3	61	66	127	..	..	..	127	99	453 12 6	90 0 0	543 12 6
Totals for 1903	50	1,022	1,002	2,024	60	12	72	2,096	..	7,307 2 1	1238 15 3	8,545 17 4
Totals for 1902	38	745	681	1,426	39	14	53	1,479	1,479	4,382 3 8	817 10 0	5,199 13 8

It will be noticed that there is a most substantial increase in the number of pupils during the year 1903 who received free instruction in secondary subjects, and that the schools performing the function increased from 38 to 50 in number.

New Zealand University.

The introduction of university education into New Zealand was effected by the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Otago, who in 1869 passed an Ordinance under which the University of Otago was established. Following closely on the founding of this institution was the establishment of the University of New Zealand under an Act of the General Assembly, "The New Zealand University Act, 1870." This University subsequently received a Royal charter, whereby the degrees which it confers are declared entitled to "rank, precedence, and consideration" throughout the British Empire "as fully as if the said degrees had been conferred by any university of the United Kingdom." It was apparently contemplated by Parliament (*vide* section 19 of the Act last quoted) that the New Zealand University and the Otago University should be amalgamated; but the negotiations for this purpose having failed the two institutions remained for some time distinct bodies. In the year 1874, however, the University of Otago surrendered or put in abeyance its power of conferring degrees, and became affiliated to the University of New Zealand, and at the same time it was stipulated that the University of New Zealand should not directly exercise functions of teaching.

"The New Zealand University Act, 1874," which repealed the statute of 1870, gave power to the Senate to confer, after examination, the several degrees of Bachelor and Master in Arts, Bachelor and Doctor in Law, Science, Medicine, Music, and also in such other departments of knowledge, except theology, as might be determined by the said Senate in the future.

By statute passed in 1904 further powers were given to confer the degrees of Doctor of Literature; Master of Laws; Master of Surgery; Master of Science; and Bachelor, Master, and Doctor of (*a*) Veterinary Science, (*b*) Dental Surgery, (*c*) Engineering (Mechanical, Electrical, Civil, Mining, Metallurgical, Naval Architecture); (*d*) Agriculture, (*e*) Public Health, (*f*) Commerce.

Powers are granted to confer also *ad eundem* degrees.

In 1902 an Amendment Act was passed reconstituting the Senate, which now consists of twenty-four members or Fellows, five to be elected by each of the four University College districts—that is to say, two by each governing body, two by each District Court of Convocation, and one by each Professorial Board. The remaining four members are nominated by the Governor in Council.

In the year 1873 the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Canterbury passed an Ordinance for founding "The Canterbury College," and the college was accordingly established with the

same standard of university education as that of the University of Otago, but without the power of conferring degrees.

In December, 1878, a Royal Commission on University and Secondary Education was appointed by the Governor, which met in July, 1879, and reported that two colleges, with an income of £4,000 each, ought to be established in Auckland and Wellington, and that suitable buildings, at a cost of £12,500 each, should be erected in those cities. In the following year the Royal Commission repeated these recommendations.

"The Auckland University College Act, 1882," which became law on the 13th September in that year, definitely established the college, and endowed it with a statutory grant of £4,000 per annum. By "The Auckland University College Reserves Act, 1885," three blocks of land, containing about 10,000 acres each, and a block containing about 354 acres, which had been devoted to the purpose of promoting higher education in the Province of Auckland, became vested in the Council of University College.

The Auckland University College was affiliated to the University of New Zealand by the Senate of the university on the 6th March, 1883, and on the 21st May in the same year the college was opened by the Governor.

Nothing was done for Wellington until the year 1894, when an Act was passed entitled "The Middle District of New Zealand University College Act, 1894," which said, "There shall be established in the City of Wellington a college to be connected with the University of New Zealand," and provision was made for a governing body to be called the Council, but no provision was made for any pecuniary grant nor any endowment, and, though certain members of the Council were appointed, nothing could be done for want of funds.

Not until 1897 were the needs of Wellington actually attended to. In the session of Parliament that year the Right Hon. Mr. Seddon, P.C., Premier of the colony, introduced the Victoria College Act: an Act, as stated in the preamble, "to promote higher education by the establishment of a college at Wellington in commemoration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria," the college being intended to embrace in its work the Provincial Districts of Wellington, Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, Nelson, Marlborough, and Westland. The Act was passed on the 22nd December, 1897, and the Council was formed as provided in the Act, and the work of organization was begun. The Act provides for the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of a grant of £4,000 a year, and also requires the Council to give six scholarships each year, called "Queen's Scholarships," to persons of either sex under the age of fourteen years, upon the results of an examination under such conditions as the Council may provide. The Act further sets apart a parcel of land 4,000 acres in extent in the Nukumaru Survey District (Wellington Provincial District) as an endowment for the college.

The Council of the college has established six chairs: classics, English, mathematics and mathematical physics, chemistry, physics,

and biology; and lectureships in modern languages, mental science, jurisprudence and constitutional history, general history, and political economy and law. It is intended as funds allow to add other subjects.

The New Zealand University is not a teaching body, as above explained, undergraduates hitherto for the most part keeping their terms at one or other of the affiliated institutions—the Auckland University College, the Victoria College, the Canterbury College, and the University of Otago—each of which has now a staff of professors and lecturers. On the 1st June, 1904, the number of graduates who had obtained direct degrees was 926.

The number of undergraduates on the roll of the University at that date was 2,927 (exclusive of such as had not performed any academical act for a period of ten years), but only 1,388 were keeping terms (not including undergraduates who had not, in the last three years, entered at a college or come up for any college or university examination), of whom 922 were males and 466 females. One hundred and fifty-four of the males and twenty-four of the females were medical students. The numbers of students attending lectures at the affiliated institutions during the year 1903 were as follow: At the Auckland University College, 103 matriculated and 73 non-matriculated; at Canterbury College, 167 matriculated and 82 non-matriculated; at the Otago University, 227 matriculated and 19 non-matriculated. The Victoria College, before mentioned, affords further facilities for university students, and in June, 1904, had a total of 191 students on the roll—149 matriculated and 42 non-matriculated.

The names of the officers forming the controlling body of the New Zealand University for the year 1904 were:—

VISITOR.

His Excellency the Governor.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Chancellor (1903), Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.
Vice-Chancellor (1903), Charles Christopher Bowen.
Registrar (1899), John William Joynt, M.A., Dublin.
Assistant-Registrar (1904), Barclay Hector.

Office: Wellington.

THE SENATE.

First appointed.	
(a) 1874.	The Reverend John Chapman Andrew, M.A., Oxon.
1903.	Frederick Ehrenfried Baume, LL.B., N.Z.
(b) 1881.	Charles Christopher Bowen.
(a) 1883.	Frederick Douglas Brown, M.A., B.Sc., Oxon.
1877.	John Macmillan Brown, M.A., Glasg.
1903.	John Rankine Brown, M.A., Oxon.
(a) 1902.	The Reverend Andrew Cameron, B.A., N.Z.
1904.	William Edward Collins, M.B., Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.
(a) 1884.	Charles Henry Herbert Cook, M.A., Cantab.
1903.	The Reverend William Albert Evans, M.A.
(a) 1883.	Frederick Fitchett, M.A., LL.D., N.Z.
1903.	Henry Andrew Gordon, F.G.S. A.M.I.C.E.
(a) 1888.	James Hay, M.A., LL.B., N.Z.
1903.	George Hogben, M.A., Cantab.

(a) Retired (in accordance with the Act) in 1903, re-elected 1903. (b) Retired in 1882, re-elected in 1888; retired (in accordance with the Act) in 1903, re-elected 1903.

THE SENATE—*continued.*

First appointed.	
(a) 1901.	Richard Cockburn Maclaurin, M.A., LL.D., Cantab., M.A., N.Z.
1903.	William Chisholm Wilson McDowell, B.A., M.B., C.M., Edin.
(a) 1879.	Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, Kt., M.A., LL.D., Dublin.
(a) 1877.	George Samuel Sale, M.A., Cantab.
(a) 1880.	The Reverend William Salmond, M.A., D.D., Edin.
(a) 1890.	John Halliday Scott, M.D., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng.; F.R.S.E.
1903.	Robert Julian Scott, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M.E., A.A.I.E.E.
(a) 1877.	John Shand, M.A., LL.D., Aberd.
(a) 1884.	Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.
1903.	Joseph Augustus Tole, B.A., LL.B., Sydney.

(a) Retired (in accordance with the Act) in 1903, re-elected 1903.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

There were 288 private schools in the colony at the end of 1903, a decrease of 9 on the number in 1902: 30 were for boys, 64 for girls, and 194 for children of both sexes. The number of pupils attending them was 15,609—namely, 6,405 boys and 9,204 girls, not counting 78 Maoris, 44 boys and 34 girls. The number of European pupils at these schools was less than in 1902 by 15. Of the private schools, 139 were Roman Catholic, with an attendance of 10,812 pupils.

The following gives, for the past ten years, the number of private schools and of Europeans attending them, the number of Roman Catholic schools and pupils being also shown separately:—

Year.	Number of Private Schools.	Pupils.			Included in Previous Numbers.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Roman Catholic Schools.	Pupils at Roman Catholic Schools.
1894	302	6,117	8,510	14,627	117	9,953
1895	298	6,187	8,472	14,659	114	10,458
1896	283	5,845	8,102	13,947	115	9,590
1897	278	5,974	8,473	14,447	120	9,642
1898	294	6,043	8,739	14,782	124	10,175
1899	307	6,219	9,076	15,295	133	10,526
1900	304	6,152	9,403	15,555	132	10,687
1901	309	6,244	9,100	15,344	129	10,448
1902	297	6,451	9,173	15,624	139	10,802
1903	288	6,405	9,204	15,609	139	10,812

The total number of children of European descent (including such half-castes as live among Europeans) known to be receiving education at school at the end of 1903 was 152,092; of these, 143,761 were from 5 to 15 years of age. The census showed also 5,055 children receiving tuition at home in 1901, against 6,352 in 1896. No doubt increased school accommodation in country places does away with the need for tutors and governesses to a certain extent.

The distribution of the private schools in the various provincial districts of the colony is shown in the next page:—

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS, 1903.—SUMMARY BY PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS.

Provincial Districts.	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.			Daily Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auckland	5	14	53	72	32	167	199	1,380	2,096	3,476	1,168	1,839	3,002
Taranaki	...	3	12	15	...	36	36	238	432	670	193	382	575
Hawke's Bay	4	4	8	16	11	43	54	438	561	999	374	476	850
Wellington...	6	16	31	53	47	142	189	1,336	1,949	3,285	1,163	1,694	2,857
Marlborough	1	...	5	6	...	11	11	144	158	302	109	137	246
Nelson	2	4	7	13	9	31	40	432	518	950	386	468	854
Westland	1	3	7	11	...	25	25	258	307	565	214	267	481
Canterbury	6	13	37	56	10	142	152	1,183	1,601	2,784	980	1,376	2,356
Otago	5	7	34	46	17	117	134	996	1,582	2,578	838	1,352	2,190
Totals	30	64	194	288	126	714	840	6,405	9,204	15,609*	5,420	7,991	13,411

* Exclusive of 78 Maoris (44 boys, 34 girls).

NOTE.—Denominational schools, such as Roman Catholic and Anglican, are included in the above as private schools. Particulars for the Roman Catholic schools in December, 1903, are as under:—

SUMMARY OF ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Provincial Districts.	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.			Daily Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Auckland	3	9	22	34	10	83	93	886	1,337	2,223	728	1,148	1,876
Taranaki	...	2	5	7	...	23	23	213	320	533	173	285	458
Hawke's Bay	3	2	4	9	7	28	35	352	420	772	304	349	653
Wellington	3	6	10	19	21	60	81	898	1,217	2,115	779	1,055	1,834
Marlborough	1	...	2	3	...	6	6	128	117	245	94	100	194
Nelson	1	3	3	7	...	19	19	179	337	516	147	299	446
Westland	1	3	5	9	...	23	23	241	287	528	201	253	454
Canterbury	3	5	17	25	7	68	75	895	1,058	1,953	739	909	1,648
Otago	4	3	19	26	14	68	82	816	1,111	1,927	696	948	1,644
Totals	19	33	87	139	59	378	437	4,608	6,204	10,812	3,861	5,346	9,207

Schools for Natives.

The number of Native village schools at the end of 1903 either supported or subsidised by the Government was 101, or two more than at the end of the previous year. In addition, there were four boarding-schools for Native children, the cost of whose maintenance was partly paid either by the Government or from endowments, and three private Native day-schools. The number of Maori children attending schools during the fourth quarter of 1903 was 5,769—namely, 3,254 males and 2,515 females. These included 309 half-castes at the Native village schools who were living as members of Maori tribes, and 222 at public European schools.

The numbers at the several schools in 1902 and 1903 were as under:—

Schools.	Maori Children attending Schools.					
	Boys.		Girls.		Total of both Sexes.	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
At public European schools ..	1,026	1,183	808	867	1,834	2,050
At Native village schools ..	1,895	1,847	1,484	1,451	3,379	3,298
At subsidised or endowed boarding-schools	120	117	100	134	220	251
At private European or Native schools	89	107	51	63	140	170
Totals	3,130	3,254	2,443	2,515	5,573	5,769

There was thus, in 1903, an increase of 124 in the number of Maori boys, and 72 in the number of Maori girls, attending school.

Seventy-six out of the 101 Native village schools in operation on 31st December, 1903, were under the charge of masters and nineteen under mistresses, and one under the joint control of a master and mistress; there were besides eighty-one assistants, and twelve sewing-mistresses. The salaries paid to the head teachers range from £90 8s. 9d. to £284 2s. 8d., and those for assistants and sewing-mistresses from a nominal sum to £50.

The expenditure on Native schools for 1903 was as follows: Teachers' salaries and allowances, £15,605 5s. 6d.; teachers' removal allowances, £436 14s. 9d.; books and school requisites, £795 0s. 1d.; repairs and small works, £1,042 11s. 8d.; inspection, £704 3s. 4d.; travelling-expenses of Inspectors, £455 0s. 11d.; boarding-schools and scholarships, £2,171 18s. 3d.; buildings, fencing, furniture, &c., £5,654 12s. 4d.; technical-instruction classes, £886; model kainga, £443 16s. 8d.; sundries, £484 3s. 11d.: total, £28,679 7s. 5d.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

National Scholarships.

An Act to encourage higher education in New Zealand by the granting of National Scholarships was passed in 1903, and has since been incorporated in "The Education Act, 1904." Provision is made for the establishment of junior and senior scholarships, the necessary funds being furnished by the Colonial Treasurer.

A junior scholarship is offered in each education district for every five thousand or part of five thousand children in average yearly attendance, tenable for three years, with an extension of one year under certain conditions. The value of a junior scholarship is £10 per annum in addition to tuition fees. Candidates must be under fourteen years of age. A scholarship shall not be awarded to or held by any child whose parents are in receipt of a net annual income exceeding £250.

Four senior National Scholarships are offered in each university district to persons of either sex under nineteen years of age who have been holders of junior scholarships or Education Board scholarships, and will be awarded on the result of the junior scholarship examination of the University. The value of a senior scholarship is £20 per annum in addition to tuition fees, and it is tenable for three years.

Where the holder of a junior or senior National Scholarship is obliged to live away from home in order to prosecute his or her studies an additional sum of £30 per annum shall be paid.

Queen's Scholarships.

"The Queen's Scholarships Act, 1903," provides for the establishment in connection with the Victoria College, and out of its funds, six junior and four senior scholarships, each tenable for three years, but an extension of one year can be obtained under certain conditions in the case of junior scholarships. Each junior scholarship is valued at £10 per annum in addition to tuition fees, and the holder of each senior scholarship is entitled to receive £20 per annum. In both cases an additional £30 per annum is paid if the holder is obliged to live away from home.

Education Board Scholarships.

Particulars of the scholarships and the expenditure of the Boards thereon in 1903 are given in detail. The only institutions for the training of teachers are in North Canterbury and Otago. These two institutions have received grants-in-aid of £500 each.

Education Districts.	Number held in Dec., 1903.	Boys.	Girls.	Period of Tenure.	Boards' Expenditure on Scholarships in 1903.	Annual Value, &c.
				Years.	£ s. d.	
Auckland ..	90	66	24	3	1,905 18 9	7 at £30, 24 at £25, 23 at £20, 36 at £15.
Taranaki ..	11	7	4	2	244 3 4	5 at £35, 1 at £14, 4 at £10, 1 at £4 13s. 4d.
Wanganui ..	23	12	11	Varies	732 14 11	15 at £40, 1 at £32 10s., 7 at £15.
Wellington ...	41	20	21	2	969 19 11	9 at £35, 32 at £15.
Hawke's Bay ...	30	13	17	2	538 4 6	9 at £30 4s., 1 at £22 10s., 1 at £16 4s., 19 at £10 4s.
Marlborough ...	8	1	7	2	169 0 0	3 at £35, 5 at £10.
Nelson	9	5	4	2	359 10 0	7 at £50 10s., 1 at £25, 1 at £10.
Grey	4	1	3	2	108 5 0	£25.
Westland ...	5	1	4	Varies	76 17 6	2 at £24, 3 at £4.
North Canterbury	36	16	20	2	1,246 3 0	20 at £40, 1 at £30, 15 at £20.
South Canterbury	22	11	11	2	369 0 8	12 at £22 10s., 1 at £17, 5 at £7 10s., 4 at £2 10s.
Otago	53	35	18	2	1,278 17 8	10 at £40, 3 at £35, 23 at £20, 17 at £15.
Southland ...	18	15	3	2	551 8 9	12 at £35, 1 at £18, 5 at £15.
Totals, 1903 ..	350	203	147	...	8,550 4 0	
Totals, 1902 ...	355	206	149	...	8,395 11 5	

Industrial Schools.

In December, 1903, the total number on the books of all the industrial schools was 1,909, or 62 more than at the close of the year 1902. On the books of the Government industrial schools there were 1,366, an increase of 80 over the corresponding number for 1902; on the books of the private industrial schools there were 543, or 18 less than at the end of the previous year. The number in residence at Government schools was 299, and at private industrial schools 302, so that 601 was the total number of "inmates" actually in residence. The number boarded out was 513, five being from private schools and the rest from Government schools. There were 11 girls maintained in various corrective institutions, 8 boys and girls in orphan homes, and 2 boys at the School for Deaf-mutes, Sumner. The total number of inmates dependent on the schools for maintenance was therefore 1,135, or 46 more than the number at the end of 1902. The remaining 774, although still subject to control and supervision, were not dependent on the schools for maintenance. They may be classified as follows: Licensed to reside with friends, 195; at service, 489; in hospital, 7; in lunatic asylum, 3; in the Costley Training Institution, Auckland, on probation, 7; in other institutions without payment, 12; in gaol, 5; absent without leave, 56—namely, 33 from service and 23 from the schools.

The cost of the Government industrial schools and the amount recovered (from Charitable Aid Boards, from parents, from sale of farm-produce, &c.) are next shown:—

COST OF GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, 1903.

School.	Cost of School.	Boarding-out. (Included in first column).	Salaries. (Included in first column.)	Recoveries.	Net Cost.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland ..	3,359 10 3	1,102 17 7	335 6 2	826 4 0	2,533 6 3
Levin ..	4,764 11 11	..	207 16 0	252 18 8	4,511 13 3
Burnham ..	7,594 14 5	9 18 10	1,820 15 4	907 13 6	6,687 0 11
Caversham ..	9,323 16 9	3,103 8 7	1,517 3 4	3,823 10 8	5,500 6 1
Te Oranga Home	4,026 3 10	..	369 17 1	77 15 8	3,948 8 2
Receiving Home, Wellington	2,720 9 8	1,696 6 11	266 16 2	1,113 8 7	1,607 1 1
Receiving Home, Christchurch	4,892 6 5	2,250 14 4	301 15 0	1,560 15 1	3,331 11 4
Totals ..	36,681 13 3	8,163 6 3	4,819 9 1	8,562 6 2	28,119 7 1

Salaries and expenses of Assistant Inspectors and Visiting Officers	1,715 5 1
Travelling-expenses of managers and others..	114 17 1
Refund of inmates' earnings	53 3 11
Contingencies	23 14 5
	30,026 7 7
Less miscellaneous recoveries	28 2 3
Total net cost	£29,998 5 4

There were six Government industrial schools in existence in 1903, and the numbers of inmates on their books at the end of the year were as follows: Auckland, 131; Receiving Home, Wellington, 166; Receiving Home, Christchurch, 239; Burnham, 252; Te Oranga Home, 56; Caversham, 522: total, 1,366. Those belonging to private industrial schools were distributed as follows: St. Mary's, Auckland, 131; St. Joseph's, Wellington, 80; St. Mary's, Nelson, 291; St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin, 41: total, 543.

The next table shows payments made by the Government on account of inmates in private industrial schools, the recoveries, and the net expenditure by the Government. The contributions from Charitable Aid Boards to these schools, being made directly to the managers, are not included in the recoveries shown.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS (R.C.), 1903.

School.	Payments.	Recoveries.	Net Expenditure by Government.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Mary's, Auckland	1,111 8 0	159 11 8	951 16 4
St. Joseph's, Wellington ..	315 4 8	49 11 10	265 12 10
St. Mary's, Nelson	1,238 15 6	329 0 9	909 14 9
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin	86 14 6	41 15 0	44 19 6
Totals	2,752 2 8	579 19 3	2,172 3 5

During 1903 inmates were maintained in eight other institutions, and the expenditure on this account was as follows: Costley Training Institution, Auckland, £2 9s.; Salvation Army Maternity Home, Auckland, £2 8s.; Women's Home, Parnell, £4 0s. 6d; Mission Home, Jerusalem, Wanganui (Mother Aubert's), £35 2s.; Levin Memorial Home, Wellington, £15 12s.; St. Mary's Home, Karori, £28 5s. 2d.; St. Mary's Home, Richmond, Christchurch, £120 2s. 7d.; Female Refuge Home, Christchurch, £8; Mount Magdala, Christchurch, £165 3s. 9d.; Samaritan Home, Christchurch, £11 18s.; Avon Pine Sanatorium, Christchurch, £26 15s.; Benevolent Institution, Dunedin, £5 6s. 9d.; private homes, £29 19s. 6d.

In the Government schools the policy is to board out all children of suitable age and character. The authorities of the private schools do not as a rule adopt the boarding-out system.

The total number of inmates of the private and Government industrial schools is given for the years 1902 and 1903, and the variations in the numbers boarded out, in residence, or at service:—

INMATES, 1902 AND 1903.

—	Boarded out.				In Residence.				At Service, &c.				Totals.			
	Dec., 1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec., 1903.	Dec., 1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec., 1903.	Dec., 1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec., 1903.	Dec., 1902.	Increase.	Decrease.	Dec., 1903.
Government Schools—																
Auckland	57	6	..	63	18	10	..	28	31	9	..	40	106	25	..	131
Receiving Home, Wellington	74	61	..	135	1	..	1	..	25	6	..	31	100	66	..	166
Receiving Home, Christchurch	133	..	3	130	2	8	..	10	93	6	..	99	228	11	..	239
Burnham	2	..	..	2	103	..	11	92	166	..	8	158	271	..	19	252
Te Oranga Home, Christchurch	..	..	..	..	19	12	..	31	31	..	6	25	50	6	..	56
Caversham ..	174	3	..	177	140	..	3	137	217	..	9	208	531	..	9	522
Private Schools—																
St. Mary's, Auckland	..	..	..	..	90	..	7	83	44	4	..	48	134	..	3	131
St. Joseph's, Wellington	..	..	..	..	37	..	3	34	42	4	..	46	79	1	..	80
St. Mary's, Nelson ..	1	..	..	1	177	..	17	160	136	..	6	130	314	..	23	291
St. Vincent de Paul's, Dunedin	..	4	..	4	23	2	..	25	11	1	..	12	34	7	..	41
Totals ..	441	74	3	512	610	32	42	600	796	30	29	797	1,847	116	54	1,909

Institute for the Blind.

The Jubilee Institute for the Blind is a private institution, and is not in any way under Government control, although it has received

grants from time to time out of the consolidated revenue, and receives payment from the Education Department on account of pupils for whose tuition the Department is responsible.

The payments made on behalf of such pupils to the Institute during the year 1903 amounted to £486 12s. 4d., towards which the parents contributed £56. The number of pupils at the end of 1903 was twenty-two. Attendance is now compulsory for all blind children of school age and sound mind.

School for Deaf-mutes.

The roll of this school includes all the known deaf-mutes of school age and of sound intellect in the colony who have been brought under the notice of the Education Department.

The inclusion in the School Attendance Act of 1901 of provisions dealing with blind and deaf children marks an important step in the education of these unfortunate members of the community. Hitherto many parents, either through carelessness or wilfully, have neglected to send such children to the institutions maintained for their special instruction; but now the Minister of Education has the power to enforce attendance, due provision being made for a contribution by parents towards the cost of maintenance or for free admission where parents are not in a position to contribute. The immediate consequence is an unusual increase in the number of candidates for admission to the Sumner School for Deaf-mutes. The number in residence at the end of 1903 was thirty-four boys and thirty girls, or one boy less and five girls more than at the end of 1902.

The method of instruction used at Sumner is the oral method, in favour of which there is a vast predominance of expert opinion.

As regards the adoption of that system, the Minister of Education remarks, "It is a matter for congratulation that this colony from the first adopted the oral method of teaching, in which children are taught to converse by watching the lips of others. In America, where manual and mixed methods were at first largely in vogue, they are being rapidly discarded in favour of oral instruction, and New Zealand has accordingly been saved the expense and inconvenience of changing from inferior systems of deaf-mute education to that which is now almost universally admitted to be the best."

Sunday-schools.

The returns for the census of 1901 showed that 107,113 pupils were attending Sunday-schools, and there were 11,299 teachers.

Subsidised Public Libraries, 1903–4.

The number of libraries participating in the vote of £3,000 granted for subsidies shows an increase of thirty-two as compared with the number aided in the previous year. In order that the purpose intended to be served by the vote may be attained, it is made a condition for participation that the whole of the subsidy granted to each library in the previous year shall have been expended in the purchase of books.

Education Districts.	Number of Libraries.	Income.			Amount on which Subsidy is calculated.			Amount of Subsidy.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Auckland	97	2,616	2	2	3,807	8	11	676	9	1
Taranaki	16	496	12	2	778	9	11	138	6	1
Wanganui	26	1,223	10	10	1,372	5	10	243	16	0
Wellington	20	3,111	17	4	1,094	4	11	194	8	0
Hawke's Bay	28	673	19	10	1,262	11	11	224	6	1
Marlborough	5	150	4	6	249	7	6	44	6	1
Nelson	28	737	4	9	1,288	7	5	228	17	9
Grey	5	161	1	4	286	1	4	50	16	4
Westland	4	92	11	0	192	11	0	34	4	1
North Canterbury ..	68	1,828	19	7	2,660	12	1	472	13	7
South Canterbury ..	17	362	13	8	763	15	4	135	13	8
Otago	53	950	9	9	2,121	16	9	376	19	2
Southland	27	265	18	0	940	18	0	167	3	1
Chatham Islands ..	2	17	16	10	67	16	10	12	1	1
Totals ..	396	12,689	1	9	16,886	7	9	3,000	0	0

SECTION III.—LAW AND CRIME.

Civil Cases.

Sittings of the Supreme Court are held for trial of civil cases at Auckland, Gisborne, New Plymouth, Napier, Palmerston North, Wellington, and Wanganui, in the North Island; and at Blenheim, Nelson, Hokitika, Christchurch, Timaru, Oamaru, Dunedin, and Invercargill, in the Middle Island.

The number of writs of summons issued in the Supreme Court in 1903 was 484, against 488 in 1902, 485 in 1901, and 414 in 1900. The number of civil cases tried increased from 167 in 1902 to 209 in 1903. Of these last, 42 were tried before common juries, 2 by special jury, and 165 by Judge without jury. The total of amounts for which judgments were recorded in 1903 was £30,936. There were 62 writs of execution issued during the year.

Forty cases were commenced at eleven District Courts in 1903. Five of these cases were tried before juries, and 22 before a Judge only, making a total of 27 cases tried. Twelve cases lapsed or were discontinued, and in 1 case judgment was pending. The total of amounts sued for was £5,114, and judgments were recorded for £1,210. Before the Magistrates' Courts 16,571 cases were tried, against 17,027 in 1902; the aggregate sum sued for during 1903 being £285,793, and the total for which judgment was given £157,766.

Court of Appeal.

Seven Crown (criminal) cases were reserved from the superior Courts to be brought before the Court of Appeal in 1903. In 3 cases the convictions were affirmed, in 3 the convictions were quashed, and 1 case was struck out. There were appeals from 21 civil cases, of which 4 were allowed and 14 dismissed, 2 were not prosecuted, and in 1 case judgment was reserved. Judgments were given on 5 other cases removed to the Court of Appeal.

Bankruptcy.

The petitions in bankruptcy during 1903 numbered 204, of which 164 were made by debtors and 40 by creditors. This number is one less than the number of petitions for the preceding year.

Of the bankruptcies in 1903: in 8 cases the liabilities were under £50; in 29, from £50 to £100; in 61, from £100 to £250; in 46, from £250 to £500; in 32, from £500 to £1,000; in 18, from £1,000 to £2,000; in 8, from £2,000 to £5,000; in 1, £5,000 and upwards. In 1 case no statement was filed.

The following gives the number of petitions, the total amount of the unsecured assets, the amount of debts proved, and the amount paid in dividends and preferential claims for the years 1896 to 1903:—

Year.	Number of Petitions in Bankruptcy.	Debtors' Statements of Assets, excluding Amounts secured to Creditors.	Amounts realised by Official Assignees.	Amount of Debts proved.	Amounts paid in Dividends, and Preferential Claims.
		£	£	£	£
1896 ..	412	115,455	71,712	256,870	37,492
1897 ..	415	73,466	40,942	133,344	45,015
1898 ..	407	90,068	45,474	285,154	30,994
1899 ..	389	59,434	34,268	158,931	30,084
1900 ..	304	77,689	53,415	141,800	37,411
1901 ..	222	58,658	49,781	84,452	30,358
1902 ..	205	61,604	39,386	110,995	29,406
1903 ..	204	46,767	23,761	88,019	17,618

The degree to which private assignment of estates is resorted to cannot be ascertained.

Divorce.

In 1898 the Legislature of New Zealand passed a Divorce Act, and the signification of Her late Majesty's assent thereto was duly notified by His Excellency the Governor in a Proclamation dated the 1st April, 1899, bringing the Act into operation from the 1st June of that year.

This Act placed persons of either sex practically on an equality as regards petitions for dissolution of marriage; the same grounds, in substance, for a decree of divorce applying to man or woman. It, together with the Acts of 1867 and 1881, are now compiled in "The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 1904."

Besides this important alteration of the law, the grounds for divorce are extended as under:—

1. Adultery, on either side.
2. Wilful desertion continuously during five years or more.
3. Habitual drunkenness during four years and upwards on the part of husband, along with failing to support wife or habitual cruelty; or habitual drunkenness for a like period and neglect, with unfitness to discharge her household duties on the part of the wife.
4. Conviction, with sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude for seven years or upwards, for attempting to take life of petitioner.

Every decree for dissolution of marriage is in the first instance to be a decree *nisi*, not to be made absolute till after the expiration of such time, being not less than three months from the pronouncing thereof, as the Court shall by order from time to time direct.

The petitioner need not necessarily move to make absolute any decree *nisi* that may be pronounced.

A decree for a judicial separation may be obtained either by the husband or wife on the ground of adultery, or of cruelty, or of desertion without cause for a period of two years.

The petitions in 1903 under "The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 1867," were 149 in number, being 11 more than those for 1902: 146 were for dissolution of marriage, and 3 for judicial separation; 136 decrees for dissolution of marriage were granted. The proceedings under the Act for the years 1896 to 1903 were as follows:—

Year.	Petitions for		Decrees for	
	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.
1896	55	6	36	2
1897	48	10	33	1
1898	51	13	32	2
1899	112	1	46	16
1900	111	5	85	3
1901	138	1	103	1
1902	136	2	91	..
1903	146	3	136	3

The Act of 1898 has evidently operated in the direction of increasing largely the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage or judicial separation.

The proportion of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage to the number of marriages was up till 1898 higher in New Zealand than in England and Wales, but lower than in New South Wales or Victoria. The full effect of the operation of the new law in New Zealand is now, however, being experienced.

As early as 1889 an Act was passed in Victoria to allow of divorces being granted for wilful desertion, habitual drunkenness with cruelty or neglect, imprisonment under certain circumstances of either party, and adultery on the part of the husband. This multiplication of the causes for divorce has largely increased the proportion of decrees in that State.

An Act of a similar tenor was passed in New South Wales in 1892, and brought into working in August of that year, under which, and an amending Act of 1893, in addition to adultery since marriage on the part of the wife, and adultery and cruelty on the part of the husband, petitions for divorce can now be granted in that State on any of the following grounds:—

Husband *v.* wife: Desertion for not less than three years; habitual drunkenness for a similar period; refusing to obey an order for restitution of conjugal rights; being imprisoned under a sentence of three years or upwards; attempt to murder or inflict grievous bodily harm, or repeated assaults on him within one year previously.

Wife *v.* husband: Adultery, provided that at the time of the institution of the suit the husband is domiciled in New South Wales; desertion for not less than three years; habitual drunkenness with cruelty or neglect to support for the same period; refusing to obey an order for restitution of conjugal

rights; being imprisoned for three years or upwards, or having within five years undergone various sentences amounting in all to not less than three years; attempt to murder, or assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or repeated assaults within one year previously.

To entitle either party to seek relief on these grounds, he or she must have been domiciled in the State at the time of instituting the suit for three years or upwards, and should not have resorted to the State for the purpose of the suit. When a wife seeks for a decree on the ground of three years' desertion, if she was domiciled in New South Wales when the desertion commenced, she shall not be deemed to have lost her domicile by reason of her husband having thereafter acquired a foreign domicile.

The divorces in New South Wales and Victoria since the divorce law has been altered in the direction of increasing the grounds for decrees are as under. With these are given the figures for New Zealand under the old law up to 1898, and according to the Act of 1898 up to 1903. The figures for New South Wales tend to show that on altering the law there was a large accumulation of cases to get rid of, which increased the number of decrees to a degree which was not subsequently maintained.

Year.	New South Wales. Divorces.	Victoria. Divorces.	New Zealand. Divorces.
1893	306	85	25
1894	313	81	20
1895	301	85	18
1896	234	106	36
1897	246	117	33
1898	247	87	32
1899*	232	105	46
1900*	219	93	85
1901*	252	83	103
1902*	245	109	91
1903*	206	101	136

* Act of 1898 in force in New Zealand.

Criminal Cases.

Charges before Magistrates.

The number of charges heard before the Magistrates' Courts in 1903 was 31,298. Repeated charges against the same person are counted as distinct. Of the charges in 1903, 545 were against persons of the aboriginal native race, an increase of 94 on the number for the previous year.

If the Maoris be excluded, the number of charges (exclusive of lunacy) in 1903 is found to have been 30,753, an increase of 2,677 upon the number for 1902; and the proportion per 1,000 of population was 37·50, against 35·19 in 1902.

Persons charged with lunacy and committed to asylums have been excluded from the calculations for this and previous years shown, so that the figures now given will differ somewhat from those appearing in former issues of this book.

The figures, both numerical and proportional, covering a period of twenty-two years are subjoined:—

CHARGES BEFORE MAGISTRATES.

Year.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Year.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1882	21,622	42·45	1898	21,668	29·42
1885	22,297	38·89	1899	22,113	29·48
1888	18,370	30·35	1900	24,084	31·54
1891	16,714	26·54	1901	25,825	33·20
1894	16,820	24·76	1902	28,076	35·19
1897	19,390	26·87	1903	30,753	37·50

Summary Convictions, and Convictions in Superior Courts.

The summary convictions in 1903 numbered 25,186, including 421 Maoris. 914 persons, 43 of whom were Maoris, were committed for trial or sentence at the Supreme and District Courts, an increase of 112 on the number committed in 1902.

Dealing with the summary convictions for all offences, the figures for 1899 and onwards (excluding the Maoris) are:—

Year.	SUMMARY CONVICTIONS. Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1899—		
Offences against the person	678	0·90
Offences against property	1,549	2·07
Other offences	14,583	19·44
Totals	16,810	22·41
1900—		
Offences against the person	724	0·95
Offences against property	1,476	1·93
Other offences	16,285	21·33
Totals	18,485	24·21
1901—		
Offences against the person	778	1·00
Offences against property	1,736	2·23
Other offences	17,812	22·90
Totals	20,326	26·13
1902—		
Offences against the person	540	0·68
Offences against property	1,759	2·20
Other offences	19,826	24·85
Totals	22,125	27·73
1903—		
Offences against the person	644	0·79
Offences against property	1,767	2·15
Other offences	22,354	27·25
Totals	24,765	30·19

In dealing with the summary convictions in the Magistrates' Courts each offence is reckoned as a distinct person. The total number is from time to time swelled by the inclusion of breaches of statutes, the provisions of which give rise to fresh offences against the public welfare not strictly criminal, so that comparisons with past years are somewhat affected.

But the groups of serious criminal offences do not show any advance in criminality taken over a period of five years.

The total of summary convictions for offences against the person (excluding Maoris) was 644 for the year 1903, which is actually a smaller number than that for 1899 (678), notwithstanding increase of population. Of these 644 summary convictions in 1903, the greater number (598) were on account of common and aggravated assaults. Cruelty to wife and children caused 29, and there were 16 for attempt to commit suicide.

Of offences against property, larceny not otherwise described is the most common, showing for 1903 1,100 summary convictions. There were besides 50 for specific kinds of larceny, and 25 for housebreaking. Obtaining money under false pretences caused 129 summary convictions, and wilful damage to property 408. These are the principal items only.

Under the heading "Other Offences" (those relating to good order included), drunkenness comes first with 8,774 summary convictions, of which 843 were in respect of females. Prohibition orders numbered 1,626, including 116 made against women. The committals to the Inebriate Institution numbered 8. The subject of drunkenness is separately dealt with under a special heading.

Further offences against good order include 3,125 summary convictions simply defined as "breach of by-laws," and 1,837 for insulting behaviour, language, &c., and indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct. Also, 236 for assaulting or resisting police. Under "Vagrancy," idle and disorderly persons show 469 summary convictions, with rogues and vagabonds 178. The chief items only are referred to above.

Offences against public welfare are dealt with in remarks above.

Of 75 persons (excluding the Maoris) convicted in the superior Courts during the year 1903 for offences against the person only one was a female. Assault, with or without robbery, was of this class the offence which caused the most convictions, these amounting to 35 altogether, including wounding. There were also 16 convictions for indecent assault, 8 for rape, with attempt to commit, and 11 for other similar offences. The total number of convictions for sexual offences was thus equal to that for ordinary assaults. For murder and manslaughter 4 persons were convicted. There was 1 conviction for criminal libel.

The convictions for offences against property were far more numerous than those against the person, amounting to 205, of whom 9 were females. Theft was the principal cause, showing 84 convictions, exclusive of burglary with robbery, for which 60 convictions were recorded.

Besides the above, there were 26 convictions for forgery and uttering, 23 for obtaining goods on false pretences and receiving stolen goods, 9 for arson, and 3 others.

Outside of convictions for offences against person and property, 28 of a miscellaneous nature remain, making up a total of 308 convictions in the higher Courts, excluding 56 persons sent for sentence by Magistrates.

But the figures previously referred to only deal with persons convicted in the higher Courts. The committals for sentences are not included, except in case of one Court, where the return seems to have been made up differently from the rest.

Punishments.

Including 16 Maoris, the convictions in the superior Courts, together with 56 sent from Magistrates' Courts for sentence, numbered 380 (persons). Particulars of sentences for these higher Courts, and of the punishments consequent on summary convictions in the lower Courts, are appended in two tables:—

TABLE SHOWING THE SENTENCES OF CRIMINALS TRIED AND CONVICTED IN THE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS DURING FIVE YEARS.

Punishments.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Death	..	1	1	..	..
Imprisonment with or without hard labour..	306	286	272	253	305
Fined	2	2	17	9	10
Imprisonment with whipping	2	2	1	..	6
Released under "The First Offenders' Probation Act, 1886"	61	74	51	63	45
Held to bail, or awaiting pleasure of Court ..	12	25	12	12	13
Sent to industrial school	..	1	..	2	1
Totals	*383	†391	‡354	§339	‖380

* Including 7 Maoris. † Including 22 Maoris. ‡ Including 26 Maoris. § Including 5 Maoris. ‖ Including 16 Maoris.

TABLE SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED CONSEQUENT ON SUMMARY CONVICTIONS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS DURING FIVE YEARS.

Punishments.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Fine	8,229	9,206	9,905	11,471	13,631
Imprisonment in lieu of fine ..	1,762	1,895	1,910	1,874	1,956
Peremptory imprisonment ..	1,683	1,723	1,948	1,734	1,969
Recognisance	118	121	105	123	101
Whipping	28	15	20	35	28
Other	4,990	5,525	6,438	6,888	7,080
Totals	16,810	18,485	20,326	22,125	24,765

N.B.—Maoris have been excluded from this table.

Drunkenness.

Excluding Maoris, the proportion of convictions for drunkenness per 1,000 of population was 8·26 in 1899, 9·50 in 1900, 10·32 in 1901, 10·34 in 1902, and 10·70 in 1903. The number of convictions to which the proportions for the years 1899 to 1903 relate were as under :—

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1899	6,194	1902	8,244
1900	7,252	1903	8,774
1901	8,032		

The totals of charges for drunkenness for the same years were :—

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1899	6,279	1902	8,311
1900	7,319	1903	8,872
1901	8,086		

Among the New-Zealand-born population of European descent there is evidence of less drunkenness than among persons who have come to the colony from abroad. At the census of 1901, out of the total population of New Zealand over 15 years of age, 51·85 per cent. were found to have been born here; while the proportion of the convictions for drunkenness of New-Zealand-born Europeans to the total convictions was in the year 1900 about 17 per cent. only.

During the five years 1899 to 1903, inclusive, the consumption of beer in the colony per inhabitant would seem to have increased, the proportion having been 8 gallons in the earlier year, against 9 gallons in the later one. Excluding the Maoris, the same result is found to obtain, the figures being 8·6 for the year 1899 and 9·5 for 1903. Wine and spirits also show an increase in the consumption per head of population.

The following calculations are made to show the results, including and excluding Maoris :—

CONSUMPTION OF BEER, WINE, AND SPIRITS PER HEAD OF POPULATION (INCLUDING AND EXCLUDING MAORIS).

	Including Maoris.			Excluding Maoris.		
	Beer. Gal.	Wine. Gal.	Spirits. Gal.	Beer. Gal.	Wine. Gal.	Spirits. Gal.
1899	8·150	0·141	0·653	8·583	0·148	0·687
1900	8·696	0·145	0·684	9·150	0·152	0·720
1901	8·919	0·151	0·726	9·413	0·159	0·766
1902	8·777	0·150	0·716	9·252	0·158	0·755
1903	8·987	0·142	0·718	9·460	0·149	0·755

The actual quantities of beer, wine, and spirits used in the colony were, for the five years :—

	Beer for Consumption. Gals.	Wine for Consumption. Gals.	Spirits for Consumption. Gals.
1899	6,437,140	111,049	515,384
1900	6,986,900	116,188	549,932
1901	7,323,290	123,592	596,071
1902	7,380,883	126,450	602,021
1903	7,759,330	122,490	619,649

In Australia the consumption per head of alcoholic liquors for 1903, according to Mr. Coghlan, is as quoted below :—

	Spirits. Gal. Per Head.	Wine. Gal. Per Head.	Beer. Gal. Per Head.
New South Wales..	0·79	0·67	9·55
Victoria	0·61	1·24	11·61
Queensland	0·86	0·38	9·49
South Australia	0·46	2·22	8·33
Western Australia	1·42	0·75	21·82
Tasmania	0·53	0·18	8·51

In each of these States, with the exception of Tasmania and South Australia, charges for drunkenness are, in proportion to population, more numerous than in New Zealand. The order of the States for the year 1902 in this respect is, to quote from the same authority, as under :—

CHARGES OF DRUNKENNESS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION.

Queensland	15·78 per 1,000
Western Australia	15·56 "
New South Wales	15·33 "
Victoria	12·06 "

Crime amongst Maoris

The Native population of the colony has hitherto been regarded as stationary, and comparisons of the numbers of summary convictions by the higher and lower Courts are given. The number for 1897 is swelled by 108 persons convicted of trespass. The figures relating to convictions by the superior Courts are small and fluctuating, the proportionately large increase in 1898 being caused by the inclusion of sixteen convicted of conspiring to prevent the collection of taxes.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS OF MAORIS.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1891	298	1898	349
1892	293	1899	300
1893	253	1900	253
1894	321	1901	298
1895	316	1902	330
1896	332	1903	421
1897	450		

CONVICTIONS OF MAORIS IN SUPERIOR COURTS.

Year.	Convictions.	Number of Persons convicted.	Year	Convictions.	Number of Persons convicted.
1891	7	7	1898	21	35
1892	16	15	1899	8	7
1893	13	12	1900	22	22
1894	25	24	1901	26	26
1895	17	51	1902	5	5
1896	19	19	1903	16	16
1897	16	12			

Police.

The strength of the Police Force in New Zealand on the 31st December, 1904, was a total number of 650 persons. Of these, the police at the four chief centres numbered 267, being 75 at Auck-

land, 71 at Wellington, 60 at Christchurch, and 61 at Dunedin. The remaining members of the Force (383) may be deemed as belonging to the country.

The expenditure (exclusive of the cost of buildings) on the whole Police Force for the year ended the 31st March, 1904, amounted to £125,152.

Prisoners in Gaol.

The total number of prisoners received in the different gaols of the colony during the year 1903 was 4,786, including persons awaiting trial but not convicted within the year, and counting as distinct persons repeated admissions of the same person, as well as transfers from gaol to gaol of convicts undergoing sentence. In 1902 the number received was 4,050, so that the figures for 1903 show an increase of 736. Of 4,786 admissions for 1903, 4 were for debt, and 49 on account of lunacy; while 127 were Maoris imprisoned for various offences. If the debtors, lunatics, and Maoris be excluded, the number of persons received into gaol is reduced to 4,606, against 3,880 in 1902.

The number of persons in gaol (including Maoris) at the end of the year 1903 was 739, or 86 more than in 1902.

PRISONERS IN GAOL (31ST DECEMBER).

Year.	Undergoing Sentence.	Debtors and Lunatics	On Remand and awaiting Trial.	Total.
1889	611	3	19	633
1891	494	4	36	534
1893	463	6	33	502
1895	531	5	46	582
1897	623	..	51	674
1899	508	..	58	566
1900	527	..	41	568
1901	661	1	51	713
1902	602	..	51	653
1903	688	..	51	739

Of the prisoners previously convicted received in 1903, 496 men and 51 women had been convicted once; 284 men and 30 women twice; 1,166 men and 363 women three or more times: making a total of 1,946 men and 444 women.

Besides the returns from the Prisons Department, a separate card for each admission is furnished for every gaol. Such cards as show convictions are arranged alphabetically according to name of prisoner, and where several are found referring to the same person, all are thrown out but one; then the number of cards retained equals the actual number of distinct convicted prisoners received in the various gaols during the year. In 1903 this number (excluding Maoris) was 2,842, an increase of 446 on the number in 1902. These figures do not include children committed to the industrial schools simply on the ground that they are neglected or destitute.

The following table shows the number of distinct persons (exclusive of Maoris) received into gaol after conviction during 1903, classified according to nature of offence, religion, birthplace, and age:—

Distinct convicted Prisoners received into Gaol, 1903.

[Note.—In this table a prisoner convicted of more than one offence during the year is reckoned once only, under the heading of the principal offence—*e.g.*, a prisoner convicted three times of drunkenness, twice of vagrancy, and once of theft, is counted only once, under the heading "Theft." Debtors and lunatics received into gaol, and children committed to the industrial schools not convicted of any crime, are omitted.]

—	Offences against the Person.				Offences against Property.				Miscellaneous.						Totals.	
	Convicted on Indictment.		Summarily convicted.		Theft and Deceit.		Mischief.		Vagrancy.		Drunkenness.*		Other Offences.			
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Religions—																
Church of England	28	1	45	...	316	11	21	...	140	32	278	34	234	7	1,062	85
Roman Catholic	21	...	40	...	176	10	22	...	91	62	278	47	199	5	827	124
Presbyterian	16	...	20	...	79	5	5	1	40	23	154	21	100	3	414	53
Wesleyan	3	...	6	...	31	1	2	...	13	4	19	3	30	...	104	8
Others	4	...	10	...	32	2	2	...	22	6	43	2	40	2	153	12
Totals	72	1	121	...	634	29	52	1	306	127	772	107	603	17	2,560	282
Birthplaces—																
England and Wales	13	1	30	...	176	9	13	...	93	18	227	34	173	6	725	68
Scotland	6	...	9	...	41	1	3	...	31	10	128	9	63	1	281	21
Ireland	10	...	8	...	46	2	7	...	59	33	177	33	81	1	388	69
New Zealand	29	...	49	...	253	15	17	1	73	54	115	25	165	8	701	103
Australian States	6	...	6	...	65	2	8	...	15	6	58	2	56	1	214	11
Other British possessions...	1	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	8	3	12	1	6	...	41	4
China	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...
Other countries	6	...	16	...	42	...	4	...	27	3	55	3	55	...	206	6
Totals	72	1	121	...	634	29	52	1	306	127	772	107	603	17	2,560	282
Ages—																
Under 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 and under 12 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
12 and under 15 years	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
15 and under 20 years	6	...	9	...	64	3	...	1	4	4	7	...	18	2	108	10
20 and under 25 years	10	...	21	...	142	1	12	...	23	13	42	2	139	2	389	18
25 and under 30 years	12	...	32	...	129	4	10	...	42	17	96	10	124	...	445	31
30 and under 40 years	15	...	30	...	147	10	12	...	81	38	197	26	135	3	617	77
40 and under 50 years	12	1	17	...	88	7	6	...	65	29	202	29	108	7	498	73
50 and under 60 years	9	...	6	...	44	3	9	...	39	20	122	31	51	1	280	55
60 years and over	8	...	6	...	14	1	1	...	52	6	106	9	28	2	215	18
Totals	72	1	121	...	634	29	52	1	306	127	772	107	603	17	2,560	282
Totals, 1902	58	4	122	4	604	31	55	2	250	69	586	120	478	13	2,153	243

* It must be remembered that drunkenness is punished more by fine than by imprisonment, so that the figures in the gaol tables do not represent the full number of persons punished for that offence.

The number of distinct persons (exclusive of Maoris) imprisoned after conviction, in the past fourteen years, counting one offence only when the same person was imprisoned more than once, with the proportion per 10,000 persons living, is added:—

Distinct Persons imprisoned after Conviction.

Year.	Prisoners.	Proportion per 10,000 of Population.	Year.	Prisoners.	Proportion per 10,000 of Population.
1890	2,397	38·61	1897	1,884	25·84
1891	2,113	33·55	1898	1,982	26·92
1892	2,164	33·69	1899	2,123	28·33
1893	2,111	31·92	1900	2,116	27·71
1894	1,955	28·78	1901	2,345	30·14
1895	1,930	27·87	1902	2,396	30·03
1896	1,936	27·11	1903	2,842	34·65

There has been since 1890 a reduction of 3·96 per 10,000 in the proportion to population. In New South Wales the proportion for 1903 was 56 per 10,000 persons.

It must be understood that the actual number of imprisonments was much in excess of the figures given, as many persons were several times imprisoned, either for offences differing in kind or for repetitions of the same offence. Thus, persons returned as imprisoned for larceny underwent other imprisonments for drunkenness, &c. Some returned as convicted of drunkenness were several times in gaol during the year for the same offence, or for another, such as assault, riotous or indecent conduct, &c. Often there were several charges preferred against the same person at the one time, of which the most serious followed by conviction has been selected.

The proportions in every 100 distinct convicted prisoners belonging to each of the four principal religious denominations, with proportions of prisoners at each age-period, and particulars as to birthplaces and ages, will be found in the Statistical Volume for 1903, on page 521.

Expenditure on Gaols and Prisoners.

The gross expenditure on the gaols of the colony (exclusive of the cost of buildings) for the year ended the 31st December, 1903, was £31,996; and the net expenditure, after deducting value of services rendered, £17,318.

The prisoners in the gaols during the year 1903 were maintained at a net cost to the State of £25 16s. 6d. per head, against £24 16s. 4d. per head in 1902.

Crime amongst the New-Zealand-born.

While the New-Zealand-born formed at the last census 67 per cent. of the whole population of the colony, they contributed in 1903 only 28 per cent. of the prisoners received in gaol. Of the New-Zealand-born population, however, a large number are under fifteen years of age, a period of life at which there are very few

prisoners; and therefore another comparison is necessary. It is found that the New-Zealand-born over fifteen years formed 52 per cent. of the total population above that age; but, as before stated, New-Zealanders constituted only 28 per cent. of the total number received in gaols.

The total number of New-Zealand-born distinct prisoners (excluding Maoris) received for the year 1903—804 persons—is found to be 123 in excess of the number for 1902. Of those received in 1903, 95 were under twenty years of age. As before stated, the plan adopted in preparing the foregoing tables is to count each prisoner only once, and to exclude all who are not convicted prisoners, besides dealing only with the number received during the year, instead of with the full number in gaol, which would, of course, include those brought forward from the previous year. The comparative results for a series of years given by this method are held to be more valuable than those brought out by one which includes prisoners merely awaiting trial, and continual repetitions of the same individuals.

Remarks by the Inspector of Prisons.

In his report of the year 1904, the Inspector of Prisons thus comments on the work of the tree-planting prison camps at Waiotapu and Hanmer, the establishment of which was mentioned in previous Year-books:—

At both Waiotapu and Hanmer Prisons good work is being done, and by the end of the present month (June, 1904) there will probably be some 19 officers and 176 prisoners employed at tree-planting prisons, as follows: Dumgree, 4 officers and 37 prisoners; Hanmer Springs, 4 officers and 25 prisoners; Waipa Valley, 4 officers and 33 prisoners; and Waiotapu, 7 officers and 81 prisoners. The work at these tree-planting prisons, though hard, is healthy and suitable, and under the circumstances discipline is fairly well maintained without punishments, as there are no Visiting Justices available for these prisons, while the separation of the better class of prisoners from the hardened criminals, with the attendant dangers, is of the utmost importance and value. There have been no escapes and few complaints from the inmates of these tree-planting camps.

First Offenders' Probation Act.

One hundred and ten persons were placed on probation in the year 1903, as against 127 in 1902. Of these, 23 were discharged after satisfactorily carrying out the conditions of their licenses, 2 were rearrested, 1 absconded, 1 died, and 83 remained under the supervision of Probation Officers.

Of the 1,566 persons placed on probation since the introduction of the Act in October, 1886, no less than 1,333 had by the end of the year 1903 been discharged after satisfactorily carrying out the conditions of their licenses, 93 had been rearrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 1 committed suicide, 2 died, 35 absconded, 1 was sent to a lunatic asylum, and 101 remained fulfilling the conditions of their terms of probation.

The amount of costs which the various Courts directed to be paid during the year 1903 was £252 17s. 5d., of which £175 15s. 10d.

has been actually paid. The approximate cost of keeping these first offenders had they been sent to prison would have amounted to £3,786, which sum, added to the amount of costs, &c., actually paid, represents a saving of £3,961 15s. 10d.

Inquests.

The number of bodies on which inquests were held in 1903 was 1,085, including 43 Maoris. In 839 cases the bodies were of males, and in 246 of females.

The inquests on suicidal deaths in 1903 show an increase on the number for the previous year. The figures for each of the last six years were:—

Year.	Inquests on Suicides. Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Inquests on Suicides. Males.	Females.	Total.
1898 ..	69	8	77	1901 ..	71	13	84
1899 ..	61	13	74	1902 ..	69	5	74
1900 ..	52	11	63	1903 ..	91	15	106

The verdicts given at the inquests held in 1903 may be classified as under:—

Nature of Verdict.	Inquests on Persons. Males.	Females.	Total.
Accident	378	76	454
Disease and natural causes ..	341	147	488
Intemperance	10	2	12
Homicide	2	5	7
Suicide	91	15	106
Not classed	17	1	18
	839	246	1,085

Of the accidental deaths, drowning is the most fatal form. The verdicts show that 153 bodies were found drowned, giving a percentage of 33·70 on the accidental deaths from all causes.

Fire Inquests.

The inquests on fires held during 1903 numbered 22. In four cases the verdict was incendiarism; in four, accident; in one there was not sufficient evidence to show cause; and in thirteen no evidence was forthcoming.

SECTION IV.—LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

Counties, Boroughs, etc.

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs. Although the boroughs, of which there were 100* in March, 1904, lie geographically within the counties, yet by the law they are not considered as part of them. On the 31st March, 1904, the counties numbered 94. The number is increased from time to time as need is found for further division. In the year 1878 there were only 63 counties. Interior to the counties are the road and town districts, but much of the country is outlying, many road districts having been merged, especially on goldfields territory.

There were, however, 216 road districts (six without Boards) in existence in March, 1904, and 34 town districts. One of these latter is the special Town District of Rotorua, constituted under "The Thermal-Springs Districts Act, 1881." Besides the above there were 33 river protective districts (excluding Inch-Clutha, in Bruce County, which is also a road district), 3 drainage districts (Christchurch, Dunedin, and Hobson's Bay Watershed), 2 water-supply districts, and 19 land drainage districts under the Land Drainage Act of 1893 (one without Board). The Harbour Boards numbered 25, excluding Coromandel, Fortrose, and Half-moon Bay, for which the County Councils of Coromandel, Southland, and Stewart Island act as the Harbour Boards.

These bodies levied rates in the financial year 1903–4 to the amount of £950,150, of which £640,475 consisted of general rates, and £309,675 special and separate rates. The sum of £80,722 was raised by licenses, and £20,063 by other taxes, making £1,050,935 altogether, which sum is equivalent to £1 5s. 5d. per head of the mean European population. In the year 1902–3 the local taxation was £1 3s. 8d. per head, or 1s. 9d. less than in 1903–4.

It will be seen from the table on the next page that revenue derived from rates increased from £401,393 in 1884–85 to £950,150 in 1903–4. Revenue from Government has, on the other hand, decreased in the same period (twenty years) from £364,082 to £176,519. Receipts which cannot be classed as "revenue" were £130,561 in 1884–85, against £1,142,595 in 1903–4; but these figures vary from year to year according to circumstances, such as large operations by way of construction of works, for which money has to be specially raised.

* In April, 1903, the Boroughs of Linwood, St. Albans, and Sydenham were incorporated in the City of Christchurch, and the Borough of Melrose became part of the City of Wellington. On 1st November, 1904, the Borough of Caversham was incorporated in the City of Dunedin.

The receipts (distinguishing revenue from other sources of income) and expenditure of the various local bodies, with the amount of rates collected, and the amount of indebtedness on account of loans for each of the past twenty years, are shown in the following table:—

LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.—RATES, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, AND LOANS, 1885 TO 1904.*

Year ended 31st March.	Receipts of Local Bodies.						Expenditure of Local Bodies.†	Outstanding Loans of Local Bodies (excluding Government Loans, for which see the following Columns).	Government Loans to Local Bodies.	
	Revenue from.				Receipts not Revenue.	Total Receipts.			Outstanding Debentures under "The Roads and Bridges Construction Act, 1882."	Net Indebtedness in February of each Year under "The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886," Local Bodies' Loans Acts, 1901, 1902, and 1903 (including Debentures under the Roads and Bridges Construction Act, converted).
	Rates.	Licenses, Tolls, Rents, and other Sources.	Government.	Total Revenue.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1885 ..	401,393	477,813	364,082	1,243,288	430,561	1,673,849	1,653,706	4,313,223	123,086‡	..
1886 ..	410,639	504,807	377,811	1,293,257	514,728	1,807,985	1,644,706	4,943,270	134,534	..
1887 ..	434,237	447,631	342,432	1,224,300	992,633	2,216,933	1,885,001	5,620,747	113,072	..
1888 ..	433,832	460,210	334,857	1,228,899	511,594	1,740,493	1,819,787	5,812,803	18,635	191,687
1889 ..	445,929	535,140	141,288	1,122,357	316,139	1,438,496	1,560,605	5,892,050	10,495	273,289
1890 ..	460,303	568,405	139,320	1,168,028	206,688	1,374,716	1,476,540	5,978,059	9,676	319,603
1891 ..	463,581	518,757	144,008	1,126,346	236,902	1,363,248	1,381,320	6,042,693	4,317	367,715
1892 ..	488,824	584,274	109,022	1,182,120	214,124	1,396,244	1,400,467	6,081,934	4,245	449,532
1893 ..	508,157	573,161	136,515	1,217,833	340,538	1,558,371	1,482,548	6,203,869	3,465	525,173
1894 ..	551,412	547,560	134,271	1,233,243	623,038	1,856,281	1,589,124	6,614,824	2,685	547,679
1895 ..	581,868	545,629	138,228	1,265,725	328,798	1,594,523	1,584,518	6,685,510	2,015	621,903
1896 ..	592,903	581,966	156,180	1,331,049	269,145	1,600,194	1,627,079	6,737,578	1,442	667,451
1897 ..	598,526	586,599	178,448	1,363,573	246,919	1,610,492	1,636,716	6,793,398	1,077	709,282
1898 ..	644,552	608,436	182,166	1,435,154	304,645	1,739,799	1,733,016	6,834,361	712	742,530
1899 ..	685,769	642,289	178,438	1,506,496	385,368	1,891,864	1,778,574	6,963,254	347	789,618
1900 ..	714,151	695,988	152,044	1,562,183	372,028	1,934,211	1,960,073	7,057,350	..	810,192
1901 ..	734,023	751,046	168,785	1,653,854	825,039	2,478,893	2,250,572	7,563,069	..	902,769
1902 ..	800,471	848,983	170,041	1,819,495	775,432	2,594,927	2,528,092	7,839,695	..	1,046,645
1903 ..	846,716	897,328	156,254	1,900,298	966,087	2,866,385	2,867,506	8,217,196	..	1,266,002
1904 ..	950,150	1,029,550	176,519	2,156,219	1,142,595	3,298,814	3,230,712	8,898,910	..	1,401,752

*The figures for the Christchurch Drainage Board, and Harbour Boards (excepting Wellington, the last balance being for the year ending 30th September, 1903, and the Coromandel, Fortrose, Half-moon Bay and Horseshoe Bay, and New River Harbour Boards, the figures for which are for the year ended 31st March, 1904) included, are for the calendar years ended three months previous to the financial years. † Not including balances, deposits, or amounts paid to sinking funds and for redemption of debentures. ‡ On the 30th June.

The indebtedness of local governing bodies on account of outstanding loans has increased in twenty years from £4,313,223 to £8,898,910, exclusive of moneys borrowed from Government under "The Roads and Bridges Construction Act, 1882," "The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886," and the Local Bodies' Loans Acts, 1901, 1902, and 1903, which represented a further indebtedness of £1,401,752 at the end of March, 1904.

TAXATION BY LOCAL BODIES.

TABLE showing the Revenue of Local Governing Bodies derived from Rates, Licenses, and other Taxes during the Year 1903–4.

Local Bodies.	Rates.		Licenses.	Other Taxes.	Total.
	General.	Special and Separate.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Counties* ...	244,050 12 5	69,307 8 9	19,777 16 10	9,794 5 11	342,930 3 11
Boroughs* ...	217,933 7 4	216,980 10 11	54,916 13 5	8,715 17 9	498,546 9 5
Town Boards* ...	3,565 11 10	813 2 10	3,542 17 2	204 12 3	8,126 4 1
Road Boards* ...	89,891 17 8	14,239 6 11	2,485 0 1	1,348 4 7	107,964 9 3
River Boards* ...	8,290 0 10	2,195 2 8	...	...	10,485 3 6
Land Drainage Boards* ...	3,701 0 0	884 15 9	...	...	4,585 15 9
Harbour Boards†	48,513 7 6	...	...	...	48,513 7 6‡
City and Suburban Drainage Boards† ...	24,529 5 0	793 16 9	...	...	25,323 1 9
Water-supply Boards* ...	...	4,460 18 5	...	...	4,460 18 5
Totals ...	640,475 2 7	309,675 3 0	80,722 7 6	20,063 0 6	1,050,935 13 7§

* For year ended 31st March, 1904. † Wellington Harbour Board, for year ended 30th September, 1903; Christchurch Drainage Board, for year ended 31st December 1903; Dunedin Drainage and Sewerage Board, for year ended 31st March, 1904. ‡ Wharfage dues, charges, fees, tolls, rents, &c., amounting to £458,377 8s. 6d., have not been classed as taxation. § Equal to £1 5s. 5d. per head of the mean European population of the colony for the financial year 1903–4.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1903–4.

A summary of all the transactions for the year 1903–4 is given on pages 178 to 181. The total revenue of the local bodies for the financial year was £2,156,219, and they further received a sum of £1,142,595 which could not properly be termed "revenue," making altogether a grand total of receipts amounting to £3,298,814. The rates formed 44 per cent. of the revenue proper. Licenses, rents, and other sources yielded 48 per cent., and 8 per cent. was granted by the General Government.

While the revenue proper of the counties amounted to £475,521, of which those bodies raised £313,358 by way of rates, the Road Boards' revenue was only £147,032, out of which £104,131 represented the result of their rating. The boroughs had the far larger revenue of £891,521, including £434,914 of rates, and their receipts under the heading of licenses, rents, and other sources amounted to the considerable sum of £415,990. In the matter of receipts from Government, of which a table is printed on the next page, the counties received the bulk of the money.

The details of amounts received, representing Government support to the various bodies, are stated in the following table :—

LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.—RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT, 1903–4.

—	Counties.	Boroughs.	Town Boards.	Road Boards.	River Boards (excluding Inch-Clutha, also Road Board).	Land Drainage Boards.	Harbour Boards.	Drainage Board.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rates on Crown and Native lands...	...	45 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 2 9
One-third receipts from land sold on deferred payment and from perpetual lease	21,599 14 2	10 17 11	4 3 2	4,125 3 1	...	...	...	...	25,739 18 4
One-fourth of rents from small grazing-runs	3,577 8 9	...	...	342 17 8	...	...	...	...	3,920 6 5
Goldfields revenue and gold duty ...	26,453 7 9	22,484 12 4	2 19 0	251 1 3	...	...	...	...	49,192 0 4
Subsidies under the Local Bodies' Finance and Powers Act ...	53,353 6 1	14,767 14 0	682 10 3	17,759 2 4	...	...	...	...	86,562 12 8
Fees and fines under the Financial Arrangements Act	768 9 10	719 17 0	12 4 6	4 14 6	...	...	...	...	1,505 5 10
Other receipts	1,023 6 10	2,589 4 6	3,216 3 10	1,189 14 7	...	...	1,535 0 0	...	9,553 9 9
Total Revenue Account ...	106,775 13 5	40,617 8 6	3,918 0 9	23,672 13 5	...		1,535 0 0	...	176,518 16 1
Loans from Government under Loans to Local Bodies' Acts ...	51,817 13 4	101,537 7 10	890 0 0	28,406 4 10	5,300 0 0	1,400 0 0		...	189,351 6 0
Grants for special works, &c. ...	119,540 18 10	9,918 18 4	210 5 0	9,785 19 4	506 16 7	...	175 0 0	...	140,137 18 1
Total receipts from Government	278,134 5 7	152,073 14 8	5,018 5 9	61,864 17 7	5,806 16 7	1,400 0 0	1,710 0 0	...	506,008 0 2

—	Counties.	Boroughs.	Town Boards.	Road Boards.	River Boards (excluding Inch-Clutha, also Road Board).	Land Drainage Boards.	Water-supply Boards.	Totals.
	Financial Year ended 31st March, 1904.							
Receipts:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenue from—								
Rates	313,358 1 2	434,913 18 3	4,378 14 8	104,131 4 7	10,485 3 6	4,585 15 9	4,460 18 5	876,313 16 4
Licenses, rents, and other sources	55,386 17 1	415,989 11 7	6,778 9 8	12,548 17 10	4,252 7 7	31 15 3	273 12 2	495,261 11 2
Government*	106,775 13 5	40,617 8 6	3,918 0 9	23,672 13 5	...	...	...	174,983 16 1
County	...	...	199 14 3	6,678 18 6	440 5 4	76 15 6	...	7,395 13 7
Total revenue	475,520 11 8	891,520 18 4	15,274 19 4	147,031 14 4	15,177 16 5	4,694 6 6	4,734 10 7	1,553,954 17 2
Receipts not revenue ...	209,919 15 2	728,613 7 4	1,894 10 7	54,830 14 9	6,049 6 8	1,575 19 7	291 0 0	1,003,174 14 1
Total receipts	685,440 6 10	1,620,134 5 8	17,169 9 11	201,862 9 1	21,227 3 1	6,270 6 1	5,025 10 7	2,557,129 11 3
Expenditure:—								
Public works	483,395 14 8	915,774 11 8	10,910 16 3	141,924 3 4	10,890 19 9	4,319 11 10	2,478 4 3	1,569,694 1 9
Charitable aid and hospitals	45,494 7 8	38,694 16 2	187 18 9	14,051 12 10	...	...	...	98,428 15 5
Management	61,841 14 11	74,684 17 3	2,328 6 10	15,937 11 1	1,507 2 6	417 2 6	466 17 10	157,183 12 11
Other expenditure	84,467 8 1	549,018 7 2	3,604 2 4	30,886 17 9	6,321 0 10	1,439 17 9	1,785 17 10	677,523 11 9
Total expenditure ...	675,199 5 4	1,578,172 12 3	17,031 4 2	202,800 5 0	18,719 3 1	6,176 12 1	4,730 19 11	2,502,830 1 10
Liabilities (including loans, excepting those from Government)	196,816 5 8	4,561,390 9 5	2,164 10 2	58,357 12 3	43,772 3 6	2,464 18 11	21,554 15 2	4,886,520 15 1‡
Loans †	6,214 0 0	4,226,800 0 0	1,300 0 0	27,750 0 0	38,270 0 0	50 0 0	21,200 0 0	4,321,584 0 0

* For amounts under various heads see preceding table; also for specification of loans under Loans to Local Bodies Acts, and special grants, which are here included with "Receipts not revenue." † Excluding loans under Roads and Bridges Construction Act and Loans to Local Bodies Acts, 1901, 1902, and 1903. (For rates of interest see page 183.) ‡ Not including loans, amounting to £1,401,752 repayable by instalments under "The Roads and Bridges Construction Act, 1882," "The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886," and the Local Bodies' Loans Acts, 1901, 1902, and 1903.

NOTE.—The return of receipts and expenditure in this summary represents the *net* receipts and expenditure of the year, exclusive of credit and debit balances, bank overdrafts, deposits, amounts paid to sinking funds, and for redemption of debentures.

EXPENDITURE, AND LOANS—*continued.*

	Financial Year ended 31st December, 1903.		
	Harbour Boards.*	City and Suburban Drainage Boards.*	Totals—all Local Bodies.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
... ...	48,513 7 6	25,323 1 9	950,150 5 7
... ...	526,483 19 10	409 5 3	1,022,154 16 3
... ...	1,535 0 0	...	176,518 16 1
... ...	...	...	7,396 13 7
... ...	576,532 7 4	25,732 7 0	2,156,219 11 6
... ...	94,471 14 9	44,948 0 1	1,142,594 8 11
... ...	671,004 2 1	70,680 7 1	3,298,814 0 5
... ...	320,646 7 0	34,740 17 8	1,925,081 6 5
... and hospitals... ...	...	...	98,428 15 5
... ...	16,127 7 7	5,336 14 11	178,647 15 5
... ...	326,329 15 4	24,700 18 3	1,028,554 5 4
... ...	663,103 9 11	64,778 10 10	3,230,712 2 7
... (including loans)	4,446,778 19 8	278,586 0 4	9,611,885 15 1
... ...	4,308,851 0 0	268,475 0 0	8,898,910 0 0

* Wellington Harbour Board for year ended 30th September, 1903; Christchurch [illegible] for year ended 31st December, 1903; and Dunedin Drainage and Sewerage [illegible] for the year ended 31st March, 1904. † See notes to table on previous page.

The expenditure of the local bodies amounted to £3,230,712. In the counties the cost of management, including salaries, travelling expenses, rent, printing and advertising, collection of rates or [illegible], legal expenses, and sundries, was £61,842. The Borough Councils expended in the same way £74,685, and the Road Boards [illegible].

The percentages borne by the cost of management to the total receipts and total expenditure were:—

Cost of Management per Cent. of	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.
Counties	9·0	9·2
Boroughs	4·6	4·7
Road Boards	7·9	7·9

HARBOUR BOARDS.

The amount of receipts and expenditure for each of the Harbour Boards in the colony for the year ended 31st December, 1903 (excepting Wellington, the accounts for which were made up for the year ending 30th September, 1903, and Coromandel, Fortrose, Half-moon Bay and Horseshoe Bay, New River and Riverton, to 31st March, 1904), also the liabilities at date of balancing, including outstanding loans, have been tabulated in another statement.

Harbour Boards.	Receipts.					Expenditure (excluding Amounts paid to Sinking Fund and for Redemption of Debentures).				
	Revenue from			Receipts not Revenue.	Total Receipts.	Works and Maintenance.	Other Expenditure, Interest, &c.	Out of Loan.	Total Expenditure.	Liabilities (including Outstanding Loans.
	Wharfage Dues, Charges, Fees, Tolls, &c.	Rates, Rents, and other Sources.	Total Revenue.							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	52,163 19 4	(a)13,738 12 11	65,902 12 3	32,720 0 6	98,622 12 9	38,089 12 7	33,322 11 9	(b)19,925 17 11	91,338 2 3	484,595 0 0
Bluff	15,355 4 3	2,506 16 5	17,862 0 8	250 4 9	18,112 5 5	10,302 10 1	8,446 5 3	...	18,748 15 4	50,111 10 0
Coromandel(c) ...	33 13 3	...	33 13 3	...	33 13 3	28 10 0	...	...	28 10 0	...
Fortrose(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gisborne	12,289 3 9	6,891 14 10	19,180 18 7	6,433 6 10	25,614 5 5	1,199 0 5	11,452 14 9	(b)17,751 5 10	30,403 1 0	201,732 1 8
Greymouth ...	17,865 18 11	3,207 13 9	21,073 12 8	15,000 0 0	36,073 12 8	7,465 2 10	14,264 1 2	(b)10,397 17 0	32,127 1 0	232,944 19 2
Half-moon Bay and Horseshoe Bay ...	29 3 3	...	29 3 3	...	29 3 3	...	22 6 6	...	22 6 6	...
Hokitika	315 11 3	657 14 0	973 5 3	0 12 3	973 17 6	137 19 1	645 19 5	...	783 18 6	12,643 9 10
Lyttelton	46,920 15 9	1,374 11 7	48,295 7 4	5,615 6 10	53,910 14 2	16,199 2 1	27,316 7 5	(b)7,962 9 8	51,477 19 2	267,219 9 9
Mokau	109 3 9	...	109 3 9	...	109 3 9	...	148 6 6	...	148 6 6	125 5 10
Napier	21,830 1 0	21,939 11 9	43,769 12 9	(e)443 1 0	44,212 13 9	7,415 15 5	28,529 3 6	(f)6,028 15 6	41,973 14 5	502,314 12 1
Nelson	2,257 18 2	17,148 14 6	19,406 12 8	...	19,406 12 8	...	1,585 4 1	(b)14,206 10 9	15,791 14 10	26,932 8 9
New Plymouth ...	8,790 15 5	14,176 19 11	22,967 15 4	1,208 5 8	24,176 1 0	4,871 9 4	15,228 13 5	...	20,100 2 9	202,297 10 8
New River ...	924 14 11	105 0 0	1,029 14 11	...	1,029 14 11	103 15 10	1,901 12 8	...	2,005 8 6	19,804 0 0
Oamaru	6,413 13 6	7,741 8 7	14,155 2 1	307 15 3	14,462 17 4	1,089 8 0	11,444 7 9	...	12,533 15 9	337,404 0 0
Otago	62,808 1 2	10,817 8 3	73,625 9 5	5,200 0 0	78,825 9 5	22,530 13 0	49,618 18 3	...	72,149 11 3	708,053 15 1
Patea	2,319 16 0	444 18 10	2,764 14 10	12,188 9 7	14,953 4 5	873 3 7	1,252 6 3	(b)6,473 12 1	8,599 1 11	22,196 18 3
Riverton	...	196 1 7	196 1 7	...	196 1 7	90 0 2	133 14 0	...	223 14 2	2,042 8 9
Thames	1,865 5 8	321 18 4	2,187 4 0	...	2,187 4 0	831 18 5	746 2 9	...	1,578 1 2	10,038 5 3
Timaru	22,977 18 0	9,861 2 0	32,839 0 0	7,316 16 0	40,155 16 0	11,071 3 1	17,245 9 9	(b)14,140 19 8	42,457 12 6	286,515 2 8
Waimakariri ...	...	224 12 7	224 12 7	...	224 12 7	6 14 5	244 15 3	...	251 9 8	4 6 8
Wairoa	565 11 9	(g)352 6 3	917 18 0	...	917 18 0	355 15 0	526 12 7	...	882 7 7	5,073 15 0
Waitara	1,654 5 6	797 3 10	2,451 9 4	...	2,451 9 4	2,003 1 9	404 10 2	...	2,407 11 11	24,434 10 1
Wanganui ...	5,479 18 11	1,871 6 2	7,351 5 1	1,546 5 11	8,897 11 0	810 5 4	5,499 10 4	...	6,309 15 8	33,659 7 5
Wellington ...	108,434 6 0	3,752 11 3	112,186 17 3	6,241 10 2	118,428 7 5	73,462 9 7	81,076 6 11	...	154,538 16 6	353,766 2 9
Westport	66,331 5 9	...	66,331 5 9	...	66,331 5 9	24,675 15 2	31,012 0 7	...	55,687 15 9	662,700 0 0
Whaingaroa ...	219 2 10	16 19 0	236 1 10	...	236 1 10	129 9 11	106 4 2	...	235 14 1	164 0 0
Whangarei ...	422 0 5	9 12 6	431 12 11	...	431 12 11	168 3 6	130 17 9	...	299 1 3	6 0 0
Totals ...	458,377 8 6	*118,154 18 10	576,532 7 4	94,471 14 9	671,004 2 1	223,910 18 7	342,305 2 11	96,887 8 5	663,103 9 11	4,446,778 19 8

(a) Including Admiralty subsidy, £1,475. (b) Public works. (c) Coromandel County Council is the Harbour Board. (d) Southland County Council is the Harbour Board. (e) Including £175 from Government. (f) Public works, £5,876 15s. 6d.; office expenses, £152. (g) Including £60 from Government.

* Including *Rates:* Gisborne, £6,274 2s. 5d.; Napier, £20,118 3s. 5d.; New Plymouth, £9,043 9s.; Oamaru, £5,701 14s. 7d.; Timaru, £7,101 1s. 10d. Wairoa £274 16s. 3d.: total, £48,513 7s. 6d.

Loans of Local Bodies.

In a table on page 183 will be found a summary of the amounts raised by loan, classified according to the rates of interest paid distinguishing loans raised in the colony from those raised abroad. It will be noticed that the amount raised abroad (£5,529,500) is very much greater than that raised in New Zealand (£3,369,410). The lowest rate of interest paid was 3 per cent., but the large sum of £2,827,268 was raised at 5 per cent., and £2,310,552 at 6 per cent., while £102,900 bore interest as high as 7 per cent.

Loans of Local Bodies, March, 1904.—Net Indebtedness and Annual Charge.

—	Amount of Debentures and Stock in Circulation.	Amount of Accrued Sinking Fund.	Net Indebtedness.	Annual Charge (excluding Exchange and Commission).		
				Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Counties	6,214	682	5,532	301	98	399
Boroughs	4,226,800	426,215	3,800,585	209,215	17,037	226,252
Town Boards	1,300	130	1,170	69	15	84
Road Boards	27,750	150	27,600	1,181	127	1,308
River Boards	38,270	7,746	30,524	1,937	560	2,497
Water-supply Board	21,200	1,715	19,485	1,015	250	1,265
Harbour Boards	4,308,851	442,237	3,866,614	210,798	29,892	231,690
Drainage Boards	268,525	44,715	223,810	15,363	2,066	17,429
Totals	8,898,910	923,590	7,975,320	439,879	41,045	480,924
Inscribed debt of local bodies under "The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886," "The Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1901," and Amendment Acts of 1902 and 1903 (including inscribed stock exchanged for debentures under "The Roads and Bridges Construction Act, 1882")	1,401,752*	..	1,401,752*	..	..	75,269
Totals	10,300,662	923,590	9,377,072	439,879	41,045	556,193

* Repayable by annual instalments of £75,269, representing 4½ per cent. per annum on £1,005,880, 4 per cent. per annum on £42,067, and 3 per cent. per annum on £89,205, the amounts inscribed to 1st February, 1904. Repayments on the amount inscribed (£1,857,152, including £89,878 debentures under "The Roads and Bridges Construction Act, 1882," exchanged) would be £2,391,935. The actual repayments to date are £592,020, leaving £1,799,915 to be paid by way of interest and sinking fund on a present indebtedness of £1,401,752.

LOANS OF LOCAL BODIES, RAISED WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE COLONY.

TABLE showing the Amount of Indebtedness of Counties, Boroughs, Town, Road, River, and Water-supply Boards, as on the 31st March, 1904, and of Harbour and Drainage Boards as on the 31st December, 1903, classified according to the Rates of Interest paid, distinguishing Loans raised in the Colony from those raised elsewhere. (See note.)

Local Bodies.	No Interest.	3 %	3¾ %	4 %	4¼ %	4½ %	5 %	5¼ %	5½ %	6 %	6½ %	7 %	Total.
Loans raised in the Colony.													
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Counties	..	..	..	..	..	2,014	4,200	..	..	..	..	..	6,214
Boroughs	25,290	..	..	867,735	101,400	458,910	*478,018	18,000	59,995†	119,152	2,600	35,900	2,167,000
Town Boards ..	..	..	..	..	..	200	600	..	..	500	..	..	1,300
Road Boards ..	..	..	300‡	15,000	..	10,750	1,700	..	..	..	..	..	27,750
River Boards ..	..	..	..	3,200	..	5,000	650	..	2,920	500	..	..	12,270
Water-supply Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,000	12,200	..	..	..	..	..	21,200
Harbour Boards ..	..	14,031	60,000	871,200	..	48,870	58,650	..	31,000	..	..	..	1,083,751
Drainage Boards ..	..	..	..	..	..	49,875	50	..	..	..	..	..	49,925
Total raised in colony	25,290	14,031	60,300‡	1,757,135	101,400	584,619	*556,068	18,000	93,915†	120,152	2,600	35,900	3,369,410
Loans raised outside the Colony.													
Boroughs	..	..	..	243,700	..	254,700	486,300	..	..	1,008,100	..	67,000	2,059,800
River Boards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,000	..	..	5,000	..	..	26,000
Harbour Boards ..	..	..	..	400,000	..	100,000	1,766,400	..	..	958,700	..	..	3,225,100
Drainage Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218,600	..	..	218,600
Total raised out of colony	..	..	..	643,700	..	354,700	2,273,700	..	..	2,190,400	..	67,000	5,529,500
Total Loans raised.													
Counties	..	..	..	..	..	2,014	4,200	..	..	..	..	..	6,214
Boroughs	25,290	..	..	1,111,435	101,400	713,610	*964,318	18,000	59,995†	1,127,252	2,600	102,900	4,226,800
Town Boards ..	..	..	..	..	..	200	600	..	..	500	..	..	1,300
Road Boards ..	..	..	300‡	10,000	..	10,750	1,700	..	..	..	..	..	27,750
River Boards ..	..	..	..	3,200	..	5,000	21,650	..	2,920	10,500	..	..	38,270
Water-supply Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,000	12,200	..	..	..	..	..	21,200
Harbour Boards ..	..	14,031	60,000	1,271,200	..	148,870	1,825,050	..	31,000	958,700	..	..	4,308,851
Drainage Boards ..	..	..	..	..	..	49,875	50	..	..	218,600	..	..	268,525
Total loans raised ..	25,290	14,031	60,300‡	2,400,835	101,400	939,319	*2,829,768	18,000	93,915†	2,310,552	2,600	102,900	8,898,910

* Including £2,500 at 4¼ per cent. † Including £2,095 at 5 7/10 per cent. and £3,000 at 5¾ per cent. ‡ 3½ per cent.

NOTE.—Not including loans, amounting to £1,401,752, repayable by annual instalments under "The Roads and Bridges Construction Act, 1882," "The Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886," "The Loans to Local Bodies' Act, 1901," and Amendment Acts, 1902 and 1903.

From the tables on the preceding pages it will be seen that the total amount owing was, on the 31st March, 1904, £8,898,910. But against this accrued sinking funds to the value of £923,590 were held, leaving a net debt of £7,975,320, exclusive of moneys borrowed from the General Government and repaid by annual instalments.

The total annual charge (excluding exchange and commission) stood at £480,924, of which £439,879 was for interest, and the remainder, £41,045, contributions to sinking fund accounts.

Of the total net indebtedness in 1903–4 the debt of the Harbour Boards, £3,866,614, formed the largest item, while the Borough Councils owed £3,800,585.

On referring to the comparative table on page 176, a great advance in the outstanding loans of local governing bodies will be noticed. Between 1894 and 1904 the gross indebtedness increased from £6,614,824 to £8,898,910, an addition of £2,284,086 or over 34 per cent. during the ten years. During the same period the population advanced at the rate of 24 per cent., and the value of land and improvements (1891–1904) from £122,000,000 to £182,800,000, or at the rate of 49 per cent. in thirteen years.

The aggregate interest-charge for the year under review was £439,879, and £291,508 of this was payable on loans raised outside the colony. The average rate of interest payable to bondholders was £4 18s. 10d. per cent.

While the average rate of interest on the above-mentioned debt is found to be less than 5 per cent., over two millions and three-quarters were raised at 5 per cent., and nearly two millions and a half at 6 per cent. or over.

The Local Bodies' Loans Acts, 1901, 1902, and 1903.

The Act of 1901 consolidates all former measures dealing with the borrowing-powers of local bodies. It does not affect the securities issued for any loan raised under any Act repealed.

As to Government loans to local bodies, the yearly rate of interest and the period during which interest is payable by the local authority have now been altered by the Amendment Act of 1903, and stand as under :—

At the option of the authority concerned—

(*a*.) Five per centum per annum for a period of twenty-six years ; or

(*b.*) Four and a half per centum per annum for a period of thirty-two years; or

(*c.*) Four per centum per annum for a period of forty-one years.

The Amendment Act of 1902 empowers the Colonial Treasurer to lend to small boroughs, having at the time of the last preceding census a population of less than two thousand persons, any sum not exceeding £2,000 in any year for the purpose of making streets within the borough.

The interest payable in respect of every existing loan the period of which is twenty-six years shall be 4½ per centum per annum. There are provisions for readjustment of the rate of interest on loans for twenty-six years existing at the time of the passing of the Act of 1903, which are regulated by the length of the period over which the repayment of the loan is extended.

At the expiration of the period during which interest is payable the liability of the local authority shall cease without further payment.

Municipal Franchise.

"The Municipal Corporations Act, 1900," with its amending Act of 1902, deals with the franchise in the case of boroughs, and provides that, in addition to the persons who are already entitled to be enrolled, every person shall be so entitled who possesses the freehold or residential qualifications stated in the Act.

The possession of the freehold qualification is defined as being the beneficial and duly registered owner of a freehold estate in land of the capital value of not less than £25, situated in the borough, notwithstanding that any other person is the occupier thereof, or part thereof, under any tenancy.

Every person is deemed to possess a residential qualification within a borough if he is, and for at least three months last past has been, a residential occupant within such borough.

No person may be entered in the burgess lists in respect of more qualifications than one; but any person who has more than one qualification may select the one in respect of which he wishes to be entered.

In the case of husband and wife, any qualification possessed by one of them is deemed to be possessed by each.

No person enrolled on a burgess roll has more than one vote, and no person enrolled by virtue of the residential qualification can vote on any proposal relating to loans or rates.

Increased Rating-powers of Counties, Road and Town Districts.

By "The Counties Act Amendment Act, 1903," section 4, it is provided that, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, the maximum general rate that may be made and levied shall be—

(*a.*) In counties where there are no road or town districts, a rate of threepence in the pound on the capital value of the rateable property therein, or its equivalent on the unimproved value or annual value; and

(*b.*) In counties where there are road or town districts,—

(i.) In outlying districts, a rate of threepence in the pound on the capital value, or its equivalent as aforesaid;

(ii.) In all other parts of the county, a rate of three-halfpence in the pound on the capital value, or its equivalent as aforesaid.

And under section 5 the County Council may make and levy rates, called "separate rates," in addition to or in lieu of any general rate, upon all rateable property in any riding of a county; or may by special order make or levy any such rate upon all rateable property within the portion of the county defined in the order. But the total amount of separate rates and general rates together is not to exceed in any one year the amount of the maximum general rate prescribed by the last preceding section (No. 4, quoted above).

By "The Road and Town Districts Rating Act, 1903," the rating-powers of the Boards are extended. Under section 2 the maximum general rate that may be made and levied in any year in a road or town district is a rate of three-halfpence in the pound on the capital value of the rateable property of the district, or its equivalent on the unimproved value, or two shillings in the pound on the annual value, as the case may be. Under section 3, where road districts are divided into subdivisions no separate rates made and levied in any year may, with the general rates, exceed in any subdivision the amount of the maximum general rate aforesaid.

Rating on Unimproved Value.

A special article on this system of rating (which it is optional with local governing bodies to adopt or not) is given in Part III. of this work.

The results, as shown by notifications in the *New Zealand Gazette*, of proposals to levy rates on the unimproved value of land are given in full.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLLS TAKEN UNDER "THE RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUE ACT, 1896," AND AMENDMENT ACT OF 1900, TO 31ST MARCH, 1905.

——	Date of Poll.	Result of Poll.	Votes recorded.		
			For.	Against.	Informal.
Akitio County	16 Feb., 1905	Carried ..	112	32	3
Ashburton Borough	14 Jan., 1903	Rejected ..	102	199	4
Auckland City	7 Aug., 1901	" ..	753	1,697	..
Avenal Borough	7 Dec., 1904	Carried ..	48	10	2
Balclutha Borough	7 July, 1902	" ..	60	33	..
Blenheim Borough	17 June, 1903	" ..	224	64	..
Buller County	10 Sept., 1904	" ..	302	84	5
Campbelltown Borough ..	14 Sept., 1904	" ..	101	86	6
Cheviot County	6 Oct., 1898	" ..	165	41	..
Christchurch City	30 June, 1902	" ..	596	512	..
Devonport Borough	30 Oct., 1900	" ..	356	109	..
"	6 June, 1904	Rejected ..	176	415	6
Eketahuna County	1 Feb., 1900	Carried ..	149	21	1
Feilding Borough	16 April, 1901	" ..	268	56	1
Foxton Borough	20 June, 1902	Rejected ..	53	98	4
Gore Borough	7 July, 1901	Carried ..	122	67	5
Grey Lynn Borough	20 Mar., 1901	" ..	140	71	2
Greymouth Borough	23 Feb., 1898	" ..	214	48	1
Hamilton Borough	13 Feb., 1901	" ..	77	52	..
Hamilton Borough	3 May, 1904	Rejected ..	116	148	..
Hastings Borough	14 July, 1902	" ..	250	265	15
Hawera Borough	8 April, 1903	Carried ..	129	9	1
Heathcote Road District ..	14 Mar., 1905	Rejected ..	135	403	14
Hokianga County	11 Mar., 1899	Carried ..	109	25	6
Hokitika Borough	5 May, 1901	" ..	212	53	1
Hunua Road District ..	5 April, 1899	" ..	60	2	..
Inangahua County	14 May, 1898	" ..	284	11	2
Invercargill Borough	5 June, 1901	" ..	386	174	4
Kairanga County	14 Jan., 1905	" ..	142	54	2
Karori Borough	4 April, 1898	" ..	93	3	1
Linwood Borough[a]	30 May, 1901	" ..	276	38	2
Lower Hutt Borough ..	12 Oct., 1901	" ..	94	68	4
Manawatu Road District[b] ..	6 Jan., 1900	" ..	105	10	..
Maori Hill Borough	25 Jan., 1904	" ..	119	27	..
Maraetai Road District ..	2 June, 1900	" ..	16	..	..
Mareretu Road District[c] ..	28 June, 1902	" ..	24	..	..
Masterton Borough	29 Aug., 1901	" ..	221	139	6
Mauku Road District ..	2 July, 1904	Rejected ..	23	39	1
Melrose Borough[d]	3 Mar., 1898	Carried ..	236	40	6
Mosgiel Borough	27 Feb., 1902	Rejected ..	58	87	1
New Plymouth Borough ..	16 Mar., 1905	" ..	167	313	4
Normanby Town District[e] ..	15 Nov., 1897	Carried ..	82	56	3
North-east Valley Borough ..	12 Jan., 1905	" ..	202	172	..
North Invercargill Borough ..	1 April, 1903	" ..	107	24	2
Onslow Borough	20 Mar., 1901	" ..	140	8	..
Pahiatua Borough	19 June, 1897	" ..	136	38	1
Pahiatua County	27 June, 1901	" ..	350	31	3
Palmerston North Borough ..	5 Mar., 1897	" ..	402	12	3

(a) Now part of Christchurch City. (b) Road district not now in existence. (c) Illegal, not in accordance with section 5, "Rating Act, 1894." (d) Now part of Wellington City. (e) Proposal to rescind the adoption of the Act rejected. For proposal, 23; against, 38; informal, 3.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLLS TAKEN UNDER "THE RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUE ACT, 1896," AND AMENDMENT ACT OF 1900, TO 31ST MARCH, 1905—*continued*.

——	Date of Poll.	Result of Poll.	Votes recorded.		
			For.	Against.	Informal.
Papakura Road District ..	10 Mar., 1900	Carried ..	30	1	..
Pelorus Road District ..	31 Mar., 1900	" ..	98	41	..
Petone Borough	6 Nov., 1901	Rejected*	100	134	4
Picton Borough	..	Rejected ..	27	73	1
"	30 July, 1903	Carried ..	47	38	9
Raglan County	23 Nov., 1901	Carried* ..	116	85	2
St. Albans Borough	13 Feb., 1902	Carried ..	350	218	15
South Invercargill Borough ..	2 Feb., 1902	" ..	106	54	1
Southland County	1 Mar., 1902	" ..	919	574	..
Spreydon Road District ..	16 May, 1901	" ..	141	57	4
Stratford County	29 June, 1901	" ..	399	23	2
Stratford Borough	23 July, 1902	" ..	137	64	1
Sumner Borough	21 Nov., 1901	Carried* ..	91	19	..
Sydenham Borough(a) ..	14 Mar., 1901	Carried ..	353	193	..
Taratahi-Carterton Road District(b)	26 Aug., 1897	" ..	261	53	..
Tauranga County	9 Feb., 1901	" ..	90	13	2
Timaru Borough	10 Oct., 1900	Rejected ..	93	246	5
Waimarino County	23 Sept., 1903	Carried ..	43	13	..
Waimate Borough	2 Feb., 1901	" ..	235	61	14
Waimate County	1 Nov., 1900	" ..	368	162	..
Waipawa County(c)	2 Feb., 1898	" ..	462	28	3
Wairarapa North County(d) ..	8 Nov., 1899	Rejected(d)	331	68	10
Wairarapa South County ..	23 Oct., 1902	Carried ..	187	8	..
Wanganui Borough	17 Dec., 1903	Rejected ..	303	331	2
Wellington City	11 Nov., 1901	Carried ..	1,261	591	..
West Harbour Borough ..	18 April, 1904	" ..	62	30	2
Westport Borough	19 April, 1904	" ..	280	163	7
Winton Borough	29 Nov., 1901	" ..	39	31	1
Woodville Borough	21 Mar., 1898	" ..	175	7	1
Woolston Borough	24 June, 1902	Carried* ..	252	190	7

(a) Now part of Christchurch City. (b) Road district not now in existence. (c) Including Woodville County since constituted. (d) Poll taken prior to coming into operation of section 2 of "The Local Government Voting Reform Act, 1899"; less than one-third of ratepayers voted, and proposal consequently rejected. The county has since been subdivided and absorbed in other counties. * New poll taken under Act of 1900.

A county having decided to levy rates on the unimproved value, makes it compulsory for all interior Town and Road Boards to adopt the same system of rating. But in counties where the Counties Act is suspended, or where a general rate is not levied, the ratepayers of any Road Board may take a poll on the question. It is also permissible for any Town Board within a county not rating on the unimproved value to adopt that system, the decision to do so having been carried by vote of the ratepayers. The date of the polling did not, in some instances, allow of a rate on the unimproved value being struck for the year ended 31st March, 1904.

New Legislation.

"The Counties Act Amendment Act, 1904," provides that the Council of any new county, as soon as the whole principal Act has been brought into force, may borrow by way of overdraft an amount not to exceed the estimated receipts for the first year, exclusive of Government grants and subsidies, moneys borrowed, or moneys received from separate rates.

The Council of any county may, by special order, and without taking a poll, borrow money by way of special loan sufficient to clear off any overdraft as existing on the 31st March, 1904. After the extinction of any such overdraft it shall not be lawful for the Council to owe to its bankers on overdraft at the end of any financial year any sum exceeding the amount of revenue for that year then outstanding and uncollected.

The Act also deals with the construction and repair of footpaths within road or town districts at cost of county, appointment and powers of Fire Inspectors, licensing of billiard-rooms, and grants to cemetery trustees.

"The Town Districts Act, 1881," and Amendment Act, 1883, previously repealed, are now revived by "The Town Districts Act, 1904." The Governor may declare that any area wherein there are not less than fifty householders shall be a town district.

"The Land Drainage Act, 1904," consolidates and, where necessary, amends the law relating to the drainage of land. "The Land Drainage Act, 1893," and the Amendment Act, 1894, except section 9 of the latter, are repealed.

"The Native Land Rating Act, 1904," extends the powers already possessed by local authorities for the levying of rates over Native lands, and affords greater facilities for the recovery of such rates.

"The Road Boards Acts Amendment Act, 1904," enacts that any Road Board in a county wherein the operation of "The Counties Act, 1886," is suspended may, with the consent of the Governor, given by Order in Council, construct waterworks and levy water rates, as provided in sections 3 to 6 of "The Road Boards Act 1882 Amendment Act, 1888."

"The Local Elections Act, 1904," consolidates and amends the law relating to local elections, and to the taking of polls on proposals submitted to the vote of local electors. A noticeable innovation is the form of ballot-paper and method of recording votes: the voter, instead of scoring out the name of the candidate selected by him, marks a cross opposite to the name, in a space ruled for the purpose. The enactments repealed are "The Regulation of Local Elections Act, 1876," "The Regulation of Local Elections Act Amendment Act, 1888," and section 16 of "The Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Act, 1902."

Rates, etc., Boroughs, Counties, Town and Road Districts.

The amount of rates levied by the various Borough Councils, County Councils, Town Boards, and Road Boards, with other particulars, as returned by those bodies for the 31st March, 1904, will be found on the *following pages*:—

Boroughs, 1903–4.

Name of Borough.	Estimated Area (including Town Belt) in Acres.	Population (mainly Town Clerks' Estimates).	Number of Dwellings.	Number of Ratepayers	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound. General.	Separate.	Special.	Water.	Library.	Estimated Annual (or renting) Value of Rateable Property, March, 1904.	Capital Value of Rateable Property, March, 1904.	Unimproved Value of Rateable Property, March, 1904.
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£
Whangarei ..	2,038	2,100	415	390	500	0 1½	(1)6d. ⅛d.	0 1½	..	(2)0 1	..	155,283	..
Birkenhead ..	2,700	1,323	267	276	304	1 3	(3)0 5	0 2	..	..	8,064	..	..
Devonport ..	640	5,000	939	753	..	0 1½	(4)0 0 3/16	1d., ¾d., & ⅛d.	(2)6d., or 2½ per cent.	..	..	..	215,415
Auckland ..	1,762	38,069	7,340	5,572	8,336	0 9	(5)0 4	1 3	(5)	0 0½	406,000	..	..
Grey Lynn ..	900	5,350	1,090	1,090	1,219	0 1¾	(3)0 0 1/16	0 1	(2)1 0	..	..	..	200,000
Newmarket ..	150	2,160	440	319	431	1 7	..	0 5	4 to 5 per cent.	..	15,443	..	..
Parnell ..	480	5,000	993	627	911	1 5	..	0 10	4 per cent.	..	34,478	..	..
Onehunga ..	1,200	3,060	870	631	1,020	1 0	..	..	4 per cent.	0 0½	19,374	..	..
Thames ..	2,560	4,100	944	859	1,194	1 2	(3)0 4	..	(6)	0 1	25,061	..	..
Te Aroha ..	200	895	213	210	332	1 3	..	..	0 7	..	6,633	..	..
Waihi ..	3,130	4,500	1,200	1,254	1,540	0 0⅝	..	..	..	..	..	163,741	..
Hamilton ..	1,600	1,300	460	397	660	0 3	..	..	(3)0 9	..	..	..	58,909
Cambridge ..	1,083	1,050	275	230	688	1 6	..	..	(7)1 0	..	7,651	..	..
Tauranga ..	1,000	1,025	392	400	491	1 0	..	1 3	..	..	5,524	..	..
Gisborne ..	1,260	2,850	595	610	800	1 9	..	0 3	..	..	42,000	..	..
New Plymouth	850	5,000	1,000	800	1,200	1 9	..	0 10	0 6	..	46,224	..	..
Inglewood ..	703	1,187	307	376	491	0 1½	(3)0 0 1/12	⅛d., 1/12d., ⅕d., 1/10d.	..	..	..	123,899	..
Stratford ..	1,920	2,100	480	600	1,020	0 2½	..	1⅜d., ¾d., & ⅛d.	(2)0 6	..	..	..	148,000
Hawera ..	500	2,500	500	450	625	1 3	..	..	7 per cent.	..	18,781	..	..
Eltham ..	1,590	1,400	300	283	400	0 1½	..	..	..	..	..	164,416	..
Patea ..	1,420	750	320	215	380	1 9	0 4⅜	..	0 1¾	..	6,682	..	..
Wanganui ..	1,000	7,800	1,700	1,600	1,870	0 10	..	1 0	..	..	65,000	..	..

Marton ..	1,423	1,500	250	258	396	1 1	..	(8)	..	0 1	9,938	..	..
Feilding ..	2,300	3,250	650	529	922	0 3	..	..	..	0 $0\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	159,331
Palmerston N.	4,595	9,376	1,828	1,365	3,100	0 3	..	0 $2\frac{23}{50}$	2 per cent. under max.	0 $0\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	(9)819,374
Foxton ..	5,760	1,250	300	322	658	1 3	0 $1\frac{1}{4}$	0 $3\frac{1}{4}$	..	0 1	9,577	..	..
Hastings ..	5,740	3,900	852	888	1,293	1 3	..	0 10	..	..	42,500	..	..
Napier ..	879	9,500	1,890	1,117	2,630	0 10	..	1s. 3d. & 5d.	1 to 3 per cent.	..	87,415	..	..
Dannevirke ..	1,222	3,000	720	560	1,520	1 3	..	0 2	$2\frac{1}{2}$ & $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	0 1	25,310	..	..
Woodville ..	1,240	1,030	245	470	470	0 $3\frac{3}{8}$	..	..	(2)7, 6, 5 per cent.	..	..	..	39,876
Pahiatua ..	740	1,300	385	420	480	0 3	..	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	71,737
Masterton ..	4,311	4,000	720	770	1,120	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	(2)$1\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5 per cent	..	..	..	315,266
Carterton ..	1,880	1,205	291	272	385	0 $0\frac{15}{16}$	..	(10)	..	..	..	151,954	..
Greytown ..	3,907	1,122	255	260	380	1 6	..	0 2	3d. and 6d.	0 1	9,470	..	..
Lower Hutt ..	3,225	2,761	502	578	787	0 2	..	$\frac{5198}{9576}$d.	..	..	..	..	249,805
Petone ..	952	5,100	1,045	760	1,614	1 2	(11)2d., 2d. & 6d.	0 3	..	..	41,283	..	..
Onslow ..	2,870	1,800	360	380	700	0 2	(3)0 $0\frac{1}{8}$	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..	144,987
Wellington ..	7,408	54,000	10,680	6,750	15,087	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$	(12)0 $2\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{16}$d., $\frac{13}{32}$d., $\frac{1}{18}$d., $\frac{1}{6}$d.	(2)4 per cent.	0 $0\frac{1}{6}$	..	..	6,515,793
Karori ..	5,127	1,500	346	389	678	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$	(3)0 $0\frac{1}{8}$	0 $1\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	..	..	201,223
Picton ..	560	870	172	289	980	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	(3)0 $0\frac{1}{8}$	..	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	97,571	..
Blenheim ..	1,571	3,250	765	562	1,450	1 $4\frac{1}{4}$	(3)0 $2\frac{1}{4}$	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	25,387	..	..
Nelson ..	4,800	7,766	1,572	1,318	2,412	1 3	..	0 $6\frac{5}{8}$	(13)	..	61,205	..	..
Richmond ..	2,300	595	136	134	158	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	(2)4 per cent.	..	..	87,431	..
Motueka ..	5,643	910	175	186	377	0 1	..	..	..	..	..	93,271	..
Westport ..	713	3,200	860	1,100	1,223	2 0	(3)0 6	..	$3\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent.	0 1	24,500	..	..
Greymouth ..	2,000	4,500	875	644	1,115	0 6	(14)0 $0\frac{9}{16}$	..	(2)5 per cent.	..	..	..	85,409
Brunner ..	5,700	1,500	340	272	320	1 6	(3)0 8	10d. & 7d.	..	..	3,900	..	..
Kumara ..	842	1,130	264	317	450	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	(3)0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	24,712	..
Hokitika ..	1,280	2,000	630	580	670	0 $3\frac{3}{4}$	(3)0 $1\frac{1}{16}$	0 $1\frac{5}{8}$	..	..	..	..	48,245
Ross ..	4,196	670	300	350	414	1d., $\frac{7}{8}$d. (15)	(3)0 1	..	..	..	..	29,820	..
Rangiora ..	1,040	1,768	410	346	557	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..	..	171,493	..
Kaiapoi ..	1,020	1,790	422	373	638	1 3	..	..	..	..	10,459	..	..
Christchurch	4,598	48,737	9,950	8,434	10,106	(16)	(17)	(18)	..	..	..	..	3,095,924

BOROUGHS, 1903-4—*continued.*

Name of Borough.	Estimated Area including Town Belt in Acres.	Population mainly Town Clerks' Estimates.	Number of Dwellings.	Number of Ratepayers.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound. General.	Separate.	Special.	Water.	Library.	Estimated Annual (or renting) Value of Rateable Property, March, 1904.	Capital Value of Rateable Property, March, 1904.	Unimproved Value of Rateable Property, March, 1904.
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£
Woolston ..	1,276	2,900	605	562	709	0 3 $\frac{31}{64}$	(19) $\frac{5}{64}$d., $\frac{23}{64}$d., $\frac{1}{16}$d.	..	..	..	..	..	96,828
Sumner ..	4,876	934	253	294	436	0 3	(8) 0 0$\frac{1}{8}$	..	(20) 0 0$\frac{5}{16}$	..	..	..	62,655
New Brighton	1,500	1,000	226	570	714	1 4	(21) 2d., 6d., & 6d.	0 1	..	..	6,994	..	..
Lyttelton ..	2,014	4,500	860	600	817	1 3	..	..	..	..	27,282	..	..
Akaroa ..	221	598	138	130	190	0 0$\frac{15}{16}$	..	0 0$\frac{7}{8}$	..	..	..	48,180	..
Ashburton ..	680	2,500	560	544	..	2 0	..	..	..	..	24,100	..	..
Temuka ..	794	1,600	360	386	660	0 1$\frac{1}{2}$	(21) 0 0$\frac{3}{8}$	(22) $\frac{3}{4}$d., $\frac{1}{16}$d.	..	..	..	93,635	..
Timaru ..	1,100	7,000	1,280	1,124	1,719	1 0	..	1 0	2½ to 5 per cent.	..	54,500	..	..
Waimate ..	649	1,400	370	358	493	0 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,320
Oamaru ..	1,111	5,475	1,319	1,220	1,510	2 0	..	1 3	(23)	..	30,866	..	..
Hampden ..	640	310	95	115	120	0 1	..	..	..	..	..	18,518	..
Palmerston S.	800	800	210	237	399	0 1$\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..	..	48,428	..
Hawksbury ..	2,700	690	172	240	440	0 0$\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..	..	56,649	..
Port Chalmers	335	2,056	505	535	581	1 3	0 6	..	(23)	..	12,497	..	..
North-east Valley	5,980	4,139	868	1,307	1,402	1 2	(24) 0 2	0 6	..	..	21,495	..	..
Maori Hill ..	3,700	1,650	357	410	430	(25) 1s. 6d., 1s. 3d., & 1s.	0 2	..	..	..	12,429	..	..

West Harbour	9,670	1,500	312	481	640	1 0	..	1 0	..	..	9,151	..	..
Dunedin ..	1,800	25,114	5,036	4,048	6,087	1 3	0 4	0 9	(26)	..	279,555	..	..
Roslyn ..	2,000	5,500	1,100	1,113	1,220	1 6	(27)0 1½	..	..	..	37,236	..	..
Mornington ..	654	4,935	867	843	..	1 6	0 2	..	..	..	24,739	..	..
Caversham ..	1,073	5,500	1,110	950	1,112	1 3	(28)4d., 3d., & 2d.	..	5 per cent.	..	35,671	..	..
St. Kilda ..	463	2,000	451	547	778	1 0	(29)6d., 2d.	0 6	5s. to 5 per cent.	..	13,641	..	..
South Dunedin	413	6,187	1,375	986	1,234	1 0	(29)6d., 2d.	0 6	6 per cent.	..	28,824	..	..
Green Island	103	700	140	138	185	1 3	..	..	..	..	2,988	..	..
Mosgiel ..	967	1,500	323	330	539	1 3	..	..	..	..	9,431	..	..
Milton ..	265	1,400	280	220	349	2 0	..	..	..	..	7,736	..	..
Kaitangata ..	1,158	2,000	358	297	560	1 3	0 6	..	..	..	7,200	..	..
Balclutha ..	5,680	1,045	285	270	330	0 3	..	..	..	0 0¼	..	..	29,196
Lawrence ..	640	1,175	246	361	311	1 6	..	..	3d. and 6d.	..	8,464	..	..
Roxburgh ..	400	500	120	80	125	1 6	..	..	..	..	1,768	..	..
Tapanui ..	126	500	140	80	150	1 9	..	..	..	..	2,021	..	..
Naseby ..	113	550	166	150	163	1 0	..	..	2½, 3½, 6, and 7 per cent.	..	2,422	..	..
Cromwell ..	640	670	160	152	255	1 3	..	..	1 2	..	4,586	..	..
Alexandra ..	840	1,000	225	305	319	1 3	(30)6d., 3d.	1 0	..	..	7,370	..	..
Arrowtown ..	390	400	107	98	212	1 6	..	..	..	..	1,909	..	..
Queenstown ..	923	690	198	175	714	1 0	..	0 6	0 6	..	4,803	..	..
Gore ..	1,150	3,500	400	620	1,390	0 3½	(3)0 0·15	..	..	..	..	..	98,634
Mataura ..	1,530	1,000	250	218	455	1 6	..	..	..	..	5,955	..	..
Winton ..	160	500	100	130	184	0 2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,134
Invercargill ..	1,040	6,750	1,340	1,125	1,800	0 2 1/16	(2)(3)0 3	5/16d., 1 7/8d.	(28)	..	..	..	433,208
North Invercargill	326	950	210	295	370	1 4	..	1 4	..	..	4,085	..	..
South Invercargill	4,000	1,880	403	637	843	0 3½	..	0 2½	..	..	..	..	44,055
East Invercargill	121	950	205	193	245	1 9	..	0 9	..	..	4,331	..	..
Avenal ..	80	355	84	125	109	1 3	..	..	..	..	2,662	..	..

Boroughs, 1903–4—*continued.*

Name of Borough.	Estimated Area (including Town Belt) in Acres.	Population (mainly Town Clerks' Estimates).	Number of Dwellings.	Number of Ratepayers.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound. General.	Separate.	Special.	Water.	Library.	Estimated Annual (or renting) Value of Rateable Property, March, 1904.	Capital Value of Rateable Property, March, 1904.	Unimproved Value of Rateable Property, March, 1904.
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£
Gladstone ..	240	390	85	140	150	1 0	..	0 6	..	..	4,023	..	..
Campbelltown	2,000	1,600	385	365	660	1 3	..	0 3	..	..	10,495	..	..
Riverton ..	718	900	255	235	414	1 3	..	..	..	..	4,246	..	..

(1) 6d. sanitation, ½d. hospital and charitable aid, on annual value. (2) On annual value. (3) Hospital and charitable aid. (4) Also ⅝d. hospital and charitable aid. (5) Annual value not exceeding £12 10s., 10s. per annum; £12 10s. to £100, 2½ per cent.; exceeding £100, 2 per cent.; non consumers ¾ per cent.; stores, warehouses, &c., 1 per cent. (6) Under £20, 10s. per annum; over £20, 2½ per cent.; half rates where supply not used. (7) Rate struck but not collected. (8) 1s. 6d. over portion of borough, 5d. other portions. (9) Rates levied on old valuation, £331,614. (10) Special rate over portion of borough for interest realises £17 10s. per annum. (11) Street lighting, 2d.; street improvement, 2d.; sanitary, 6d. (12) Hospital and charitable aid, on annual value. (13) 3½ per cent. on dwellings, 2 per cent. on stores, &c. (14) On capital value for hospital and charitable aid. (15) ⅞d. on mining property, 2d. other. (16) Central Ward, 2⅝d.; Linwood Ward, 3¼d.; Sydenham Ward, 3¾d.; St. Albans, 2$\frac{23}{24}$d. (17) Drainage rate—sewage areas, ⅜d.; rural, St. Albans, $\frac{13}{16}$d.; rural, Linwood, 1$\frac{3}{10}$d.; rural, Sydenham, $\frac{5}{8}$d.; Central Ward, special rate, $\frac{5}{24}$d.; South Waimakariri River Board rate, $\frac{1}{100}$d. Uniform annual sanitation fee—Central Ward, 10s.; Linwood Ward, 8s. 6d.; St. Albans Ward, 7s.; Sydenham Ward, 8s. per pan. Hospital and charitable-aid rate, ½d. (18) Central Ward, ¾d., ½d., $\frac{5}{8}$d.; Richmond, ½d.; Linwood Ward, $\frac{3}{8}$d. and $\frac{13}{16}$d.; St. Albans Ward, $\frac{8}{32}$d.; Sydenham Ward, $\frac{5}{24}$d. (19) $\frac{5}{64}$d. Waimakariri River Board rate, and $\frac{5}{64}$d. drainage rate on unimproved value; hospital and charitable-aid rate, $\frac{1}{100}$d. on capital value. (20) Also charge of £1 per annum to each house connected, and by meter. (21) West district only. (22) Drainage district only. (23) Maximum under "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1900." (24) Also sanitary fee of 15s. per pan. (25) North and East Wards, 1s. 6d.; South Ward, 1s. 3d.; West Ward, 1s. (26) Under £12 10s., 10s.; under £300, 5 per cent.; over £300, 4 per cent.; shops and warehouses, &c., half rates. (27) Also sanitation rate, 3d., and drainage rate 2d. over portions of district. (28) Sanitation, 4d.; drainage, 2d.; hospital and charitable aid, 3d. (29) Sanitation, 6d.; drainage, 2d. (30) Sanitation, 6d.; hospital and charitable aid, 3d. (31) 2d., hospital and charitable aid.

Counties, 1903–4.

[Note.—For value of land and improvements see Section XXI.]

Counties.	Area in Square Miles (including Boroughs).	Population, Census, March, 1901 (excluding Boroughs).	Rates struck by County on Capital Rateable Value.		On Unimproved Value.	
			General.	Other.	General.	Other.
Mongonui (1903)	934	2,274	1d.			
Whangaroa ..	160	927	1d.			
Hokianga ..	972	1,767	..	..	2½d.	
Bay of Islands ..	826	2,587	1d.			
Hobson ..	688	4,813	1½d.			
Whangarei ..	928	6,380	¾d.	¾d. separate.		
Otamatea ..	364	2,721	¾d.	¾d. separate in two outlying districts, and ½d. in two.		
Rodney ..	566	3,678	¾d.	¼d. H. and C.A.; ¾d. separate in Hoteo, Mahurangi, Albert, and Omaha outlying districts.		
Waitemata ..	613	7,035	¾d.	¾d. separate, Mairetahi, Wainui, Kaukapakapa outlying districts, and Kumeu, Northcote, Takapuna, Birkenhead Waitekerei, and Waikumete Ridings; $\frac{5}{16}$d. special, Mairetahi Riding.		
Eden	43	19,314				
Manukau ..	791	12,306				
Coromandel ..	403	4,169	1½d.	¾d. special for special-rating district, water-supply.		
Thames ..	494	5,043	1½d.	6d. per acre, Matakohe Drainage District, 1,554 acres.		
Ohinemuri ..	478	9,978	⅝d.	¾d. over Paeroa Special Water-rating District.		
Piako	1,095	2,436	¾d.	¼d. separate, Te Aroha, Patetere, and Taotaoroa Ridings; special interest rates, ¼d. Te Aroha Riding, $\frac{1}{16}$d. Patetere and Taotaoroa Ridings.		
Waikato ..	591	3,183	¼d.			
Waipa ..	282	3,580	¾d., ½d.	¾d. separate, Hamilton, Mangapiko, and Alexandra outlying districts; $\frac{1}{16}$d. special, Pukekura Riding.		

COUNTIES, 1903–4—*continued*.

Counties.	Area in Square Miles (including Boroughs).	Population, Census, March, 1901 (excluding Boroughs).	Rates struck by County on Capital Rateable Value.		On Unimproved Value.	
			General.	Other.	General.	Other.
Raglan ..	824	1,697	..	..	$1\frac{1}{4}$d.	H. and C.A., $\frac{1}{8}$d. Separate, Whaingaroa, Karioi, and Onewhero, 1d.; Waingaro, $1\frac{1}{2}$d.; Waipa-Pepepe, $\frac{5}{8}$d.; Waipa Bridge, $\frac{1}{8}$d.; Whangape, $\frac{1}{2}$d.
Awakino ..	1,515	1,113				
Kawhia ..						
West Taupo ..	1,594	287				
East Taupo ..	2,581	256				
Rotorua ..	984	1,307				
Tauranga ..	577	1,720	..	..	$1\frac{1}{8}$d, $1\frac{3}{8}$d, $1\frac{3}{8}$d.	Special, $\frac{1}{8}$d., $\frac{1}{8}$d., $\frac{1}{10}$d., $\frac{1}{11}$d.; district rate, $\frac{1}{2}$d.; H. and C.A. $\frac{1}{10}$d.
Whakatane ..	1,716	779	1d.			
Opotiki ..	1,440	1,438	$\frac{3}{4}$d.	$\frac{3}{4}$d. separate.		
Waiapu ..	1,121	711	1d.	$\frac{3}{4}$d. special, Tokomaru-Tuakau loan.		
Cook	1,950	6,393	$\frac{3}{4}$d.	$\frac{1}{11}$d. H. and C.A.; ten, from $\frac{1}{14}$d. to 1d., special various		
Clifton ..	1,518	2,535	$1\frac{1}{4}$d.	$\frac{3}{16}$d., $\frac{3}{16}$d., $\frac{5}{16}$d., $\frac{5}{16}$d., $\frac{11}{16}$d., $\frac{7}{8}$d., $1\frac{1}{8}$d., $1\frac{1}{4}$d., $1\frac{5}{16}$d., $2\frac{3}{8}$d., special.		
Taranaki ..	386	19,541	$\frac{29}{28}$d.	$\frac{1}{12}$d. H. and C.A.; $\frac{1}{28}$d. bridge rate.		
Hawera ..	381		$\frac{3}{4}$d.*	$\frac{1}{4}$d. separate, Mangatoki, Okaiawa, and Hawera, and $\frac{1}{2}$d. over Eltham outlying districts.		
Egmont ..	254		$\frac{3}{4}$d.	$\frac{3}{4}$d. separate, Oeo Riding.		
Stratford ..	784	5,081	..	..	$1\frac{5}{16}$d, $\frac{3}{4}$d, $1\frac{1}{4}$d, $\frac{3}{4}$d.	Separate, South Riding $\frac{7}{8}$d., East $1\frac{1}{4}$d., West $\frac{7}{8}$d.; special, various.
Patea	691	3,046	$\frac{3}{4}$d.	$\frac{3}{4}$d. special, Kapara loan; $\frac{3}{4}$d. separate, Kapara Riding.		
Waitotara ..	343	3,476	1d.	$\frac{1}{8}$d., 1d., $1\frac{13}{16}$d., $\frac{3}{8}$d., special.		
Waimarino ..	1,315	4,018	1d.			
Wanganui ..	627		Nil.			

Rangitikei ..	852	7,570	$\frac{3}{4}$d.	$\frac{1}{2}$d. separate, Wangaehu, Paraekaretu, and Ohingaiti Ridings; $\frac{1}{16}$d. Maungaraupi Riding; $\frac{1}{10}$d. Maungahoe Riding; $\frac{1}{8}$d. Otairi Riding. Special in thirty-five special-rating districts.		
Kiwitea ..	336	2,844	$\frac{3}{4}$d.	$\frac{1}{4}$d. separate, Kimbolton, Peep-o'-day, Pahihikura, and Rangiwahia Ridings; twenty-three special, various.		
Kairanga ..	184	6,778	$\frac{3}{4}$d.	Fifty-two special rates for payment of interest on loans.		
Oroua ..	213		$\frac{1}{2}$d.	Special, various, for payment of interest on loans.		
Pohangina ..	295	1,536	$\frac{3}{4}$d.	$\frac{1}{4}$d., $\frac{1}{2}$d., separate; special, various.		
Manawatu ..	267	3,000	$\frac{5}{8}$d.	Separate and special, various, to meet interest on loans in special areas.		
Horowhenua ..	591	4,654	$\frac{1}{2}$d., $\frac{5}{8}$d., $\frac{3}{4}$d.	Thirty-six special, various.		
Wairoa ..	1,887	1,773	$\frac{3}{4}$d.			
Hawke's Bay ..	3,232	6,833	$\frac{3}{4}$d.			
Waipawa ..	990	9,495	..	..	$\frac{7}{8}$d.	Seven special, various.
Woodville ..	164		..	..	1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$d.	Special, various.
Patangata ..	652	2,376	$\frac{3}{8}$d., $\frac{3}{4}$d.	$\frac{1}{2}$d. Wallingford Road loan; $\frac{11}{80}$d. Tamumu Bridge loan; $\frac{9}{32}$d. Oero Bridge loan special.		
Weber ..	95		$1\frac{1}{2}$d.			
Pahiatua ..	302	3,600	..	..	$1\frac{1}{4}$d.	Fifty-four special, various.
tio ..	328	1,048	$\frac{1}{2}$d.			
lepoint ..	150	457	$1\frac{7}{8}$d.	$\frac{14}{120}$d., $\frac{41}{120}$d., $\frac{1}{24}$d., $\frac{1}{30}$d., $\frac{3}{8}$d., special.		
ahuna ..	170	2,332	..	..	$1\frac{3}{8}$d.	Forty-six special, various.
riceville ..	125	1,127	$\frac{5}{8}$d.	Eighteen special rates over small special-rating districts.		
erton ..	670	3,123	$\frac{3}{4}$d.	$\frac{1}{2}$d., $\frac{1}{16}$d., and $\frac{1}{16}$d. separate; various special on eighty-four loans.		
rarapa South	445	5,419	..	..	$1\frac{7}{16}$d., $1\frac{1}{12}$d.	$\frac{3}{8}$d. separate on part of county; special, various.
atherston ..	965		$\frac{3}{4}$d.	Separate for maintenance two water-races; fifteen special, various.		

* Outlying.

COUNTIES, 1903–4—*continued.*

Counties.	Area in Square Miles (including Boroughs).	Population Census, March, 1901 (excluding Boroughs).	Rates struck by County on Capital Rateable Value. General.	Rates struck by County on Capital Rateable Value. Other	On Unimproved Value. General.	On Unimproved Value. Other.
Hutt ..	590	7,171	½d., ¾d.	¾d., ½d., ¼d., separate; $\frac{3}{16}$d., ⅛d., ⅛d., ⅛d., ⅛d., special.		
Sounds ..	573	946				
Marlborough ..	3,812	6,518				
Kaikoura ..	673	1,765	¾d.			
Collingwood .. / Takaka ..	1,029	2,490	$\frac{7}{16}$d., ¼d.	$\frac{5}{16}$d. special for repayment of loan.		
Waimea ..	1,662	7,833	¾d.	⅛d. H. and C.A.; $\frac{1}{16}$d. bird-nuisance; $\frac{1}{16}$d. Stoke Riding; $\frac{3}{16}$ Special-rating District No. 1		
Buller ..	1,818	4,868	1½d.	½d. H. and C.A.; 3¼d. special, Charleston Riding.		
Inangahua ..	2,256	4,595	..	..	3¼d, 8½d.	$\frac{3}{16}$d., ⅛d., ⅛d., $\frac{1}{16}$d. special, Town of Reefton; 2¼d. special, Boatman's Irrigation District.
Grey ..	1,452	4,971	1½d.	⅜d. H. and C.A.		
Westland ..	4,420	4,405	1½d.			
Amuri ..	2,362	1,142	½d.	¾d., $\frac{7}{16}$d., $\frac{5}{16}$d., special, for interest on loans.		
Cheviot ..	322	1,120	..	..	1d., ⅞d.	⅛d. for interest on and repayment of loan.
Ashley ..	1,627	11,599				
Selwyn ..	2,597	30,787	..	¼d. H. and C.A.; $\frac{1}{32}$d. bird-nuisance.		
Akaroa .. / Mount Herbert..	294 / 59	3,669	⅜d. / ¾d.	¼d. special, Wainui Wharf Rating District.		
Ashburton ..	2,542	11,342	¼d.	¼d. Ruapuna No. 2 Special-rate District; ¾d. Mount Somers Tramway Loan District.		
Geraldine ..	945	5,991	¼d.	Special, various, for interest on loans; also water charge for maintenance.		
Levels ..	273	5,496	1d.			

Mackenzie ..	2,537	1,642	$\frac{3}{4}$d.			
Waimate ..	1,343	5,653	..	..	$\frac{7}{8}$d.	$\frac{1}{8}$d. Timaru Harbour Board; $\frac{3}{4}$d. Waihao water-maintenance; $\frac{5}{8}$d. Waihao water interest; $\frac{1}{2}$d. Pareora water interest.
Waitaki ..	2,333	9,086	$\frac{1}{3}$d.	Separate, $\frac{9}{16}$d. Moeraki and Waiareka Ridings; $\frac{3}{16}$d. Otepopo Riding; $\frac{4}{16}$d. Kakanui Riding; also special rates, maintenance and interest Papakaio Water-race.		
Waihemo ..	336	2,014	$\frac{5}{8}$d.			
Waikouaiti ..	318	4,082	$\frac{3}{4}$d.			
Peninsula ..	37	2,561				
Taieri ..	930	7,179	$\frac{3}{4}$d.	$\frac{1}{8}$d. H. and C.A. (united districts Central Otago, Otago Charitable Aid and Otago District Hospital Boards); $\frac{3}{8}$d. special, South Taieri Special-rating District.		
Bruce ..	503	4,762	$\frac{3}{4}$d. and $\frac{3}{8}$d.	$\frac{3}{16}$d. H. and C.A.; $\frac{3}{8}$d., $\frac{9}{16}$d., $\frac{7}{16}$d., $1\frac{1}{4}$d., $\frac{10}{16}$d., $\frac{5}{16}$d., $\frac{3}{8}$d., and $\frac{5}{16}$ special; $\frac{1}{8}$d., $\frac{1}{8}$d., and $\frac{5}{16}$d. separate.		
Clutha ..	946	6,445	$\frac{3}{4}$d.	$\frac{1}{2}$d. separate, Catlin's, South Molyneux, and Richardson Ridings; special for interest, $\frac{1}{8}$d. South Molyneux, $\frac{1}{8}$d. Richardson, $\frac{1}{4}$d. Pomahaka Ridings, $\frac{3}{8}$d. Clinton Road Board loan.		
Tuapeka ..	1,365	6,272	1d.			
Maniototo ..	1,239	3,792	$\frac{3}{4}$d.			
Vincent ..	2,684	4,362	1d.	$1\frac{1}{2}$d. for interest Clyde Water-race District, $2\frac{1}{2}$d. Blackman's loan; $1\frac{1}{4}$d. for maintenance Clyde Water-race.		
Lake	3,712	2,535	$1\frac{1}{4}$d.	$\frac{1}{8}$d. special, Skipper's Bridge loan.		
Southland ..	3,852	22,583	..	$\frac{1}{8}$d. H. and C.A.	$1\frac{1}{11}$d.	Special, $\frac{3}{8}$d. West Plains, $\frac{1}{8}$d. South Hillend, $\frac{3}{8}$d. Wyndham Road District, $\frac{1}{8}$d. Otaraia Road District, $\frac{1}{2}$d. Oteramika Road District.
Wallace ..	3,404	7,989	$\frac{3}{4}$d.	$\frac{1}{8}$d. H. and C.A.; $\frac{1}{20}$d. special for interest; separate rates in four ridings.		
Fiord ..	3,040	124				
Stewart Island..	651	253	$\frac{3}{4}$d.	$\frac{1}{4}$d. H. and C.A.		Separate, Awarua Riding, 1d.; small birds, $\frac{1}{11}$d.
Chatham Islands	375	207				

Town Districts, 1903–4.

Town Districts.	Estimated Population, 31st March, 1904.	Number of Dwellings.	Number of Ratepayers.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Capital, Annual, or Unimproved Value of Property. s.	d.
Kamo	250	76	81	122	0	0¾
Helensville	540	80	95	120	*0	5
Papakura	285	80	156	203	0	0¾
Te Awamutu	350	52	65	75	0	0¾
Kihikihi	251	55	80	399	0	0¾
Ngaruawahia	300	80	139	139	0	0¾
Rotorua	1,450	350	..	..	..	
Opotiki	800	300	206	232	0	0¾
Waitara (Raleigh)	820	200	270	..	0	0¾(1)
Opunake	550	155	170	540	0	0¾
Normanby (1902–3)	356	86	126	126	†0	5
Manaia (1902–3)	430	72	153	341	0	0¾
Waverley	416	115	121	121	0	0¾
Lethbridge (Turakina)	240	56	52	68	*1	0
Bull's	550	126	135	179	*1	0(2)
Halcombe	376	90	142	730	*1	0(3)
Clyde (Wairoa)	700	130	160	320	0	0¾
Taradale	850	170	194	198	0	0½
Ormondville	471	148	151	215	†0	2⅝
Waipawa	669	169	121	196	†0	1⅞(4)
Kaikora North	268	61	107	135	*0	6
Featherston	635	129	170	190	0	0¾(5)
Johnsonville	700	230	162	162	0	0¾
Havelock	316	76	81	144	0	1
Amberley	417	96	90	131	0	0¾
Southbridge	200	120	240	..	0	0¾
Hampstead	1,250	252	270	322	0	0½
Tinwald	560	115	188	250	0	0¾
Geraldine	980	210	206	250	0	0¾(6)
Greytown (Allanton)	172	49	70	115	0	0½
Outram	500	62	67	111	0	0½(7)
Clinton	450	98	122	128	*1	0
Wyndham (1902–3)	417	115	116	354	*1	0
Otautau	625	118	134	192	0	0⅝(8)

* On the annual value. † On the unimproved value.

(1) Library, ¼d. (2) Special, 2d. (3) Special, 1¾d. (4) Special, ½d. on capital value. (5) Special, ½d.; separate, $\frac{1}{20}$d. and ½d. (6) Special, 1½d. (7) Water rate, 7 per cent. on annual value where supplied. (8) Special, ⅜d.

Road Districts, 1903–4.

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).	Number of Dwellings.	Number of Ratepayers.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Capital, Annual, or Unimproved Value.
					d.
Mongonui, Whangaroa, Bay of Islands, Hokianga, Hobson (No road districts.)					
Whangarei—					
Hikurangi	495	85	124	140	¾
Kaurihohore	191	35	35	37	¾
Marua	274	63	87	114	¾
Maungakaramea	288	65	70	115	¾
Maunu	..	160	183	197	¾
Otonga	300	52	57	59	¾
Parua Bay	215	50	200	255	¾
Ruarangi	103	30	58	58	¾
Waikiekie	205	27	92	211	¾
Waipu North	224	56	77	116	¾
Whareora	..	64	71	77	¾
Otamatea—					
Mangawai	268	50	90	95	¾
Mareretu	..	43	123	160	¾
Matakohe	423	80	136	227	¾
Whakapirau (no Board).					
Rodney—					
Ahuroa	41	16	58	69	¾
Albertland North	65	11	42	42	¾
Albertland South	322	77	159	183	¾
Komokoriki	62	13	40	44	¾
Mahurangi East	151	29	96	96	½
Mahurangi Upper (merged Sept., 1903)	..	..	..	..	..
Mainene (merged Sept., 1903)	..	..	..	..	..
Matakana East	132	21	36	39	¼
Matakana West	172	60	68	154	¼
Puhoi	596	82	127	..	¾
Tauhoa	371	61	90	180	¾
Warkworth	..	175	195	..	¾
Wharehine	96	20	37	38	¾
Waitemata—					
Kaukapakapa	543	100	182	392	¾
Pukeatua	560	95	224	268	¾
Whangaparaoa	66	25	35	55	¾

Road Districts, 1903–4—*continued.*

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).	Number of Dwellings.	Number of Ratepayers.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Capital, Annual, or Unimproved Value.
					d.
Eden—					
Arch Hill	1,671	370	300	480	1s.(1)
Avondale	1,075	240	415	498	¾(2)
Eden Terrace	2,011	440	324	438	¾(3)
Epsom	750	190	244	320	¾
Mount Albert	2,085	490	611	792	¾(4)
Mount Eden	5,129	1400	1,137	1,403	¾(5)
Mount Roskill	581	135	189	260	¾(6)
Mount Wellington	954	216	210	587	¾(3)
One-tree Hill	1,283	224	212	316	¾(7)
Orakei	..	20	15	22	¾
Panmure Township	259	60	90	95	¾
Point Chevalier	684	..	..	..	¾
Remuera	2,186	465	458	586	¾(8)
Tamaki West	375	111	135	175	¾
Manukau—					
Awhitu	413	103	132	160	¾
Drury (1903)	382	83	154	204	¾
Howick Town	224	61	116	127	¾
Hunua	266	56	119	..	*1 11/12(9)
Karaka	188	65	125	200	¾
Mangere	702	200	158	219	¾
Manurewa	260	66	74	98	¾
Maraetai	82	25	24	32	*1½(10)
Mauku	380	100	141	141	½(11)
Maungatawhiri	378	50	62	95	¾
Mercer Township	229	50	54	93	¾
Opaheke	369	80	..	..	¾(8)
Otahuhu	1,211	280	..	..	¾(2)
Pakuranga	271	67	74	99	¾
Papakura	373	96	120	142	*1 44/100(12)
Paparata	373	88	115	160	¾(12)
Paparoa	166	46	71	93	¾
Papatoetoe	176	40	39	39	¾
Pokeno	398	77	107	160	¾(14)
Pollok Settlement	88	26	23	43	¾(15)
Pukekohe East	942	229	241	264	¾
Pukekohe West	1,153	241	252	264	¾
Tamaki East	580	119	126	148	¾

(1) On annual value; also hospital and charitable-aid rate. (2) ½d. separate, hospital and charitable aid. (3) 11/16d. special. (4) 7/16d. special, ½d. separate. (5) ½d., ½d., special, for loans; ½d. separate, hospital and charitable aid; ½d. separate, for lighting. (6) ¾d. special, interest on loans; ½d. gas; water charge 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons. (7) 5/16d. special; ½d. separate, hospital and charitable aid. (8) ½d. special, ¼d. separate. (9) 1 1/32d., 2½d. special in special-rating districts. (10) 5/8d. separate, hospital and charitable aid. (11) ½d. special, Patamahoe Ward; ½d. special, West Mauku Ward; ½d. separate, Patamahoe Ward; ½d. separate, West Mauku Ward. (12) 29/128d. hospital and charitable aid. (13) ¾d. special, ½d. separate. (14) ¼d. special. (15) ½d. special. * On unimproved value.

Road Districts, 1903–4—*continued.*

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).	Number of Dwellings.	Number of Ratepayers.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Capital, Annual, or Unimproved Value.
Manukau—*continued.*					d.
Turanga	227	46	68	68	¾(1)
Waipipi	905	..	300	300	¾(2)
Wairoa	792	192	199	351	¾(3)
Waiuku	492	200	220	230	¾(4)
Coromandel, Thames, Ohinemuri (No road districts.)					
Piako—					
Matamata..	262	70	90	100	1
Waitoa	1,322	269	328	420	¾
Waikato—					
Cambridge	562	100	148	148	¾
Huntly	966	..	204	290	¾
Kirikiriroa	964	203	285	285	¾
Tamahere	248	58	70	70	¾
Whangamarino	443	112	240	495	¾
Waipa—					
Newcastle..	391	86	151	166	¾
Pukekura	810	192	240	450	¾
Rangiaohia	507	134	118	120	¾
Tuhikaramea	98		57	57	¾
Raglan—					
Karamu (no Board)	78	..	..	..	..
Te Akau (no Board)	32	..	..	..	..
Awakino, Kawhia, West Taupo, East Taupo, Rotorua (No road districts.)					
Tauranga—					
Katikati	409	85	137	273	(5)
Te Puke	477	150	180	208	(5)
Te Puna	169	36	135	140	(5)
Whakatane, Waiapu, Opotiki (No road districts.)					
Cook—					
Aroha	58	11	12	12	(5)
Hangaroa	..	20	22	42	(5)

(1) ¾d. special. (2) ¾d. and ½d. special. (3) ¾d. separate, hospital and charitable aid. (4) ¾d. special. (5) No rate struck.

Road Districts, 1903–4—*continued.*

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).	Number of Dwellings.	Number of Ratepayers.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Capital, Annual, or Unimproved Value.
					d.
Cook—*continued.*					
Kaiti	700	175	204	305	$\frac{3}{4}$(1)
Ngatapa	489	..	135	172	(2)
Ormond	482	120	114	165	(3)
Patutahi	638	76	99	230	(3)
Pouawa	85	45	42	53	(3)
Poverty Bay	..	160	281	281	(4)
Taruheru	225	..	71	103	(3)
Te Arai	294	60	74	188	(5)
Titirangi	44	15	25	35	(3)
Waikohu	328	70	83	80	(3)
Waimata	264	60	63	63	(3)
Waipaoa	80	10	10	17	(3)
Whataupoko	1,148	260	292	342	$\frac{3}{4}$(6)
Clifton. (No road districts.)					
Taranaki—					
Barrett	439	120	169	334	$\frac{3}{4}$
Carrington	341	90	96	182	$\frac{3}{4}$(7)
Egmont	635	174	169	277	$\frac{3}{4}$
Elliot	235	60	101	107	$\frac{3}{4}$
Frankley	..	101	101	119	$\frac{3}{4}$
Henui	393	120	210	350	$\frac{3}{4}$
Hurford Upper	56	16	16	17	$\frac{1}{2}$(8)
Mangorei	276	49	70	82	$\frac{3}{4}$
Moa	2,836	450	500	550	$\frac{3}{4}$(9)
Oakura (1903)	333	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$(10)
Okato	345	72	79	152	$\frac{1}{4}$
Omata	294	74	53	162	$\frac{3}{4}$
Tataraimaka	152	30	36	61	$\frac{1}{4}$
Waitara West	814	175	176	176	$\frac{3}{4}$(11)
Waiwakaiho (1903)	350	80	101	183	$\frac{1}{2}$
Egmont—					
Parihaka. (No information.)					
Stratford—					
Manganui	1,734	355	380	581	*1$\frac{1}{4}$(12)
Hawera—					
Waimate (1903)	2,619	360	400	590	$\frac{3}{4}$(12)

(1) $\frac{3}{8}$d. and $\frac{1}{2}$d. special. (2) No rate struck. (3) No general rate struck; $\frac{1}{4}$d. special. (4) No general rate struck; $\frac{3}{8}$d. special. (5) No general rate struck; $\frac{1}{2}$d., $\frac{1}{2}$d., and 1d. special. (6) $\frac{1}{4}$d. special; No. 1, 1d.; No. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$d.; No. 5, $\frac{1}{2}$d.; No. 6, 1$\frac{1}{2}$d., separate. (7) $\frac{7}{32}$d. special, over part; $\frac{1}{10}$d. separate, over part. (8) $\frac{3}{8}$d. special. (9) $\frac{1}{10}$d. special. (10) $\frac{3}{8}$d. special. (11) $\frac{3}{16}$d. to $\frac{3}{4}$d. special. (12) Special, various.
* On unimproved value.

Road Districts, 1903–4—*continued.*

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).	Number of Dwellings.	Number of Ratepayers.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the pound on the Capital, Annual, or Unimproved Value.
					d.
Patea—					
Kohi	166	34	30	30	(1)
Motoroa	60	18	20	20	(1)
Okotuku	134	24	29	33	(1)
Patea East	401	75	86	385	(1)
Patea West	777	195	207	630	(2)
Wairoa	105	22	30	30	(1)
Waitotara Momohaki	496	103	110	184	$\frac{3}{4}$
Whenuakura-Waitotara	313	42	44	44	(1)
Waitotara } (No road districts.)					
Waimarino } (No road districts.)					
Wanganui—					
Kaukatea	..	55	44	124	$\frac{3}{4}$
Kaitoke	606	135	120	254	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mataongaonga	..	200	250	471	$\frac{3}{4}$
Mangawhero	..	150	138	138	$\frac{1}{2}$
Purua	..	180	200	332	$\frac{3}{4}$
Wangaehu Upper	..	250	190	261	$\frac{3}{4}$
Rangitikei } (No road districts.)					
Oroua } (No road districts.)					
Kairanga } (No road districts.)					
Pohangina } (No road districts.)					
Kiwitea } (No road districts.)					
Manawatu } (No road districts.)					
Horowhenua—					
Otaki	1,280	311	320	1,080	$\frac{3}{4}$ (3)
Te Horo	512	125	146	438	$\frac{3}{4}$
Wairoa } (No road districts.)					
Hawke's Bay } (No road districts.)					
Waipawa—					
Norsewood	1,206	210	285	305	*$1\frac{3}{8}$
Ruataniwha North	651	120	96	112	*$\frac{1}{4}$
Takapau	608	130	83	110	*$\frac{5}{8}$ (4)
Waipawa	274	59	63	78	*$\frac{3}{8}$
Waipukurau	741	210	196	299	*$\frac{3}{4}$
Patangata—					
Oero	305	40	55	71	$\frac{1}{2}$
Patangata	294	47	50	99	$\frac{3}{16}$
Porangahau	433	100	95	144	$\frac{1}{2}$

(1) No rate struck. (2) No general rate; $\frac{1}{10}$d. special. (3) $\frac{1}{10}$d., $\frac{7}{12}$d., $\frac{3}{8}$d., $\frac{3}{8}$d., $\frac{1}{16}$d., $\frac{1}{8}$d. special. (4) $\frac{1}{4}$d. separate. * On unimproved value.

Road Districts, 1903–4—*continued.*

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).	Number of Dwellings.	Number of Ratepayers.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Capital, Annual, or Unimproved Value.
Patangata—*continued.*					d.
Tamumu	..	20	20	23	(1)
Wallingford	..	30	31	68	¼
Wanstead	..	21	57	..	(1)
Weber, Pahiatua, Castlepoint, Eketahuna, Mauriceville, Woodville, Masterton, Akitio, Wairarapa South, Featherston (No road districts.)					
Hutt—					
Makara	257	39	46	66	½(3)
Plimmerton. (No Board.)					
Seatoun	..	249	251	251	¾(3)
Sounds. (No road districts.)					
Marlborough—					
Awatere	785	150	171	221	[illegible]
Omaka	1,603	326	501	543	[illegible]
Pelorus	1,218	235	263	448	*1¾(4)
Picton	847	188	162	256	[illegible]
Spring Creek	819	139	143	185	[illegible]
Wairau	930	210	220	252	[illegible]
Kaikoura, Collingwood, Takaka (No road districts.)					
Waimea—					
Dovedale	286	57	54	57	(1)
Moutere Upper	397	100	107	..	(1)
Riwaka	687	150	..	..	(1)
Stoke	1,183	210	..	..	(1)
Suburban North	559	125	119	..	(1)
Waimea West	460	78	78	70	(1)
Buller, Inangahua, Grey, Westland, Amuri, Cheviot (No road districts.)					

(1) No rate struck. (2) ¼d. special. (3) ½d. special. (4) ¾d. special. * On unimproved value.

Road Districts, 1903–4—*continued.*

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).	Number of Dwellings.	Number of Ratepayers.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Capital, Annual, or Unimproved Value.
					d.
Ashley—					
Ashley	..	..	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$
Cust	713	161	142	213	$\frac{1}{2}$
Eyreton	..	339	278	278	$\frac{3}{4}$
Eyreton West	401	85	75	75	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kowai	1,851	550	650	770	$\frac{3}{4}$
Mandeville and Rangiora	2,257	535	446	734	$\frac{5}{8}$
Oxford	1,973	570	471	872	$\frac{3}{4}$(1)
Waipara	1,695	510	470	653	$\frac{1}{2}$
Selwyn—					
Avon	..	1200	882	1,131	1s.(2)
Courtenay	2,560	430	463	754	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ellesmere	3,497	..	592	925	$\frac{1}{2}$
Halswell	1,278	200	210	230	$\frac{3}{4}$
Heathcote	2,995	600	919	1,133	$\frac{3}{4}$(3)
Lake Coleridge	177	26	31	70	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lincoln	1,213	376	248	274	$\frac{1}{2}$(4)
Malvern	965	170	152	320	$\frac{1}{2}$
Malvern East	625	143	161	293	$\frac{11}{24}$
Malvern South	428	78	209	342	$\frac{11}{24}$
Rakaia	825	205	210	357	$\frac{3}{8}$
Riccarton	5,713	..	1,201	1,435	$\frac{3}{4}$
Spreydon	1,457	320	487	544	*1$\frac{13}{64}$(5)
Springs	1,872	460	430	466	$\frac{9}{16}$(6)
Taitapu	324	..	62	..	$\frac{3}{4}$(6)
Templeton	2,338	584	647	703	$\frac{11}{16}$(6)
Waimakariri Upper	..	21	16	41	(7)
Akaroa—					
Akaroa and Wainui	1,308	270	248	248	$\frac{11}{16}$
Le Bon's Bay	316	56	82	91	$\frac{3}{4}$(8)
Little River	816	270	180	160	$\frac{5}{8}$
Okain's Bay	520	90	104	120	$\frac{3}{4}$(9)
Pigeon Bay	258	56	51	67	$\frac{5}{8}$
Mount Herbert. (No road districts.)					
Ashburton—					
Anama	..	80	86	139	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ashburton Upper	2,002	395	600	725	$\frac{3}{8}$(10)
Coldstream	319	85	90	168	$\frac{1}{2}$
Longbeach..	1,335	..	264	388	$\frac{3}{8}$
Mount Hutt	..	260	244	377	$\frac{1}{4}$
Mount Somers	928	200	230	300	$\frac{1}{2}$

(1) $\frac{7}{16}$d. special, for interest on loan; separate, Eyre Water-race, 3½d. per acre; View Hill Water-race, 1½d. in the pound. (2) On annual value; special, 7d.; separate, 6d., ½d., 2½d., ⅜d. (3) Special, Opawa loan, $\frac{7}{16}$d.; separate, Waimakariri River rate, $\frac{3}{64}$d.; drainage, ⅜d.; hospital and charitable aid, ½d. (4) ½d. separate. (5) $\frac{5}{32}$d. special, on capital value. (6) $\frac{3}{64}$d. separate, Waimakariri River rate. (7) No rate struck. (8) ½d. special. (9) ¼d. separate. (10) ⅜d. separate No. 5 Ward. * On unimproved value.

Road Districts, 1903–4—*continued.*

County and District.	Population (Census, 1901).	Number of Dwellings.	Number of Ratepayers.	Number of Rateable Properties.	Amount of Rate levied in the Pound on the Capital, Annual, or Unimproved Value.
Ashburton—*continued.*					d.
Rangitata	797	129	121	218	[illegible]
South Rakaia	..	360	380	535	[illegible]
Wakanui	1,230	228	280	324	[illegible]
Geraldine—					
Geraldine	2,250	500	520	900	[illegible]
Mount Peel	493	120	125	175	[illegible]
Temuka	2,380	500	574	868	[illegible]
Levels, Mackenzie, Waimate, Waitaki, Waihemo, Waikouaiti (No road districts.)					
Peninsula—					
Otago Heads	304	70	66	97	[illegible]
Peninsula	1,324	222	333	393	[illegible]
Portobello	..	372	326	400	[illegible]
Tomahawk	137	22	33	44	[illegible]
Taieri—					
Half-way Bush. (No Board.)					
Bruce—					
Balmoral	476	74	86	95	(1)
Inch-Clutha (Road and River) ..	344	60	64	74	[illegible]
Mount Stuart	618	103	118	130	[illegible]
Clutha, Tuapeka, Maniototo, Vincent, Lake (No road districts.)					
Southland—					
Invercargill. (No Board.)					
Knapdale	1,596	293	330	409	*[illegible]
Tuturau	733	113	134	140	*[illegible]
Wallace, Fiord, Stewart Island, Chatham Islands (No road districts.)					

(1) No rate struck. * On unimproved value.

SECTION V.—LICENSES AND LICENSED HOUSES, ETC.

LICENSES AND LICENSED HOUSES.

DURING the year ended the 31st March, 1904, 2,223 licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors were granted. Of these, 1,404 were publicans' and accommodation licenses, 6 New Zealand wine, 74 packet, 171 wholesale, and 568 conditional licenses. The fees paid amounted to £50,126, and formed part of the revenue of the local governing bodies of the districts in which the licenses were issued. Particulars are given in the following table:—

NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1903–4, AND THE AMOUNT OF FEES PAID TO LOCAL BODIES THEREFOR.

Licenses.	In Counties.	In Boroughs.	Total.
Publicans' licenses	561	638	1,199
Accommodation licenses	205	..	205
Total licensed houses	766	638	1,404
New Zealand wine licenses	..	6	6
Packet licenses	20	54	74
Wholesale licenses	9	162	171
Conditional licenses	439	129	568
Total licenses granted	1,234	989	2,223
Amount of license fees paid to local bodies	£18,681	£31,445	£50,126

The average number of persons to each licensed house in counties and boroughs respectively, for 1903–4, is next shown:—

	Number of Licensed Houses.*	Estimated Population.	Average Number of Persons to each Licensed House.
Counties	766	412,383	540
Boroughs	638	398,925	625
Totals	1,404	811,308	578

In 1902–3 the number of licensed houses in counties was 806, and those in boroughs 698, giving a total of 1,504 houses, or 100 more than in 1903–4. The average number of persons to a licensed house increased from 512 in 1902–3 to 540 in 1903–4 in counties, and in boroughs from 549 in the former to 625 in the latter year.

* *I.e.*, houses holding publicans' or accommodation licenses.

The annual fees paid for licenses are—

	£
(1.) For a publican's license—	
(*a.*) Within the limits of a borough or town istrict ..	40*
(*b.*) Outside the aforesaid limits	25
(2.) For a New Zealand wine license	1
(3.) For an accommodation license, a sum to be determined by the Licensing Committee, not exceeding..	20
(4.) For a packet license—	
(*a.*) For a vessel exceeding 50 tons register	10
(*b.*) For a vessel not exceeding 50 tons register	5
(5.) For a wholesale license	20
(6.) For a conditional license, according to duration of license, a sum not exceeding	30

The approximate capital value of the licensed houses in the counties was stated at £759,313, and the same for certain of the boroughs at £688,693. There was, besides, an annual value of £109,516 for other licensed houses in the boroughs, which, capitalised at 6 per cent., would represent £1,825,267. The capital value of all licensed houses would therefore be about £3,273,273.

The total number of persons engaged in or connected with the sale or manufacture of wine, spirits, beer, cordials, &c., was returned at the census of 1901 as under :—

	Males.	Females.	Persons
Hotelkeepers	1,341	215	1,556
Relative assisting	133	631	764
Manager, clerk	104	22	126
Hotel servant, cook	1,376	2,557	3,933
Barman, barmaid	178	349	527
Manager, secretary, steward of club-house	115	27	142
Wine, spirit, merchant	50	3	53
Assistant	10	1	11
Clerk, storeman	55	1	56
Traveller	31	..	31
Cordial, &c., seller	6	..	6
Brewer, bottler, and others engaged in brewing	606	4	610
Relative assisting	8	1	9
Maltster and assistants	147	..	147
Wine-manufacturer	16	..	16
Cordial, &c., maker, bottler	231	7	238
Assistant, clerk, traveller, &c.	130	2	132
Totals	4,537	3,820	8,357

* Between the hours of six in the morning and ten at night. For an eleven o'clock license an additional £5 must be paid.

LOCAL-OPTION POLL.

Under "The Alcoholic Liquors Sale Control Act, 1893," each electoral district constituted for the election of a member of the House of Representatives is a licensing district, and electors for the House of Representatives are also electors under the Licensing Acts.

Under the Amendment Act of 1895 the licensing poll is taken at the same time as the general election of members of the House of Representatives. The questions for the decision of the voters are,—

(1.) Whether the number of licenses existing in the district shall continue.

(2.) Whether the number shall be reduced.

(3.) Whether any licenses whatever shall be granted.

The voter may vote for one or two of these proposals, but no more.

The method of determining the result of the poll in each district by the Returning Officer is as follows:—

(1.) If the number of votes recorded in favour of the continuance of existing licenses is an absolute majority of all the voters whose votes were recorded, the proposal is deemed to be carried, and the licenses continue until the next poll, subject to certain provisions in special cases.

(2.) If the number of votes recorded in favour of a reduction in the number of licenses is an absolute majority of all the voters whose votes were recorded, the proposal is deemed to be carried, and supersedes the proposal for continuance of licenses. The Licensing Committee then reduces publicans' licenses by not less than 5 per cent. or more than 25 per cent. of the total number existing, excluding forfeitures. Provision is made that when a reduction vote is carried the licenses shall be reduced by one at least when the total number does not exceed ten, two when not over thirty, and three at least when the licenses exceed thirty.

(3.) If the number of votes recorded in favour of the proposal that no license shall be granted is not less than three-fifths of all the voters whose votes were recorded, the proposal is declared to be carried, and supersedes the proposal for reduction and for continuance, and no licenses can be granted.

(4.) If none of the proposals respecting licenses is carried by the prescribed majority the licenses continue as they are until next poll, subject to certain provisions in special cases.

(5.) Where any licensing poll is declared void, provision is made in "The Licensing Acts Amendment Act, 1904," for the taking of a fresh poll.

The result of the poll taken on the 25th November, 1902, as made up from returns received from the officer in charge of the poll in each licensing district, is as follows:—

District.	Number of Persons on Roll.	Votes recorded for			Total Number of Persons who recorded Valid Votes.	Number of Men and Women who recorded Votes (including Informal).			Result of Poll
		Continuance.	Reduction.	No License.		Men.	Women.	Total.	
Bay of Islands ..	4,016	1,759	567	850	2,750	1,753	1,052	2,805	Continuance carried.
Marsden	4,886	1,738	1,709	2,032	3,844	2,358	1,515	3,873	No proposal carried.
Kaipara	4,734	2,037	1,037	1,353	3,560	2,309	1,270	3,579	Continuance carried.
Waitemata ..	5,778	2,234	1,627	1,648	4,035	2,430	1,730	4,160	"
City of Auckland ..	19,976	7,345	6,683	6,524	14,594	8,267	6,849	15,116	"
Grey Lynn ..	5,419	1,829	2,197	2,175	4,107	1,956	2,196	4,152	Reduction carried.
Eden	5,102	1,754	1,693	1,638	3,537	1,918	1,776	3,694	No proposal carried.
Parnell	6,188	2,062	1,538	1,435	3,852	2,030	1,919	3,949	Continuance carried.
Manukau	5,852	2,268	1,964	1,927	4,478	2,231	1,379	4,610	"
Franklin	4,851	1,584	1,588	1,737	3,361	2,089	1,346	3,435	No proposal carried.
Thames	5,501	1,996	1,768	2,090	4,178	2,275	1,967	4,242	"
Ohinemuri	5,281	1,956	1,255	1,808	3,795	2,527	1,367	3,894	Continuance carried.
Waikato	5,236	2,506	1,387	1,587	4,165	2,548	1,732	4,280	"
Bay of Plenty ..	5,728	2,077	1,182	1,838	4,225	2,815	1,596	4,411	No proposal carried.
Waiapu	6,281	2,295	1,970	2,568	4,879	3,139	1,835	4,974	"
Hawke's Bay ..	5,580	1,636	1,157	1,417	3,133	2,096	1,165	3,261	Continuance carried.
Napier	5,483	1,749	2,080	2,006	3,854	2,161	1,899	4,060	Reduction carried.
Waipawa	5,178	1,802	1,239	1,640	3,544	2,279	1,314	3,593	Continuance carried.
Pahiatua	4,618	1,601	1,058	1,800	3,464	2,201	1,354	3,555	No proposal carried.
Masterton	5,332	1,945	1,396	1,906	3,930	2,412	1,586	2,998	"
Wairarapa	4,750	2,015	1,245	1,727	3,972	2,465	1,609	4,074	Continuance carried.
Egmont	5,004	1,862	863	1,403	3,414	2,303	1,278	3,581	"
Taranaki	5,543	2,347	1,542	2,021	4,402	2,542	2,037	4,579	"
Hawera	5,777	2,112	1,659	2,133	4,295	2,669	1,834	4,503	No proposal carried.
Patea	6,387	2,195	1,842	2,265	4,611	3,034	1,832	4,866	"
Rangitikei	5,096	1,863	707	1,342	3,371	2,457	1,114	3,571	Continuance carried.
Wanganui	6,504	2,409	1,885	2,267	4,745	2,741	2,215	4,956	"
Oroua	4,715	1,570	1,081	1,505	3,100	1,782	1,461	3,243	"
Palmerston ..	6,116	2,365	1,473	1,976	4,637	2,638	2,028	4,666	"
Manawatu	4,478	1,587	1,096	1,400	3,109	2,014	1,238	3,252	"
Otaki	3,743	1,345	955	1,062	2,464	1,559	1,017	2,576	"
Hutt	5,064	1,674	1,585	1,920	3,721	2,157	1,763	3,920	No proposal carr[illegible]
City of Wellington ..	21,218	6,749	7,325	7,496	15,175	8,669	7,312	15,981	"

Buller	5,431	2,413	1,149	1,593	4,102	2,665	1,487	4,152	"
Grey	5,511	1,746	1,399	1,524	3,393	2,297	1,154	3,451	"
Westland	4,668	2,179	835	888	3,220	2,124	1,153	3,277	"
Wairau	5,355	2,303	1,671	1,869	4,323	2,643	1,779	4,422	"
Hurunui	4,519	1,784	1,395	1,632	3,472	2,279	1,298	3,577	"
Kaiapoi	4,725	1,601	2,132	2,319	3,936	2,134	1,852	3,986	Reduction carried.
Riccarton	4,331	1,646	1,306	1,365	3,236	1,404	1,908	3,312	Continuance carried.
Avon	5,661	1,898	2,021	2,187	4,169	2,130	2,155	4,285	No proposal carried.
City of Christchurch	19,769	7,897	7,484	7,888	16,298	8,367	8,458	16,825	"
Lyttelton	4,866	1,782	1,900	2,012	3,874	1,960	1,982	3,942	"
Ellesmere	3,890	1,489	1,162	1,336	2,890	1,724	1,242	2,966	Continuance carried.
Courtenay	4,227	1,320	1,512	1,644	3,040	1,801	1,352	3,153	No proposal carried.
Selwyn	4,339	1,258	1,608	1,804	3,081	2,017	1,222	3,239	Reduction carried.
Ashburton	5,876	1,734	2,489	2,870	4,625	2,772	1,962	4,734	No-license carried.
Geraldine	4,305	1,683	1,580	1,796	3,578	2,058	1,575	3,633	No proposal carried.
Timaru	5,857	2,175	2,427	2,637	4,856	2,679	2,245	4,924	"
Waitaki	4,445	1,481	1,674	1,896	3,411	2,043	1,422	3,465	"
Oamaru	5,221	1,801	2,144	2,459	4,319	2,382	2,025	4,407	"
Mount Ida	4,296	1,596	1,319	1,569	3,251	2,174	1,180	3,354	"
Waikouaiti ..	4,333	1,311	1,524	1,698	3,017	1,767	1,336	3,103	Reduction carried.
Chalmers	6,031	1,676	2,669	2,773	4,558	2,345	2,324	4,669	No-license carried.
City of Dunedin ..	23,133	7,269	8,937	8,518	17,240	8,436	8,968	17,404	Reduction carried.
Caversham	6,342	2,399	2,862	2,938	5,397	2,727	2,808	5,535	"
Taieri	4,727	1,626	1,729	2,031	3,695	2,132	1,690	3,822	No proposal carried.
Bruce*	4,871	1,525	2,157	2,372	3,869	2,103	1,826	3,929	No-license carried.
Tuapeka	4,699	1,628	1,642	1,841	3,587	2,307	1,384	3,691	No proposal carried.
Clutha	4,974	1,368†	..	2,245‡	3,613	2,245	1,476	3,721	Non-restoration carried.
Mataura	6,055	1,877	2,353	2,939	4,825	2,943	2,016	4,959	No-license carried.
Wakatipu	4,947	2,090	1,359	1,654	3,837	2,536	1,422	3,958	Continuance carried.
Wallace	5,154	1,957	1,836	2,323	4,201	2,688	1,714	4,402	No proposal carried.
Invercargill ..	6,339	2,043	2,855	3,079	5,147	2,660	2,556	5,216	Reduction carried.
Awarua	4,835	1,499	1,858	2,208	3,713	2,195	1,580	3,775	"
Totals	415,789	148,449	132,240	151,524	309,959§	180,294	138,565	318,859	

* Election since declared void. † For restoration. ‡ For non-restoration. § Not including 8,900 informal votes.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that 148,449 votes were recorded in favour of continuing existing licenses—including one district, that of Clutha, where the vote (1,368) was for restoration of the licenses cancelled at the poll taken in 1899—132,240 for reduction, and 151,524 for no license (including 2,245 votes cast for non-restoration in the Clutha district).

In twenty-nine of the sixty-eight licensing districts the majority of the voters was in favour of continuance, in twenty-four no proposal was carried, in nine reduction, and in six no-license was carried, but in two of these latter the poll on petition was declared invalid. In twenty-four of the districts—Marsden, Grey Lynn, Franklin, Thames, Waiapu, Napier, Pahiatua, Hutt, Waitaki, Oamaru, Waikouaiti, Kaiapoi, Avon, Lyttelton, Courtenay, Selwyn, Geraldine, Timaru, Caversham, Taieri, Tuapeka, Wallace, Invercargill, and Awarua—a majority of the votes polled was for no-license, but not in sufficient number to make up the three-fifths required to carry that issue. Of the total number of persons, 318,859, including those whose votes were informal, 180,294, or 56·54 per cent., were men, and 138,565, or 43·46 per cent., were women. Compared with the polling in the year 1899, this shows a numerical increase of 19,335, or 12·01 per cent., on the part of the men, and 17,702, or 14·65 per cent., on the part of the women, clearly showing that the latter are now taking greater interest in local-option matters than they formerly did.

A comparison with 1899 and 1896 of the votes recorded and the number of persons who went to the poll is shown in the next table :—

Year.	Number of Persons on Rolls.	Votes recorded for			Number of Persons who recorded Votes (including informal).		
		Continuance.	Reduction.	No License.	Males	Females.	Totals.
1896 ..	339,230	139,580	94,555	98,312	151,235	108,663	259,898
1899 ..	373,744	142,443	107,751	118,575	160,959	120,863	281,822
1902 ..	415,789	148,449	132,240	151,524	180,294	138,565	318,859

The large increases in the number of votes recorded for no-license or reduction are prominent features in the above table. It is also interesting to note the substantial increase shown in the number of persons who went to the poll, though these latter must not be accepted as absolutely correct throughout.

SECTION VI.—REPRESENTATION, AND THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1902.

Representation.

The colony has been hitherto (March, 1905) divided into sixty-eight districts for purposes of European representation—sixty-four rural districts having one member each, and four city electorates three members each. The boundaries were formed on the basis of the results of the census of 1901. The Electoral Act of 1902 directed that, in computing for electoral purposes the population of the colony, 28 per cent. should be added to the country population—*i.e.*, all persons living outside towns of 2,000 inhabitants and over. The total population of the colony (other than Maoris), with the addition aforesaid, having been ascertained, was then divided by the number of members (76), and the quotient thus obtained formed the quota. The four city electoral districts (which had three members each) were so defined in extent that the population should be three times the quota. Inasmuch as it would be impossible to divide the country into a given number of districts all having exactly the precise quota of population, the law permits the Commissioners to make an allowance of 550 persons by way of addition to or deduction from the population of rural districts, and of 100 in case of city electorates, with special provision for districts where the population is partly city and partly rural, so that more consideration can be given to community of interest, facilities of communication, and topographical features, in constructing the districts.

But, although the above describes the state of affairs as now, the present electoral districts were formed in accordance with the laws in force prior to 2nd October, 1902, when the allowance by way of addition to or deduction from the population of rural districts was 1,250.

Moreover, "The City Single Electorates Act, 1903," provides that the existing electoral districts of City of Auckland, City of Wellington, City of Christchurch, and City of Dunedin shall each be divided into three electoral districts returning one member for each division. This has now been done, and at the general election of 1905 will have effect.

The main Act provides for two permanent Commissions, called the "North" and "South" Island Representation Commissions. These sit together as a joint Commission for the purpose of fixing the number of districts for the North and South Islands respectively, but afterwards act separately and independently of one another, the duties and functions of each being confined to their respective Island.

The North Island with its adjacent islands will have, consequent on the division of the four city constituencies above referred to, 38 electoral districts, having 38 members; the South and Stewart Islands having the same; instead of there being 34 districts and 38 members for *each Island*. In 1896 and in 1899 the North

Island returned 34 and the South Island 36 members; but in 1902 six new rural districts were created, by which the North Island gained four and the South Island two members.

These districts are, as before stated, for purposes of European representation. But the colony is again divided into four districts for purposes of Maori representation, under the electoral law, each district having one Native member elected by the Maoris; making the House of Representatives consist of 80 members altogether—76 Europeans and 4 Maoris.

The Electoral Law.

By the Act which came into force in 1893 the great step was taken of admitting women to the franchise. The Amendment Act of 1896 abolished the non-residential or property qualification, with a saving clause in favour of then-existing registrations in respect of such qualification. "The Electoral Act, 1902," consolidates the whole of the electoral laws, and amends the same where necessary. It also is amended by "The City Single Electorates Act, 1903," alluded to above.

Electors are enrolled on sending to the Registrar a claim and declaration according to a prescribed form. There are no fixed periods for making up fresh electoral rolls, but the rolls are revised and printed before a general election, and also for any district in which a by-election is to take place. Nor are there any fixed periods for the revising and purifying of the rolls. It is the duty of the Registrar of each electoral district to keep the rolls revised and complete.

The General Election of 1902.

For European Representatives.

[Polling-day, 25th November, 1902; number of polling-places, 1,879.]

Dealing with the population of both sexes, it is found that the total number of persons on the rolls was 415,789, out of a total adult population estimated at 429,385. These figures give a proportion of 96·83 per cent. of adults who were registered as electors, as against 96·79 at the previous election in 1899, 95·11 in 1896, and 94·98 in 1893. The number of persons who voted, or who went to the poll, was 318,859, or 76·69 per cent. of the number on the rolls, a slightly smaller proportion than obtained in 1899, which was 77·59 per cent.

Date of General Election.	Estimated Total Adult Persons.	Number on Rolls.	Proportion of Adult Persons registered as Electors.	Number of Persons who voted.	Proportion of Persons on Rolls who voted
1893	319,010	302,997	94·98	220,082	75·25*
6	356,658	339,230	95·11	258,254	76·13
.. ..	386,146	373,744	96·79	279,330	77·59*
.. ..	429,385	415,789	96·83	318,859†	76·69

ing figures for three electorates in which there was no contest.
ng 4,974 informal votes.

Dealing with men only, the number on the rolls was 229,845, or only 3,757 short of the full number of adult males in the colony as estimated for the day of the election. The males who voted in 1902 were 180,294, or 78·44 per cent. of those on the rolls, against 79·06 per cent. in 1899.

Date of General Election.	Estimated Total Adult Males.	Number of Men on Rolls.	Proportion of Adult Males registered as Electors	Number who voted.	Proportion of Males on Rolls who voted.
1893	179,539	193,536	†	129,792	69·61*
1896	197,002	196,925	99·96	149,471	75·90
1899	214,773	210,529	98·02	159,780	79·06*
1902	233,602	229,845	98·39	180,294‡	78·44

* Excluding figures for three electorates in which there was no contest.
† The number on the rolls was in excess of the estimated adult male population at the date of the election.
‡ Including informal.

The figures relating to women show that a lesser proportion (94·97 per cent.) of adults were registered as electors in 1902 than in 1899 (95·24 per cent.). The number of women who voted, 138,565, is 74·52 per cent. of the females on the rolls, while in 1899 there were 119,550 who voted, giving the higher proportion of 75·70 per cent.; so that (assuming the figures to be correct) there is no evidence of a greater willingness now on the part of the females to go to the poll.

Date of General Election.	Estimated Total Adult Females.	Number of Women on Rolls.	Proportion of Adult Females registered as Electors.	Number who voted.	Proportion of Females on Rolls who voted.
1893	139,471	109,461	78·48	90,290	85·18*
1896	159,656	142,305	89·13	108,783	76·44
1899	171,373	163,215	95·24	119,550	75·70*
1902	195,783	185,944	94·97	138,565†	74·52

* Excluding figures for three electorates in which there was no contest.
† Including informal.

The following table shows for the different districts the number of electors of each sex on the rolls, with the voters (including those whose votes were informal), and the population as at last census:—

Electoral Districts.	Number of Members.	Population as at Census, 31st March, 1901.	Number of Electors on Roll.			Number of Voters who recorded Votes (including informal).		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bay of Islands ..	1	8,372	2,430	1,586	4,016	1,753	1,052	2,805
Kaipara	1	9,519	3,099	1,635	4,734	2,309	1,270	3,579
Marsden	1	9,798	2,896	1,990	4,886	2,358	1,515	3,873
Waitemata ..	1	10,782	3,244	2,534	5,778	2,430	1,730	4,160
Eden	1	9,553	2,559	2,543	5,102	1,918	1,776	3,694
Auckland, City of ..	3	35,687	10,424	9,552	19,976	8,267	6,849	15,116
Grey Lynn ..	1	9,716	2,487	2,932	5,419	1,956	2,196	4,152
Parnell	1	10,511	2,980	3,208	6,188	2,030	1,919	3,949
Manukau ..	1	10,364	2,746	3,106	5,852	2,231	2,379	4,610
Franklin	1	9,523	2,766	2,085	4,851	2,089	1,346	3,435
Thames	1	10,708	2,820	2,681	5,501	2,275	1,967	4,242
Ohinemuri ..	1	9,834	3,453	1,828	5,281	2,527	1,367	3,894
Waikato	1	9,491	3,008	2,228	5,236	2,548	1,732	4,280
Bay of Plenty ..	1	10,897	4,045	1,683	5,728	2,815	1,596	4,411
Waiapu	1	9,905	3,930	2,351	6,281	3,139	1,835	4,974
Hawke's Bay ..	1	10,701	3,406	2,174	5,580	2,096	1,165	3,261
Napier	1	11,343	2,591	2,892	5,483	2,161	1,899	4,060
Waipawa ..	1	10,572	3,153	2,025	5,178	2,279	1,314	3,593
Pahiatua ..	1	9,444	2,755	1,863	4,618	2,201	1,354	3,555
Masterton ..	1	10,283	3,084	2,248	5,332	2,412	1,586	3,998
Wairarapa ..	1	8,408	2,861	1,889	4,750	2,465	1,609	4,074
Egmont	1	9,582	3,092	1,912	5,004	2,303	1,278	3,581
Taranaki	1	9,820	2,959	2,584	5,543	2,542	2,037	4,579
Hawera	1	10,132	3,347	2,430	5,777	2,669	1,834	4,503
Patea	1	10,568	3,948	2,439	6,387	3,034	1,832	4,866
Rangitikei ..	1	8,480	3,352	1,744	5,096	2,457	1,114	3,571
Wanganui ..	1	11,196	3,678	2,826	6,504	2,741	2,215	4,956
Oroua	1	9,435	2,816	1,899	4,715	1,782	1,461	3,243
Palmerston ..	1	10,555	3,450	2,666	6,116	2,638	2,028	4,666
Manawatu ..	1	9,057	2,752	1,726	4,478	2,014	1,238	3,252
Otaki	1	8,347	2,117	1,626	3,743	1,559	1,017	2,576
Hutt	1	10,451	2,775	2,289	5,064	2,157	1,763	3,920
Wellington, City of	3	35,836	11,063	10,155	21,218	8,669	7,312	15,981
Newtown ..	1	11,701	3,418	3,247	6,665	2,670	2,447	5,117
Nelson, City of ..	1	11,284	2,717	2,800	5,517	2,267	2,075	4,342
Motueka	1	9,872	2,703	1,757	4,460	1,796	907	2,703
Buller	1	10,747	3,355	2,076	5,431	2,665	1,487	4,152
Grey	1	10,255	3,415	2,096	5,511	2,297	1,154	3,451
Westland ..	1	8,662	2,862	1,806	4,668	2,124	1,153	3,277
Wairau	1	10,784	3,121	2,234	5,355	2,643	1,779	4,422
Hurunui	1	8,847	2,807	1,712	4,519	2,279	1,298	3,577
Kaiapoi	1	8,500	2,479	2,246	4,725	2,134	1,852	3,986
Avon	1	10,394	2,672	2,989	5,661	2,130	2,155	4,285
Christchurch, City of	3	35,826	9,663	10,106	19,769	8,367	8,458	16,825
Riccarton ..	1	8,475	1,922	2,409	4,331	1,404	1,908	3,312
Ellesmere ..	1	8,338	2,116	1,774	3,890	1,724	1,242	2,966
Lyttelton ..	1	10,465	2,502	2,364	4,866	1,960	1,982	3,942
Courtenay ..	1	8,430	2,335	1,892	4,227	1,801	1,352	3,153
Selwyn	1	9,231	2,608	1,731	4,339	2,017	1,222	3,239
Ashburton ..	1	10,497	3,422	2,454	5,876	2,772	1,962	4,734
Geraldine ..	1	8,787	2,387	1,918	4,305	2,058	1,575	3,633
Timaru	1	10,651	2,988	2,869	5,857	2,679	2,245	4,924

Electoral Districts.	Number of Members.	Population as at Census, 31st March, 1901.	Number of Electors on Roll.			Number of Voters who recorded Votes (including informal).		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Waitaki	1	8,654	2,685	1,760	4,445	2,043	1,422	3,465
Oamaru	1	10,098	2,764	2,457	5,221	2,382	2,025	4,407
Mount Ida ..	1	8,361	2,721	1,575	4,296	2,174	1,180	3,354
Waikouaiti ..	1	8,912	2,324	2,009	4,333	1,767	1,336	3,103
Chalmers ..	1	10,945	3,016	3,015	6,031	2,345	2,324	4,669
Dunedin, City of ..	3	35,297	11,016	12,117	23,133	8,436	8,968	17,404
Caversham ..	1	11,533	3,100	3,242	6,342	2,727	2,808	5,535
Taieri	1	9,027	2,556	2,171	4,727	2,132	1,690	3,822
Bruce	1	8,405	2,686	2,185	4,871	2,103	1,826	3,929
Tuapeka	1	8,557	2,895	1,804	4,699	2,307	1,384	3,691
Clutha	1	9,481	2,827	2,147	4,974	2,245	1,476	3,721
Wakatipu ..	1	10,226	3,066	1,881	4,947	2,536	1,422	3,958
Mataura	1	10,710	3,524	2,531	6,055	2,943	2,016	4,959
Awarua	1	10,286	2,816	2,019	4,835	2,195	1,580	3,775
Invercargill ..	1	11,159	3,163	3,176	6,339	2,660	2,556	5,216
Wallace	1	10,237	3,108	2,046	5,154	2,688	1,714	4,402

Particulars are given for the four city electorates, where the electors had the right of voting for three members. The number of votes exercisable is more than twenty-eight thousand in excess of those recorded, so that some of the electors evidently voted for only one or two candidates. It is interesting to note that for the two northern cities (Auckland and Wellington) in the number of electors on the rolls and the number who recorded their votes the males exceeded the females, while for the two city electorates in the South Island (Christchurch and Dunedin) the women voters outnumbered the men.

City.	No. of Members returned.	Electors on Rolls.			Voters who recorded Votes.			No. of Votes recorded.	No. of Votes exercisable by Persons who voted.
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
Auckland ..	3	10,424	9,552	19,976	8,267	6,849	15,116	40,119	45,348
Wellington ..	3	11,063	10,155	21,218	8,669	7,312	15,981	42,365	47,943
Christchurch ..	3	9,663	10,106	19,769	8,367	8,458	16,825	45,056	50,475
Dunedin ..	3	11,016	12,117	23,133	8,436	8,968	17,404	39,567	52,212
Totals ..	12	42,166	41,930	84,096	33,739	31,587	65,326	167,107	195,978

A return is added showing the number of votes recorded for each candidate, and from this it will be seen that in thirteen instances the deposits were forfeited, the number of votes received in each

case having been less than one-tenth of the number polled by the successful candidate. One candidate, Mr. F. W. Isitt, was nominated for ten separate districts, and one, Mr. D. Whyte, for two districts :—

Electoral Districts and Names of Candidates.	Number of Votes recorded. For each Candidate.	Total.
Bay of Islands :		
Houston, R. M.	1,593	
Glass, A. G. C.	1,183	2,776
Kaipara :		
Harding, A. E.	1,183	
Stallworthy, J.	824	
Peacocke, G. L.	730	
Bassett, T.	529	
Newman, C.	288	3,554
Marsden :		
Mander, F.	1,951	
Thompson, R.	1,893	3,844
Waitemata :		
Alison, E. W.	2,409	
Hatfield, A. J.	1,695	4,104
Eden :		
Bollard, J.	2,628	
Cheal, P. E.	1,000	3,628
City of Auckland :		
Witheford, J. H.	7,854	
Baume, F. E.	7,540	
Kidd, A.	5,786	
Richardson, W.	4,852	
Napier, W. J.	4,271	
Rosser, A.	3,504	
French, R.	3,055	
Hanan, J. H.	2,016	
Fawcus, J.	966	
Bradly, A. P.	217	
Simson, H. N.	58	40,119
Grey Lynn :		
Fowlds, G.	2,108	
Masefield, T. T.	1,990	4,098
Parnell :		
Lawry, F.	1,996	
Shera, J. M.	1,872	3,868
Manukau :		
Kirkbride, M. M.	2,372	
O'Rorke, Sir G. M.	2,145	4,517
Franklin :		
Massey, W. F.	2,297	
Harris, A. R.	1,121	3,418
Thames :		
McGowan, J.	2,458	
Lucas, W. H.	1,573	
Isitt, F. W.	36	4,067
Ohinemuri :		
Moss, E. G. B.	1,527	
Palmer, J.	1,341	
Poland, H.	996	3,864
Waikato :		
Lang, F. W.	2,234	
Greenslade, H. J.	2,009	4,243
Bay of Plenty :		
Herries, W. H.	2,110	
Lundon, D.	1,434	
Jordan, C.	429	
Taylor, J. E.	387	4,360
Waiapu :		
Carroll, J.	3,232	
Isitt, F. W.	1,562	4,794
Hawke's Bay :		
Russell, Sir W. R.	2,330	
Isitt, F. W.	887	3,217
Napier :		
Fraser, A. L. D.	2,739	
Eames, R. J.	1,249	3,988
Waipawa :		
Hall, C.	2,556	
Taylor, J.	988	3,544
Pahiatua :		
O'Meara, J.*	1,796	
Bolton, S.	1,459	
Gould, A. W.	268	3,523
Masterton :		
Hogg, A. W.	2,451	
Cooper, J. C.	1,503	3,954
Wairarapa :		
Buchanan, W. C.	2,049	
Hornsby, J. T. M.	1,983	4,032

* Deceased. W. H. Hawkins elected 28th July, 1904.

Electoral Districts and Names of Candidates.	Number of Votes recorded. For each Candidate.	Total.
Egmont:		
Jennings, W. T.	1,765	
Leech, C.	1,750	3,515
Taranaki:		
Smith, E. M.	2,419	
Okey, H. J. H.	2,105	4,524
Hawera:		
Major, C. E.	2,233	
McGuire, F.	2,212	4,445
Patea:		
Symes, W.	2,638	
Haselden, F. H.	2,187	4,825
Rangitikei:		
Remington, A. E.	1,399	
Birch, W. J.	1,152	
Reardon, M. J.	537	
Hornblow, R. E.	358	
Smith, J.	69	3,515
Wanganui:		
Willis, A. D.	2,866	
Baker, J. W.	1,428	
Lundon, G.	586	4,880
Oroua:		
Lethbridge, F. Y.	1,911	
Tompkins, A. H.	1,293	3,204
Palmerston:		
Wood, W. T.	2,230	
Hodder, T. R.	1,896	
Manson, H. J.	511	4,637
Manawatu:		
Vile, J.	1,691	
Stevens, J.	1,515	3,206
Otaki:		
Field, W. H.	2,006	
Isitt, F. W.	496	2,502
Hutt:		
Wilford, T. M.	2,115	
Pirani, F.	1,674	
Collier, J. H.	90	3,879
City of Wellington:		
Aitken, J. G. W.	7,808	
Duthie, J.	6,886	
Fisher, G.*	6,685	
O'Regan, P. J.	6,304	
Atkinson, A. R.	6,094	
Findlay, J. G.	4,764	
Godber, J.	1,437	
Jellicoe, E. G.	1,384	
McLaren, D.	1,003	42,365
Newtown:		
Barber, W. H. P.	1,385	
Hislop, T. W.	1,357	
Luke, C. M.	1,100	
Chapple, W. A.	1,017	
Tustin, W. G.	159	5,018
City of Nelson:		
Graham, J.	2,156	
Atmore, H.	1,633	
Piper, J.	521	4,310
Motueka:		
McKenzie, R.	2,256	
Isitt, F. W.	418	2,674
Buller:		
Colvin, J.	3,370	
Isitt, F. W.	769	4,139
Grey:		
Guinness, A. R.	2,764	
Isitt, F. W.	619	3,383
Westland:		
Seddon, Rt. Hon. R. J.	2,983	
Isitt, F. W.	237	3,220
Wairau:		
Mills, C. H.	2,401	
Duncan, J.	1,990	4,391
Hurunui:		
Rutherford, A. W.	1,577	
Reece, H. F.	880	
Meredith, R.	834	
Forbes, G. W.	205	
Pulley, G. T.	68	3,564
Kaiapoi:		
Buddo, D.	2,558	
Hassall, A. D.	1,302	3,860
Avon:		
Tanner, W. W.	1,680	
Brunt, J. R.	1,632	
Loughrey, A.	871	
Myers, J. S.	37	4,220
City of Christchurch:		
Taylor, T. E.	8,122	
Ell, H. G.	7,924	
Davey, T. H.	6,331	
Collins, W. W.	5,982	
Smith, G. J.	5,980	
Turnbull, A. H.	4,648	
Taylor, C.	4,491	
Allison, C.	1,393	
Baynes, B.	185	45,056

* Deceased.

Electoral Districts and Names of Candidates.	Number of Votes recorded. For each Candidate.	Total.
Riccarton:		
Witty, G. ..	1,776	
Russell, G. W.	1,491	3,267
Ellesmere:		
Rhodes, R. H.	1,719	
Thornton, C. R.	1,218	2,937
Lyttelton:		
Laurenson, G.	3,041	
Rollitt, W. ..	869	3,910
Courtenay:		
Lewis, C. ..	1,535	
Rennie, J. ..	1,185	
Barrett, J. ..	401	3,121
Selwyn:		
Hardy, C. A. C.	1,594	
Ivess, J. ..	1,051	
Wilson, K. ..	554	3,199
Ashburton:		
McLachlan, J.	2,132	
Studholme, J., jun.	1,693	
Brock, W. ..	783	
Ager, A. ..	60	4,668
Geraldine:		
Flatman, F. R.	2,275	
Maslin, W. S.	1,303	3,578
Timaru:		
Hall-Jones, W.	3,046	
Smith, F. H.	1,395	
Isitt, F. W.	348	4,789
Waitaki:		
Steward, Sir W. J.	1,992	
Campbell, J.	1,400	3,392
Oamaru:		
Duncan, T. Y.	2,141	
Brown, J. M.	1,261	
Macpherson, J. A.	717	
Crawford, H. B.	138	4,257
Mount Ida:		
Herdman, A. L.	1,731	
Ewing, J. ..	1,600	3,331
Waikouaiti:		
Mackenzie, T.	2,424	
Isitt, F. W.	578	3,002
Chalmers:		
Allen, E. G...	2,614	
White, J. ..	2,002	4,616
City of Dunedin:		
Bedford, H. D.	10,088	
Millar, J. A.	9,396	
Arnold, J. F.	8,393	
Barclay, A. R.	7,072	
Chisholm, R.	4,618	39,567
Caversham:		
Sidey, T. K.	2,939	
Earnshaw, W	2,495	5,434
Taieri:		
Reid, D., jun.	1,503	
Ramsay, J. J.	1,149	
Marshall, A.	589	
Samson, C. ..	407	
Wright, J. ..	134	3,782
Bruce:		
Allen, J. ..	2,505	
Scott, J. A. ..	1,392	3,897
Tuapeka:		
Bennet, J. ..	1,864	
Gilkison, R...	1,798	3,662
Clutha:		
Thomson, J. W.	1,671	
Stewart, D. ..	1,031	
Quin, W. ..	820	
McNeil, J. ..	176	3,698
Wakatipu:		
Fraser, W. ..	1,971	
Ross, R. B. ..	1,522	
Murdoch, A.	324	
Kelly, J. ..	65	3,882
Mataura:		
McNab, R. ..	2,669	
Raymond, I. W.	2,231	4,900
Awarua:		
Ward, Sir J. G.	2,795	
Whyte, D. ..	913	3,708
Invercargill:		
Hanan, J. A.	3,322	
Whyte, D. ..	1,814	5,136
Wallace:		
Thomson, J. C.	2,589	
Gilfedder, M.	1,796	4,385

A summary of the population, number of electors on the rolls, and the total number of votes recorded at each of the last four general elections is next given :—

—	1902.	1899.	1896.	1893.
Number of votes recorded for members elected	235,083	202,324	184,929	153,663
Number of votes recorded for defeated candidates	181,879	185,305	174,475	149,413
Total votes recorded* ..	416,962	387,629	359,404	303,076
Number of names on rolls in districts uncontested	..	13,726	..	10,539
Number of names on rolls in districts where elections were contested	415,789	360,018	339,230	292,458
Total number of electors on rolls	415,789	373,744	339,230	302,997
Total population at last census	772,504	703,119	703,119	626,359

* Total number of electors who recorded their votes: 318,859 in 1902, 279,330 in 1899, 258,254 in 1896, and 220,082 in 1893.

The names of the members returned at the last general election, arranged in alphabetical order, are next shown, with the electoral district represented by each.

Name.	Electoral District.
Aitken, John Guthrie Wood	City of Wellington.
Alison, Ewen William	Waitemata.
Allen, Edmund Giblett	Chalmers.
Allen, James	Bruce.
Arnold, James Frederick	City of Dunedin.
Barber, William Henry Peter	Newtown.
Baume, Frederick Ehrenfried	City of Auckland.
Bedford, Harry Dodgshun	City of Dunedin.
Bennet, James	Tuapeka.
Bollard, John	Eden.
Buchanan, Walter Clark	Wairarapa.
Buddo, David	Kaiapoi.
Carroll, Hon. James	Waiapu.
Colvin, James	Buller.
Davey, Thomas Henry	City of Christchurch.
Duncan, Hon. Thomas Young	Oamaru.
Duthie, John	City of Wellington.
Ell, Henry George	City of Christchurch.
Field, William Hughes	Otaki.
Fisher, George *	City of Wellington.
Flatman, Frederick Robert	Geraldine.
Fowlds, George..	Grey Lynn.
Fraser, Alfred Levavasour Durell	Napier.
Fraser, William	Wakatipu.
Graham, John	Nelson.
Guinness, Arthur Robert	Grey.

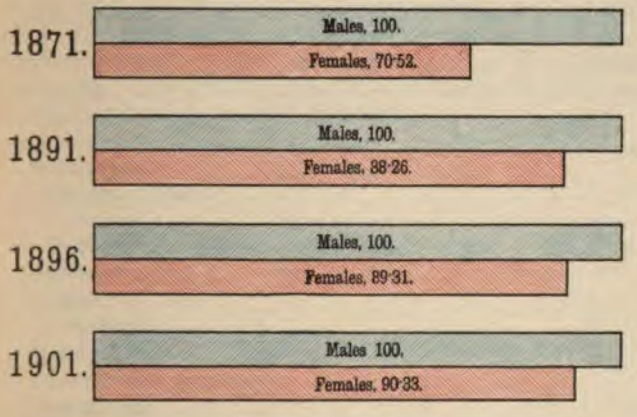
* Since deceased.

Name.	Electoral District.
Hall, Charles	Waipawa.
Hall-Jones, Hon. William	Timaru.
Hanan, Josiah Alfred	Invercargill.
Harding, Alfred Ernest	Kaipara.
Hardy, Charles Albert Creery	Selwyn.
Herdman, Alexander Laurence	Mount Ida.
Herries, William Herbert	Bay of Plenty.
Hogg, Alexander Wilson	Masterton.
Houston, Robert Morrow	Bay of Islands.
Jennings, William Thomas	Egmont.
Kidd, Alfred	City of Auckland.
Kirkbride, Matthew Middlewood	Manukau.
Lang, Frederic William	Waikato.
Laurenson, George	Lyttelton.
Lawry, Frank	Parnell.
Lethbridge, Frank Yates	Oroua.
Lewis, Charles	Courtenay.
McGowan, Hon. James	Thames
McKenzie, Roderick	Motueka.
Mackenzie, Thomas	Waikouaiti.
McLachlan, John	Ashburton.
McNab, Robert	Mataura.
Major, Charles Edwin	Hawera.
Mander, Francis	Marsden.
Massey, William Ferguson	Franklin.
Millar, John Andrew	City of Dunedin.
Mills, Hon. Charles Houghton	Wairau.
Moss, Edward George Britton	Ohinemuri.
O'Meara, John*	Pahiatua.
Reid, Donald (jun.)	Taieri.
Remington, Arthur Edward	Rangitikei.
Rhodes, Robert Heaton	Ellesmere.
Russell, Sir William Russell, K.C.M.G.	Hawke's Bay.
Rutherford, Andrew William	Hurunui.
Seddon, Rt. Hon. Richard John, P.C.	Westland.
Sidey, Thomas Kay	Caversham.
Smith, Edward Metcalf	Taranaki.
Steward, Sir William Jukes, K.C.M.G.	Waitaki.
Symes, Walter	Patea.
Tanner, William Wilcox	Avon.
Taylor, Thomas Edward	City of Christchurch.
Thomson, James William	Clutha.
Thomson, John Charles	Wallace.
Vile, Job	Manawatu.
Ward, Hon. Sir Joseph George, K.C.M.G.	Awarua.
Wilford, Thomas Mason	Hutt
Willis, Archibald Dudingston	Wanganui.
Witheford, Joseph Howard	City of Auckland.
Witty, George	Riccarton.
Wood, William Thomas	Palmerston.

* Since deceased; and William Henry Hawkins, Esq., elected.

Diagram No. 1.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE POPULATION (OF ALL AGES) AT SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES.



PROPORTIONS OF FEMALES TO MALES VOTING AT SUCCESSIVE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

NOTE: In New Zealand the probability of living during the first year of age is greater for female than for male infants. There were 85 deaths of females to 100 of males under 12 months of age in 1902. The expectation of life for females 21 years of age is 45·593 years, and for males of the same age 43·775.

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Occupations of Members of House of Representatives.

The occupations of members elected in 1902 show an increase in the number of the representatives of the farmer class as compared with 1899. The table also shows that farmers or runholders furnish more members than any other class of occupation. There were twenty-one of these (besides four given as "settlers") returned in 1902. There were ten barristers or solicitors, and five journalists. The number of members returned in 1902 was seventy-six, against seventy in 1896 and 1899:—

Occupations.	1896.	1899.	1902.
Professional—			
Barrister, solicitor	5	9	10
Journalist	9	8	5
Mining advocate, interpreter, lecturer, teacher	3	4	1
Chemist	..	..	1
Domestic—			
Hotelkeeper	..	..	1
Commercial—			
Land-broker, estate agent	..	..	2
Auctioneer	1	1	2
Director of financial company	..	1	1
Native agent	..	1	1
Stationer, bookseller, draper, grocer, butcher	3	6	5
Merchant, iron-merchant, timber-merchant	3	2	4
Storekeeper	1	2	2
Commission agent, clerk, accountant, commercial traveller	3	2	3
Transport and Communication—			
Coach-proprietor	..	..	1
Industrial—			
Tailor, shoemaker, dyer	2	2	3
Mill-owner, ship-rigger, builder, metallurgical engineer, mine-manager	4	2	2
Blacksmith	..	..	1
Printer	..	..	2
Farmer	11	13	12
Sheep-farmer, runholder, grazier, stock-owner	14	7	9
Contractor	3	3	3
Others—			
Settler, gentleman, &c.	8	7	5

For Maori Representatives.

(Polling-day, 22nd December, 1902.)

Of a Maori population amounting to 43,143 persons at the census of 1901, 14,271 voted at the general election held in December, 1902, an increase of 643 on the number who voted at the election

of 1899. In 1893 the voters numbered 11,269, or 1,739 persons fewer than in 1896, when 13,008 Maoris recorded their votes, while at the general election held in December, 1899, the number of Maoris who voted was 13,628. As the Native population increased but slightly between 1891 and 1901, it would appear that Maoris are taking more interest as to their representation in Parliament than formerly, or perhaps there is now more convenience for attending to vote, or better knowledge of political affairs. The numbers of voters for the several districts in December, 1902, were :—

Electoral Districts.	Population: Census 1901.			Number who voted.	Per Cent. of Population at all Ages.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
North Island—					
Northern Maori ..	5,400	4,478	9,878	2,134	21·60
Eastern Maori ..	7,465	6,510	13,975	5,265	37·67
Western Maori ..	9,054	7,994	17,048	6,266	36·76
South Island—					
Southern Maori ..	1,193	1,049	2,242	606	27·03
Totals ..	23,112	20,031	43,143	14,271	33·08

The votes recorded for each candidate were :—

Electoral Districts and Names of Candidates.	Number of Votes recorded. For each Candidate.	Total.
Northern Maori Electoral District:		
Hone Heke ..	1,665	
Hamiora Mangakahia	268	
Kipa te Whatanui ..	119	
Hapeta Henare ..	74	
Eru Ihaka	8	2,134
Eastern Maori Electoral District:		
Wiremu Pere ..	2,182	
Pirimi Mataiawhea ..	1,568	
Mohi te Atahikoia ..	1,515	5,265

Electoral Districts and Names of Candidates.	Number of Votes recorded. For each Candidate.	Total.
Western Maori Electoral District:		
Henare Kaihau ..	3,324	
Ngarangi Katitia ..	954	
Te Heuheu Tukino ..	840	
Eruera te Kahu ..	673	
Te One Tuhi ..	399	
Te Weraroa Kingi ..	76	6,266
Southern Maori Electoral District:		
Tame Parata ..	343	
Hone Tare Tikao ..	263	606
Total.. ..		14,271

On the succeeding page will be found a tabular statement giving lts of each general election since the year 1853 for purposes ɜan representation.

General Elections for European Representatives held from the Year 1853.

Parliament	Date of General Election.	Number of Names on Roll of Electors.	Number of Members returned.	Number of Members returned unopposed.	Numbers of Votes recorded (or of Voters recording Votes).	Population of the Colony at end of Year.	Average Number of		
							Persons to each Member.	Persons to each Elector.	Electors to each Member.
First	1853	[1] 5,934	37	*	*	30,000	811	5·1	160
Second ..	1855	[2] 10,324	37	*	*	37,192	1,005	3·6	279
Third	1861	13,466	53	*	*	79,711	1,504	5·9	254
Fourth ..	1866	[3] 33,338	72	*	*	190,607	2,647	5·7	463
Fifth	1871	47,275	74	*	*	248,400	3,357	5·3	639
Sixth	1875	61,755	84	*	*	375,856	4,474	6·1	735
Seventh ..	1879	82,271	84	14	43,776	463,729	5,521	5·6	979
Eighth ..	1881	120,972	91	11	69,985	500,910	5,505	4·1	1,329
Ninth	1884	137,686	91	11	74,672	564,304	6,201	4·1	1,513
Tenth	1887	175,410	91	5	111,911	603,361	6,630	3·4	1,928
Eleventh ..	1890	183,171	70	6	136,337	625,508	8,936	3·4	2,617
Twelfth ..	1893	[4] 302,997	70	3	[4 5] 220,082	672,265	9,604	2·2	4,328
Thirteenth ..	1896	[4] 339,230	70	..	[4 5] 258,254	714,162	10,202	2·1	4,853
Fourteenth ..	1899	[4] 373,744	70	3	[4 5] 279,330	756,505	10,807	2·0	5,339
Fifteenth ..	1902	[4] 415,789	76	..	[4 5] 318,859	807,929	10,631	1·9	5,471

* Information not obtainable.

[1] Including 100, the estimated number in Akaroa district, for which there is no return.
[2] Including 800, the estimated number in the electorates of Town of New Plymouth, Grey and Bell, and Omata, for which districts there are no returns.
Electors for the Electoral District of "The Otago Goldfields" not included.
[4] Men and women.
[5] Voters recording votes.

SECTION VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of births registered in the colony during 1904 was 22,766, or 26·94 in every 1,000 persons living. The rate is the highest reached since the year 1894, the number of births being 937 in excess of that for the year 1903, an increase of 4·3 per cent. From 1882 until the year 1899 there was a regular fall in the birth-rate. The number of births registered in a year reached 19,846 in 1884, and, after falling to 17,876 in 1892, has risen to 22,766 in 1904 as stated above.

The figures for each year from 1882 are worthy of notice, especially in connection with the subsequent particulars given as to marriages solemnised and the growth of population:—

Year.	Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Year.	Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1882	19,009	37·32	1894	18,528	27·28
1883	19,202	36·28	1895	18,546	26·78
1884	19,846	35·91	1896	18,612	26·33
1885	19,693	34·35	1897	18,737	25·96
1886	19,299	33·15	1898	18,955	25·74
1887	19,135	32·09	1899	18,835	25·12
1888	18,902	31·22	1900	19,546	25·60
1889	18,457	30·07	1901	20,491	26·34
1890	18,278	29·44	1902	20,655	25·89
1891	18,273	29·01	1903	21,829	26·61
1892	17,876	27·83	1904	22,766	26·94
1893	18,187	27·50			

The marriages have increased numerically, and the population of the colony also.

Year.	Number of Marriages.	Mean Population (excluding Maoris).	Year.	Number of Marriages.	Mean Population (excluding Maoris).
1882	3,600	509,309	1894	4,178	679,196
1883	3,612	529,292	1895	4,110	692,417
1884	3,800	552,590	1896	4,843	706,846
1885	3,813	573,362	1897	4,928	721,609
1886	3,488	582,117	1898	5,091	736,260
1887	3,563	596,374	1899	5,461	749,984
1888	3,617	605,371	1900	5,860	763,594
1889	3,632	612,716	1901	6,095	777,968
1890	3,797	620,780	1902	6,394	797,793
1891	3,805	629,783	1903	6,748	820,217
1892	4,002	642,245	1904	6,983	845,022
1893	4,115	661,349			

The average number of children to a marriage may be ascertained by comparing the number of legitimate births for a series of years with the marriages, but commencing with the marriages in the year preceding that for which the first number of births is taken.

The figures for the twenty-year period 1885–1904 show a decline in the proportion of births to every marriage in the preceding year from 5·01 to 3·22, as below :—

Year.	Marriages.	Legitimate Births.	Proportion of Births to every Marriage solemnised in the Preceding Year.
1884	3,802	..	..
1885	3,815	19,063	5·01
1886	3,489	18,697	4·90
1887	3,565	18,518	5·31
1888	3,617	18,325	5·14
1889	3,632	17,845	4·93
1890	3,797	17,675	4·87
1891	3,805	17,635	4·64
1892	4,002	17,283	4·54
1893	4,115	17,514	4·37
1894	..	17,824	4·33
1894	4,178	..	..
1895	4,110	17,711	4·24
1896	4,843	17,778	4·32
1897	4,928	17,911	3·70
1898	5,091	18,154	3·68
1899	5,461	18,006	3·54
1900	5,860	18,640	3.41
1901	6,095	19,554	3·34
1902	6,394	19,734	3·23
1903	6,748	20,835	3·26
1904	..	21,737	3·22

If the average result be taken out for the ten years 1885–1894, it will be found to represent 4·80 births to a marriage. Dealing similarly with the figures for 1895–1904 the result is an average of 3·59, so that regarded annually or decennially there is a decided fall to be observed.

In the Australian States a similar decrease is noticeable.

New Zealand had in 1880 the highest birth-rate (40·78); in 1900 the case was reversed; but in 1904 the New Zealand rate was higher than that of Queensland (1903), New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

The movement over ten years is calculated as under:—

BIRTH-RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

State or Colony.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Queensland	32·85	30·06	29·92	28·28	27·31	30·21	28·28	27·68	24·71	..
New South Wales ..	30·66	28·35	28·42	27·14	27·10	27·43	27·60	27·17	25·28	26·73
Victoria	28·56	27·33	26·59	25·72	26·71	25·82	25·77	25·23	24·46	24·65
South Australia ..	30·23	28·46	26·97	24·98	25·51	25·78	25·39	24·85	23·43	24·89
Western Australia ..	26·30	22·65	25·82	29·35	30·64	31·46	30·32	30·09	30·27	30·34
Tasmania	30·09	28·16	27·73	26·24	25·98	28·25	28·40	28·95	28·61	29·59
New Zealand.. ..	26·78	26·33	25·96	25·74	25·12	25·60	26·34	25·89	26·61	26·94

This table also shows that although New Zealand had in 1900 the lowest birth-rate in Australasia, the fall was less in this colony from 1895 to 1903 than in others, while the rate in this colony for 1904 is actually slightly higher than that ten years before.

A declining birth-rate is noticeable in many civilised countries, and attention has been drawn by statisticians and political economists to the serious consequences that may result. That fertility among women in New Zealand is decreasing, from whatever causes, further facts will tend to show.

Taking the number of married women in New Zealand at what may be considered the child-bearing ages (*i.e.*, from 15 to 45 years, inclusive) as shown by each census since 1878, and for the same years the number of legitimate births (excluding plural) registered, the birth-rate per 1,000 married women of the above-stated ages is easily found, and is shown to be steadily declining. In 1878 the rate was 337 per 1,000, in 1896 it had fallen to 252, and in 1901 to 244; or, in other words, in 1878 one married woman of the ages specified in every three gave birth to a child, while in 1901 the rate was one in four only. The figures for each census year are given below.

BIRTH-RATES (LEGITIMATE) PER 1,000 MARRIED WOMEN AT CHILD-BEARING AGES FOR EACH CENSUS YEAR, 1878 TO 1901.

Year (Census).	Number of Married Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age.	Number of Legitimate Births (Confinements).	Birth-rate per 1,000 Married Women of from 15 to 45 Years of Age.
1878	50,995	17,196	337·2
1881	57,458	18,003	313·3
1886	62,704	18,532	295·5
1891	63,165	17,455	276·3
1896	69,807	17,596	252·1
1901	79,406	19,355	243·8

And another table is given, showing for a period of twenty years the numbers of married women at the quinquennial periods of age belonging to the full term 15 to 45 years, with the proportions that those numbers bear to every 100 married women living at 15–45.

These proportions are found to have diminished appreciably at the earlier ages, 15–20 and 20–25; but the numbers of the living are much smaller at those ages than at the higher ones, 25–30 and onwards to 40–45, and the effect of this lesser number of wives at the lower ages in reducing the birth-rate would not be so much as might at first be thought probable.

It is, however, undoubtedly a fact that to have a growing proportion of wives at the earlier productive ages is the best position, but it is not the one which obtains at present in New Zealand.

MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE, GIVEN ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS, AS AT THE CENSUSES OF 1881, 1891, AND 1901; WITH THE PROPORTION IN EACH GROUP FOR EVERY 100 OF THE WHOLE.

Age-groups.	Married Women under 45, excluding Chinese.					
	Numbers at Census.			Proportions per Cent.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891	1901.
15–20	1,233	750	777	2·14	1·19	0·98
20–25	8,996	8,862	10,053	15·66	14·03	12·66
25–30	13,133	14,540	17,923	22·86	23·02	22·57
30–35	12,656	14,576	19,617	22·03	23·08	24·70
35–40	11,811	12,959	16,854	20·55	20·51	21·23
40–45	9,629	11,478	14,182	16·76	18·17	17·86
Totals	57,458	63,165	79,406	100·00	100·00	100·00

A further table shows the declining birth-rate, and the increase in the marriage-rate, in the United Kingdom.

BIRTH AND MARRIAGE RATES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1886, 1891, 1896, 1901, 1902, AND 1903.

Year.	Mean Population.	Births.		Marriages.	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
1886 ..	36,313,582	1,145,577	31·5	241,180	6·6
1891 ..	37,802,440	1,148,259	30·4	275,970	7·3
1896 ..	39,599,072	1,152,144	29·0	296,089	7·5
1901 ..	41,550,773	1,162,975	28·0	313,351	7·5
1902 ..	41,961,199	1,174,639	28·0	316,612	7·5
1903 ..	42,371,219	1,183,601	27·9	316,415	7·5

The above figures are taken from the report of the Registrar-General of England (66th number), published in 1905.

The birth-rates for ten years in Great Britain and certain countries of the European Continent are also given from the same source. The rates in England and Wales, and in Scotland, are higher than those in New Zealand, but the rate for Ireland is lower. France has the lowest rate of all quoted:—

BIRTH-RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1894 TO 1903.

Countries.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.									
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Hungary ..	41·5	41·9	40·5	40·3	37·7	39·3	39·3	37·8	38·8	36·7
Austria ..	36·7	38·1	38·0	37·5	36·2	37·1	37·3	36·9	37·0	..
Italy ..	35·4	34·7	34·7	34·6	33·4	33·8	32·9	32·6	33·3	31·5
German Empire	35·9	36·4	36·3	36·0	36·1	35·8	35·6	35·7	35·1	..
Netherlands ..	32·7	32·8	32·7	32·5	31·9	32·0	31·5	32·3	31·8	31·6
Scotland ..	29·9	30·0	30·4	30·0	30·1	29·8	29·6	29·5	29·2	29·2
Norway ..	29·8	30·6	30·4	30·0	30·3	30·9	30·1	29·8	29·1	28·7
England and Wales	29·6	30·2	29·6	29·5	29·3	29·1	28·7	28·5	28·5	28·4
Belgium ..	29·0	28·5	29·0	29·0	28·6	28·8	28·9	29·4	28·4	27·5
Sweden ..	27·1	27·5	27·2	26·7	27·1	26·4	26·9	27·0	26·5	25·6
Switzerland ..	27·1	27·1	27·9	28·1	28·4	28·9	28·6	29·1	28·7	27·7
Ireland ..	22·9	23·2	23·6	23·5	23·2	22·9	22·7	22·7	23·0	23·1
France ..	22·3	21·7	22·5	22·3	21·8	21·9	21·4	22·0	21·7	21·1

From the year 1895 marriages have shown an increase, the rate being then 5·94 per 1,000 of population. In 1904 the rate rose to 8·26, the highest record since 1875, when it was 8·94 per 1,000 of mean population. The number of marriages solemnised in 1904 was 6,983, an increase of 235 on the number for 1903.

MARRIAGE-RATES IN AUSTRALASIA PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FOR FIVE YEARS.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Queensland	6·88	6·61	6·31	5·72	..
New South Wales ..	7·38	7·68	7·53	6·86	7·21
Victoria	6·96	6·99	7·02	6·29	6·80
South Australia	6·50	6·44	6·61	6·25	6·91
Western Australia ..	10·27	9·65	9·77	9·33	8·83
Tasmania	7·71	7·68	7·47	7·57	7·55
New Zealand	7·67	7·83	8·01	8·23	8·26

In April, 1896, New Zealand had 83,659 children living under the age of five years, and in March, 1901, the number was 86,806, an increase of 3,147, although the population at all ages increased in the quinquennium by 9·86 per cent. Between 1886 and 1891 the children living under five years actually decreased in number by 3,624, the increase of population of all ages (8·33 per cent.) being less than between 1891 and 1896 (12·24 per cent.), or 1896 and 1901 (9·86 per cent.). The number of children under one year to the total population at all ages, according to the results of four censuses, was :—

	Children under One Year.	Total Population (all Ages).
Census 1886	18,355	578,482
" 1891	16,443	626,658
" 1896	17,070	703,360
" 1901	18,381	772,719

Thus, in 1886, with a population of 578,482 persons, there were 18,355 children under one year, against 18,381 children of that age in 1901, with a population of 772,719 persons.

The births registered in 1885 were 19,693, against 19,546 in 1900. The birth-rate fell from 34·35 per 1,000 of the population in 1885 to 25·60 in 1900.

Deducting 1,469, the number of deaths of children under one year registered in 1900, from 19,546, the number of births for that year, leaves 18,077, or within 304 of the living children under one year at the time of the last census.

Twin Births.

There were 241 cases of twin births (482 children), and triplets were registered in one instance, in 1904. The number of children born was 22,766; the number of mothers was 22,523: thus, on an average, one mother in every 93 gave birth to twins, against 97 in 1903, and 93 in 1902.

Illegitimacy.

The births of 1,029 children were illegitimate: thus 45 in every 1,000 children born were born out of wedlock, against 46 in 1903.

The following table gives the rates of illegitimacy in Australasia. The rate in 1904 in New Zealand was less than in any of the Australian States except South Australia and Western Australia:—

Proportion of Illegitimate Births in every 100 Births.

Year.	Queensland.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1895	4·93	6·51	5·33	3·13	4·47	4·97	4·50
1896	5·22	5·71	5 63	3·45	5 61	5·91	4·48
1897	6·02	6·58	5·42	3·53	5·27	5·74	4·41
1898	6·04	6·93	5·29	3·62	4·99	5·09	4·23
1899	5·97	7·15	5·49	3·95	4·91	6·08	4·40
1900	6·40	7·01	5·91	4 24	4·82	5·43	4·63
1901	5·93	7·16	5·58	3·98	3 88	5·94	4·57
1902	6·04	6·60	5·51	4·36	3·96	5·36	4·46
1903	6·76	6·71	5·73	4·18	4·69	5·61	4·55
1904	..	7·12	5·74	4·01	4·36	5·82	4·52

These figures show the proportion of illegitimate births to every 100 births for this colony to be very steady for the period 1895–1904; the difference amounts only to 0·02 per cent on a comparison of the first and last years.

The total number of births registered was 19,299 in 1886 and 22,766 in 1904, while the illegitimate births rose from 602 to 1,029. The causes that led to the fall in the birth-rate certainly did not greatly affect the number of illegitimate children.

The number of spinsters in the colony between 15 and 45 increased during the ten years from 65,035 (census 1891) to 100,310 (census 1901), or at the rate of 55·9 per cent., while the illegitimate births increased from 638 to 937, or at the rate of 46·9 per cent. only.

It would therefore appear that the larger proportion of illegitimate births now obtaining cannot with any certainty be taken as indicative of increased looseness of living on the part of the people.

The following figures, showing the rate of illegitimacy per 100 births in Australasia and in the United Kingdom, are based on statistics for a period of five years :—

Country.	Illegitimate Births per Cent.	Country.	Illegitimate Births per Cent.
New South Wales ..	6·9	Tasmania	5·6
Victoria	5·6	New Zealand	4·4
Queensland	5·9	England and Wales ..	4·2
South Australia ..	3·8	Ireland	2·6
Western Australia ..	5·0	Scotland	7·2

Of the total number of children born in Australasia during the five years ended 1900, 5·67 per cent. were illegitimate, as compared with 4·42 per cent. in the United Kingdom for the same period.

The figures in the next table, which give the percentages of illegitimate births in a number of foreign countries, also cover in most cases a period of five years.

Country.	Illegitimate Births per Cent.	Country.	Illegitimate Births per Cent.
Germany	9·08	France	8·82
Prussia	7·68	Belgium .. .	7·67
Bavaria	13·43	Netherlands	2·60
Saxony	12·89	Sweden	11·13
Austria	14·20	Norway	7·43
Hungary	9·13	Italy	6·45

For England and Wales the proportion of illegitimate births to the total births in 1903 was 3·9 per cent., having gradually diminished from 7 per cent. in 1845. The minimum rate was 2·4 per cent., in Monmouthshire, and the maximum 7·7 per cent., in Montgomeryshire. For London the percentage was 3·6.

The average proportion of illegitimate births in Scotland in five years was 6·3 per cent., but in Ireland the extremely low average of 2·6 per cent. obtained.

The Legitimation Act.

An important Act was passed in 1894, entitled the Legitimation Act, which makes provision for the legitimation of children born before marriage on the subsequent marriage of their parents. Under this Act any child born out of wedlock, whose parents afterwards marry, is deemed to be legitimised by such marriage on the birth being registered in the manner prescribed by the Act. For legitimation purposes Registrars must register a birth when called upon to do so by any person claiming to be the father of an illegitimate child; but such person is required to make a solemn declaration that he is the father, and that at the time of the birth there existed no legal impediment to his marriage with the mother of the child. He has also to produce the evidence of his marriage. It will thus be seen that in cases dealt with under the Act registration becomes the test of legitimacy. In the December quarter of 1894, 11 children were legitimised; in the year 1895 the number was 68; in 1896, 56; in 1897, 48; in 1898, 59; in 1899, 41; in 1900, 62; in 1901, 47; in 1902, 96; in 1903, 65; and in 1904, 87; making altogether 640 legitimations since the passing of the law.

"The Infant Life Protection Act, 1896."

By this statute it has been rendered unlawful for a person to take charge, for payment, of an infant to maintain or nurse for more than three days without holding a license as an infants' home keeper. The house of such a person must be registered as an infants' home.

The administration of this law is a matter entirely managed by the police. The licensed homes are periodically inspected, and the results have shown that licensees generally comply with the required conditions, the homes and infants being well looked after.

The Commissioner in his report for the year ended 31st March, 1904, writes:—

> During the year 1903 there were 544 registered homes throughout the colony, representing 854 infants, against 583 homes and 936 infants in 1902.
>
> Twenty-eight deaths occurred in the homes during the year, against forty-four in the preceding year. Six licensees were prosecuted for breaches of the Act, and four convictions resulted, against eighteen prosecutions and twelve convictions in 1902. No licenses were cancelled, and no neglect of licensees was disclosed at inquests.

Births and Birth-rates in the Four Chief Cities.

The total number of births registered as occurring in the four chief centres and suburbs in 1904 was 5,970, as against 5,812 for the previous year.

There is increase in the births for the four chief cities and suburban boroughs found on comparison with figures for 1903. The birth-rates for 1904 were:—

	Birth-rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
Auckland City	31·08	
" and five suburban boroughs ..	..	29·80
Wellington City	26·77	
" and two suburban boroughs ..	..	26·59
Christchurch City	27·53	
" and one suburban borough ..	..	27·41
Dunedin City	22·40	
" and eight suburban boroughs ..	..	23·81

By the inclusion of the suburbs the rate is raised at Dunedin, but lowered at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch. It will be observed that Auckland has the highest rate, Christchurch next highest, Wellington and Dunedin following with intervals. The difference between the Auckland rate (29·80) and the Dunedin rate (23·81) is considerable. The birth-rate for the whole colony last year was 26·94 per thousand. Auckland and Christchurch are thus over the average, and Wellington and Dunedin below it.

The birth-rates for two of the central boroughs last year show a rise when compared with 1903. In Auckland the rate fell from 31·67 to 31·08, in Wellington from 29·22 to 26·77; but it rose in Christchurch from 26·59 to 27·53, and in Dunedin from 19·54 to 22·40. The rates for five years, 1900 to 1904, are :—

	Births per 1,000 of Population.				
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Auckland (without suburbs) ..	29·31	30·00	30·80	31·67	31·08
Wellington " ..	25·76	26·35	25·29	29·22	26·77
Christchurch " ..	21·51	24·12	25·84	26·59	27·53
Dunedin " ..	22·07	22·04	19·96	19·54	22·40

NATURALISATION.

Aliens residing in the colony may, on taking the oath of allegiance to His Majesty, obtain letters of naturalisation entitling them to enjoy all the rights and privileges that a natural-born subject of the United Kingdom can enjoy or transmit within this colony. Two hundred and nineteen aliens (213 men and 6 women) were naturalised in 1904.

The number belonging to each nationality was as under :—

NUMBER OF ALIENS NATURALISED IN 1904.

Natives of—	M.	F.	Natives of—	M.	F.
German Empire.. ..	35	5	Netherlands	2	0
Norway and Sweden ..	22	0	Switzerland	2	0
Denmark	24	0	Portugal and possessions ..	2	0
Russia and Finland ..	9	0	Turkey and Syria ..	10	0
France and possessions ..	5	0	Roumania	1	0
Italy	6	1	Greece	1	0
Austria-Hungary ..	77	0	Egypt	1	0
China	11	0	Brazil	1	0
United States of America	3	0	Friendly Islands	1	0

The number of natives of each country naturalised during the last twenty-two years is next shown.

Natives of—		Natives of—	
Germany	1,574	Netherlands	60
Sweden and Norway ..	1,170	Greece	46
Denmark	840	Portugal	60
China	340	United States of America ..	78
Italy and Sicily	217	Belgium	30
Switzerland	170	Other countries	107
Russia in Europe ..	236		
Austria-Hungary	419	Total	5,481
France	134		

By section 2 of "The Aliens Act Amendment Act, 1882," repealed and re-enacted by section 2 of "The Aliens Act Amendment Act, 1892," it is provided that when the father, or mother being a widow, has obtained naturalisation in the colony, every child who during infancy has become resident with them in New Zealand shall be deemed to be naturalised, and shall have the rights and privileges of a natural-born subject.

MARRIAGES.

The marriages for 1904 show an increase on the number for the previous year. The number was 6,983, or 235 more than in 1903. The marriage-rate rose from 8·23 per 1,000 persons living in 1903 to 8·26 in 1904, the rate for the latter year being the highest obtained since 1875, when it stood at 8·94 per 1,000 persons. The improvement shown during the last nine years sets New Zealand in a good position relatively to the Australian States.

The rates for a series of fifteen consecutive years were:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

Year.	Queensland.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1890 ..	8·49	7·14	8·21	7·06	5·80	6·64	6·12
1891 ..	7·18	7·39	7·69	7·31	8·00	6·63	6·04
1892 ..	6·67	6·77	6·64	6·51	7·29	6·51	6·23
1893 ..	5·91	6·40	5·99	6·26	6·34	5·51	6·22
1894 ..	5·70	6·20	5·98	6·09	6·24	5·43	6·15
1895 ..	6·23	6·35	6·00	5·88	6·83	5·32	5·94
1896 ..	6·05	6·59	6·48	6·20	8·45	5·88	6·85
1897 ..	6·05	6·72	6·36	5·46	10·73	6·23	6·83
1898 ..	6·03	6·66	6·53	6·18	9·89	6·29	6·91
1899 ..	6·78	6·89	7·01	6·24	9·89	6·37	7·28
1900 ..	6·88	7·38	6·96	6·50	10·27	7·71	7·67
1901 ..	6·61	7·68	6·99	6·44	9·65	7·68	7·83
1902 ..	6·31	7·53	7·02	6·61	9·77	7·47	8·01
1903 ..	5·72	6·86	6·29	6·25	9·33	7·57	8·23
1904 ..	..	7·21	6·80	6·91	8·83	7·55	8·26

The improved rate for this colony is higher than the rate for the European countries given in the table following, with the exception of Spain.

MARRIAGES IN EVERY 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

Spain	1903	8·2
Hungary	1903	8·1
German Empire	1902	7·9
England and Wales	1903	7·8
Austria	1902	7·8
France	1903	7·7
Netherlands	1903	7·5
Switzerland	1903	7·5
Italy	1903	7·2
Belgium	1903	7·1
Denmark	1903	7·1
Scotland	1903	7·0
Norway	1903	6·0
Sweden	1903	5·8
Ireland	1903	5·2

Of the marriages solemnised in 1904, 6,365 were between bachelors and spinsters, 210 between bachelors and widows, 307 between widowers and spinsters, and 101 between widowers and widows.

Divorced men and women have been classified as bachelors or spinsters: 41 divorced men and 46 divorced women were married during the year.

Included amongst spinsters are eight married women, and amongst the bachelors one married man, who elected to go through the form of marriage with other persons under the protection of the provisions of section 204, subsection (5), of "The Criminal Code Act, 1893," which runs: "No one commits bigamy by going through a form of marriage if he or she has been continually absent from his or her wife or husband for seven years then last past, and is not proved to have known that his wife or her husband was alive at any time during those seven years."

The total number of marriages solemnised (6,983) does not include marriages where both parties are of the aboriginal native race, such persons being exempted from the necessity of complyng with the provisions of the Marriage Act, although at liberty to take advantage thereof. Thirty-one marriages in which both parties were Maoris were contracted in 1904 in terms of the Act: 13 by Registrars, 12 by clergymen of the Church of England, 3 by Roman Catholic ministers, 1 by a Methodist minister, and 2 by a minister of the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

BACHELORS AND SPINSTERS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The results of three censuses in respect of the number of bachelors of 20 years and upwards, and spinsters of 15 years and upwards, in the colony show some interesting features. In 1891

there was an excess of bachelors over the spinsters amounting to 3,497 men. But by 1896 not only had the preponderance of the male element been lost, but an excess of spinsters over bachelors was reported amounting to 1,786 women, while in 1901 this excess had risen to 3,572 women.

It is noticeable how differently the numbers for the provincial districts have been affected by the process in operation. An excess of bachelors was preserved in Auckland, Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland from 1891 to 1901. In Canterbury, however, an excess of spinsters was found in 1891 of 2,516, which increased to 3,997 in 1896 and to 4,918 in 1901; while in Otago an excess of 773 spinsters in 1891 increased to 2,066 in 1896, and diminished slightly in 1901, when there were 1,899 more spinsters than bachelors. These two important districts of the Middle Island have lost large numbers of bachelors by departures to the North Island. The following table exhibits the particulars for each provincial district:—

Provincial Districts.	Census, 1891.		Census, 1896.		Census, 1901.	
	Excess of Bachelors over Spinsters.	Excess of Spinsters over Bachelors.	Excess of Bachelors over Spinsters.	Excess of Spinsters over Bachelors.	Excess of Bachelors over Spinsters.	Excess of Spinsters over Bachelors.
Total excess ..	3,497	..	..	1,786	..	3,572
Auckland ..	156	..	703	..	521	..
Taranaki ..	121	..	524	..	805	..
Hawke's Bay ..	1,337	..	1,142	..	425	..
Wellington ..	2,129	..	637	..	32	..
Marlborough ..	644	..	183	..	158	..
Nelson	1,486	..	580	..	637	..
Westland ..	900	..	501	..	666	..
Canterbury ..	..	2,516	..	3,997	..	4,918
Otago	..	773	..	2,066	..	1,899
Chatham Islands	15	..	7	..	1	..
Kermadec Islands	..	2	..	..	..	..

Marriages by Ministers of various Denominations.

Of the marriages in the year 1904, 24·12 per cent. were solemnised by ministers of the Church of England, 25·46 per cent. by ministers of the Presbyterian Churches, 16·30 per cent. by ministers of the Wesleyan and other Methodist Churches, 11·14 per cent. by ministers of the Roman Catholic Church, 6·54 per cent. by ministers of other denominations, and 16·44 per cent. by Registrars.

The following shows the proportions of marriages by ministers of the principal denominations in the past eight years, and the percentages of these denominations to the total population in 1901:—

Denomination.	Percentage of Marriages.								Percentage of Denomination to Total Population in 1901.
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	
Church of England	23·00	23·37	24·17	22·68	24·91	24·58	25·52	24·12	40·84
Presbyterians ..	25·44	26·02	25·30	26·38	24·48	25·95	25·31	25·46	22·87
Methodists ..	17·61	13·98	12·91	13·23	13·19	12·95	13·32	16·30	10·86
Roman Catholics ..	10·12	10·37	10·87	10·82	10·53	9·94	10·08	11·14	14·23
Other denominations	5·86	9·25	9 34	10·20	10·20	10·07	9·87	6·54	11·20
By Registrars ..	17·97	17·01	17·41	16·69	16·69	16·51	15·90	16·44	..
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Marriage by the Registrar is found to be less frequent than it was eight years ago, the percentage falling from 17·97 in 1897 to 16·44 in 1904.

Marriage Register signed by Mark.

Of the men married in 1904, 32, or 4·58 in every 1,000, and of the women 43, or 6·16 per 1,000, signed the register by marks.

The illiteracy of the people, as measured by the proportion of married persons who affix marks instead of signatures to the marriage register, has greatly decreased of late, having fallen since 1881 from 32·04 per 1,000 among men to 4·58 per 1,000, and from 57·98 per 1,000 to 6·16 per 1,000 among women. This is shown in a very striking manner by the following table:—

Persons in every 1,000 married who signed by Mark.

Denomination.	1881.		1891.		1901.		1904.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Church of England ..	16·59	27·15	8·29	10·66	1·32	3·29	1·77	1·18
Presbyterians ..	10·25	29·61	5·79	8·69	2·68	4·69	2·25	2·25
Wesleyans and other Methodists	32·41	41·79	8·93	10·71	3·73	3·73	4·39	4·39
Roman Catholics ..	117·78	133 33	31·33	18·28	6·23	7·79	5·14	9·00
Other denominations	10·36	20·72	9·26	..	1·61	3·22	4·38	..
By Registrars ..	39·22	93·51	27·42	43·08	13·77	15·73	12·19	21·78
Total marriages	32·04	57·98	13·93	16·82	4·59	6·23	4·58	6·16

The proportion of illiterates in 1901 and 1904 was greatest among those married before Registrars. Previously the proportion was largest among Roman Catholics; but since 1881 it has, as shown by the table, most remarkably decreased.

Ages of Persons married.

Of the persons married in 1904, 121 bridegrooms and 1,230 brides were under 21 years of age—one of the bridegrooms was

between 17 and 18, and eight between 18 and 19. Of the brides, six were between 15 and 16, and thirty between 16 and 17 years of age. The proportion of men married is greatest at the ages of 25 to 30, and of women at from 21 to 25 years.

The following are the proportions of men and women married at each age-period to every 100 marriages in the years 1891, 1901, and 1904:—

Age.	1891.		1901.		1904.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 21 years	1·55	20·79	1·93	17·16	1·73	17·61
21 and under 25	26·99	43 99	24·94	39·97	24·95	38·25
25 " 30	36·19	22·97	37·08	26·89	40·03	28·03
30 " 40	25·94	8·72	27·12	12·73	25 30	12·53
40 " 50	6 44	2·71	6·04	2·44	5·30	2·53
50 " 60	2·26	0·66	1·77	0·57	1·52	0·70
60 " 70	0·55	0·16	0·92	0·24	0·97	0·32
70 and upwards	0·08	..	0·20	..	0·20	0·03

Registrars of Marriages are prohibited by law from issuing certificates for the marriage of minors without the consent of their parents or lawful guardians, if there be any in the colony. If a declaration be made in any case that there is no parent or lawful guardian in the colony, then a certificate may be issued after the expiration of fourteen days following the date on which the notice of intended marriage is given.

A marriage may not be solemnised except after the delivery to the minister or Registrar who officiates of a certificate issued by a Registrar authorising such marriage, and if any persons knowingly and wilfully intermarry without such certificate the marriage is null and void; and no clergyman or minister of any denomination is empowered to solemnise marriages until his name has been placed on the Registrar-General's list of officiating ministers for the year.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister in New Zealand was legalised in the year 1880, and an Act was passed in the year 1900 which legalised marriage with the brother of a deceased husband. This Act is retrospective, including in its provisions marriages between such parties which had previously been solemnised as well as those contracted after the statute was passed, and declaring all these to be valid, and the issue born prior or subsequent to the passing of the Act to be deemed born in lawful wedlock.

The measure was reserved for the signification of her late Majesty's pleasure. The Royal assent has since been given, and the Act came into force in New Zealand by Proclamation dated the 22nd May, 1901.

The ages at which persons may contract binding marriages are the same as in England—12 years for females and 14 for males. Marriage may be contracted at earlier ages than those

stated, but would be voidable at the discretion of either of the parties upon reaching the age of 12 or 14, as the case may be, and without the necessity of proceedings in Court.

Although in New Zealand the age at which girls may legally marry is as above, nevertheless, by the criminal law, to unlawfully carnally know a girl under the age of 16 years is now a punishable offence. The age of consent was raised from 15 to 16 by statute passed in 1896.

The average age of the men married in this colony in 1904 was 29·60 years, and of the women 25·44 years. In England the mean age of those whose ages were stated was (in the year 1903) 28·49 years for men, and 26·35 years for women. Thus the average age at marriage in the colony would appear to be higher for men, but lower for women, than in England.

The proportion of bridegrooms under 21 is much greater in England than in New Zealand, and the proportion of brides under 21 in the colony somewhat higher.

In England, in 1903, of every 1,000 bridegrooms whose ages were stated, 46 were under 21 years of age, and of every 1,000 brides 152 were under 21 years of age. In New Zealand, in 1904, the proportions were 17 bridegrooms and 176 brides of similar ages in every 1,000 married :—

Year.	Bridegrooms under 21 in every 100.	Brides under 21 in every 100.	Year.	Bridegrooms under 21 in every 100	Brides under 21 in every 100.
1890	1·89	22·75	1900	1·67	17·34
1892	1·62	20·14	1901	1·93	17·16
1894	1·44	19·53	1902	1·39	16·59
1896	1·96	19·51	1903	1·62	16·01
1898	1·57	18·13	1904	1·73	17·61

Number of Ministers.

The number of names on the list of officiating ministers under the Marriage Act is (April, 1905) 1,109, and the denominations to which they belong are shown hereunder :—

Denomination.	No.	Denomination.	No.
Church of England	336	Auckland Central Mission	1
Presbyterian Church of New Zealand	254	Wellington Central Mission	1
Roman Catholic Church	184	Independent Free Church	1
Methodist Church of Australasia in New Zealand	167	Salvation Army	16
Congregational Independents	21	Catholic Apostolic Church	4
Baptists	32	Seventh-day Adventists	4
Primitive Methodist Connexion	42	Unitarians	1
Lutheran Church	9	Brethren	3
Hebrew Congregations	6	Latter Day Saints	2
Church of Christ	17	Disciples of Christ	1
Free Methodist Church of New Zealand	4	Christchurch Spiritualistic Association	1
Auckland Society of the New Jerusalem Church	1	Christian Catholic Apostolic Church	1
		Total	1,109

DEATHS.

The deaths in 1904 numbered 8,087, being equivalent to a rate of 9·57 in every 1,000 persons living, as against 10·40 in 1903. The lowest rate experienced since the year 1887, when the deaths were 10·29 per 1,000 of the population, was that for 1896 (9·10).

COMPARATIVE DEATH-RATE FOR THE PERIOD 1894 TO 1904.

Country.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
New Zealand ..	10·19	9·91	9·10	9·14	9·84	10·24	9·43	9·81	10·50	10·40	9·57
Queensland ..	12·08	11·38	12·10	11·33	12·66	12·07	11·73	11·88	12·08	12·38	..
New South Wales	12·36	11·79	12·30	10·88	12·48	11·82	11·16	11·68	11·95	11·59	10·62
Victoria ..	13·14	13·25	13·35	12·90	15·94	14·28	12·75	13·22	13·40	12·90	11·92
South Australia* ..	11·64	11·25	11·48	11·24	13·06	12·14	10·64	11·11	11·79	10·71	10·17
Western Australia	14·40	17·78	16·45	16·97	16·05	13·76	12·92	13·36	13·63	12·60	11·91
Tasmania ..	12·42	11·38	11·63	11·53	13·51	12·25	11·05	10·45	10·84	11·92	11·01
England and Wales	16·5	18·7	17·0	17·4	17·5	18·2	18·2	16·9	16·2	15·4	..
Scotland ..	17·1	19·4	16·6	18·4	18·0	18·1	18·5	18·0	17·2	16·6	..
Ireland	18·2	18·4	16·6	18·4	18·1	17·6	19·6	17·8	17·5	17·5	..
Denmark ..	17·4	16·8	15·6	16·5	15·5	17·3	16·9	15·8	14·6	14·6	..
Norway	16·9	15·7	15·2	15·3	15·3	16·9	15·9	14·9	13·9	14·8	..
Sweden	16·4	15·2	15·6	15·4	15·1	17·7	16·8	16·0	15·4	15·1	..
Austria	27·8	27·7	26·4	25·6	24·9	25·4	25·2	24·2	24·7	..	..
Hungary ..	30·5	29·7	28·9	28·5	28·0	27·2	26·9	25·4	27·0	26·1	..
Switzerland ..	19·9	19·1	17·7	17·6	18·2	17·6	19·3	18·0	17·2	17·6	..
German Empire ..	22·3	22·1	20·8	21·3	20·5	21·5	22·1	20·7	19·4	..	..
Netherlands ..	18·5	18·6	17·2	16·9	17·0	17·1	17·8	17·2	16·3	15·6	..
France	21·2	22·2	20·0	19·5	20·9	21·1	21·9	20·1	19·5	19·2	..
Italy	24·9	25·0	24·0	21·9	22·9	21·8	23·8	21·9	22·1	22·2	..

* Excluding the Northern Territory.

In this statement New Zealand is conspicuous as showing the lowest death-rate. The rates for the principal Australian States are a little higher, but, generally speaking, far below those for the United Kingdom or the European Continental States mentioned in the table.

Perfect accuracy in comparing one country or colony with another can only be attained by the use of what is termed an "index of mortality." The proportions of the living vary in regard to the different age-groups, and the ordinary death-rate—which is calculated on the population as a whole—does not afford a true means of judging of the relative healthiness of the places compared. But by taking a population like that of Sweden, and applying the percentage at each age-group to the death-rates, a standard of health or index of mortality can be arrived at. This has been done for New Zealand, in accordance with a resolution of the Statistical Conference held at Hobart in 1902, and the result is expressed in tabular form.

INDEX OF MORTALITY IN NEW ZEALAND FOR 1904.

Ages.	Estimated Mean Population, 1904.	Number of Deaths, 1904.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1904.	Percentage of Population of Sweden, 1890 (Standard).	Index of Mortality in New Zealand per 1,000.
Under 1 year ..	20,112	1,616	80·35	2·55	2·05
1 and under 20 years	354,740	897	2·53	39·80	1·01
20 and under 40 years	278,266	1,337	4·80	26·96	1·29
40 and under 60 years	134,781	1,389	10·31	19·23	1·98
60 years and upwards	57,123	2,848	49·86	11·46	5·71
Totals ..	845,022	8,087	9·57	100·00	12·04

A similar calculation for the States of the Australian Commonwealth has been made for 1903. The results, when compared with the actual rates, exhibit to what degree the age-constitution of the population affects the death-rate. The figures for New Zealand are also given.

	Year 1903.	
	Index.	Actual.
Queensland	16·22	12·38
New South Wales	15·06	11·59
Victoria	15·25	12·90
South Australia	13·89	10·71
Western Australia	15·75	12·60
Tasmania	14·86	11·92
New Zealand	12·88	10·40
" (1904)	12·04	9·57

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES OF THE FOUR PRINCIPAL CITIES AND THEIR SUBURBS.

In the earlier annual reports on the vital statistics of the four chief towns the central boroughs alone were dealt with, particulars respecting the suburbs not having been obtained. But this omission was held to be a grave defect, as the suburban death-rate may differ much from the death-rate at the centre. Steps were therefore taken early in 1895 to collect statistics of the suburban boroughs as well as of the four chief cities. As regards Auckland and Christchurch, the whole of the area usually recognised as suburban has not yet been brought under municipal government, and the statistics given below do not deal with such portions as still remain in road districts. The omission, however, is not very important, for there are in either case quite enough suburbs included within borough boundaries to give a fair idea of the death-rate of greater Auckland and greater Christchurch. As further boroughs are formed the vital statistics will be made to include them.

The total number of deaths registered for the four centres in 1904 was 2,384—viz., 1,841 in the cities, and 543 in the suburbs.

By including the suburbs the death-rate for last year is lowered at each of the four centres. The rates for the year are:—

	Death-rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
Auckland City	11·11	
" and five suburban boroughs ..		10·20
Wellington City	10·75	
" and two suburban boroughs ..		10·43
Christchurch City	10·50	
" and one suburban borough ..		10·44
Dunedin City	13·59	
" and eight suburban boroughs ..		11·82

Mortality at Four Centres, including Suburbs.

If the suburbs are included, the death-rate is found to be highest in Dunedin and lowest in Auckland; Wellington and Christchurch taking second and third places respectively. The death-rate for the colony was 9·57 per 1,000 of mean population. The four centres might be expected to show a higher average than this.

If the number of deaths of infants under one year be excluded, the mortality among the rest of the population is found to have been for 1903 and 1904 in the following ratio to the 1,000 living:—

	1903.	1904.
Auckland (including suburbs)	8·57	8·11
Wellington "	8·27	7·89
Christchurch "	8·60	7·62
Dunedin "	11·11	9·60

The degree of infantile mortality is perhaps best shown in the proportion of deaths of children under one year of age to every 100 births. For 1903 and 1904 the proportions at the chief centres were,—

	1903.	1904.
Auckland (including suburbs)	12·15	7·01
Wellington "	9·27	9·53
Christchurch "	10·05	10·30
Dunedin "	6·23	9·30

Thus in 1904 the proportions for Auckland and Dunedin are less than those found at either of the other two chief cities.

Mortality at Four Centres, excluding Suburbs.

Excluding suburbs, and dealing with the deaths at all ages in the four cities or central boroughs only, the rates for 1904 are found to be lower than in the previous year. The figures for the two years are given:—

	Deaths per 1,000 of Population. 1903.	1904.
Auckland (excluding suburbs).. ..	12·97	11·11
Wellington "	11·30	10·75
Christchurch "	11·39	10·50
Dunedin "	14·77	13·59

Omitting the deaths of infants under one year, and calculating the rate on the population of one year of age and upwards, all the four boroughs again show lower rates for 1904 than in the previous year.

	Deaths per 1,000 of Population, excluding Infants (under One Year of Age).	
	1903.	1904.
Auckland (excluding suburbs)	9·45	9·24
Wellington "	8·84	8·42
Christchurch "	8·83	7·87
Dunedin "	13·61	11·90

Subjoined is a table showing the rates of infant mortality in the four cities for each of the past five years, together with the mean rates for the period.

	Deaths of Children under One Year to every 100 Births.					
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Mean of Five Years.
Auckland (excluding suburbs) ..	14·49	11·57	15·41	12·08	6·93	12·10
Wellington " ..	6·65	10·43	12·97	9·28	9·55	9·78
Christchurch " ..	11·99	11·35	13·32	10·49	10·36	11.50
Dunedin " ..	8·37	9·07	8·60	7·27	8·74	8·41

Causes of Death at Four Centres, including Suburbs.

While treating of the death-rates at the chief cities and surroundings, it is desirable to refer to the causes of mortality, which is done in the remarks that follow. The deaths for the whole colony, classified according to their cause, are treated of at length a little further on.

Specific Febrile and Zymotic Diseases (at Four Chief Centres).

The mortality from these diseases at Wellington, with its suburbs, was higher in 1904 than in the previous year, but for Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin much lower. The total deaths in this class were 256 for 1903 and 202 for 1904 at the four centres.

	Deaths from Febrile and Zymotic Diseases.	
	1903.	1904.
Auckland and suburbs	86	52
Wellington "	52	65
Christchurch "	58	36
Dunedin "	60	49
	256	202

Of the above, diarrhœal diseases caused most deaths in 1904 at the four centres taken together, the total number being 92. Influenza came next, with 26 deaths, typhoid fever 19, whooping-cough 3, measles 4, diphtheria 10, scarlet fever 4, bubonic plague 1, and other zymotic complaints 43.

Comparison of the deaths for each city, including suburbs, shows,—

Zymotic, &c., Diseases.	Auckland. 1903.	Auckland. 1904.	Wellington. 1903.	Wellington. 1904.	Christchurch. 1903.	Christchurch. 1904.	Dunedin. 1903.	Dunedin. 1904.
Diarrhœal diseases ..	42	24	22	30	10	21	4	17
Influenza	4	4	2	5	2	3	7	14
Typhoid fever ..	8	9	5	4	2	2	1	4
Measles	6	..	3	4	17	..	2	..
Scarlet fever	2	1	6	3	12	..	30	..
Bubonic plague ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	3	2	5	..	2	3	..
Whooping-cough ..	17	..	5	..	7	1	..	2
Other zymotic diseases	7	10	7	14	8	7	13	12

Parasitic Diseases (at Four Chief Centres).

Hydatids were fatal at Auckland (1 death), at Wellington (2 deaths), at Christchurch (2 deaths), and at Dunedin (3 deaths). There were also 1 death at Wellington from aphthæ, and 1 from worms at Auckland.

Dietetic Diseases (at Four Chief Centres).

These numbered 15, 6 being due to want of breast-milk, or malnutrition, 8 to alcoholism, and 1 to delirium tremens.

Constitutional Diseases (at Four Chief Centres).

The deaths at the four cities numbered 496 in 1904. The first in importance of these diseases, and of all causes of death, is tubercle. The figures for 1903 and 1904 show 250 and 259 deaths for each year respectively.

Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases (at Four Chief Centres).

	1903. Phthisis.	1903. Other Tubercular Diseases.	1904. Phthisis.	1904. Other Tubercular Diseases.
Auckland and suburbs ..	38	24	45	10
Wellington ..	46	12	50	18
Christchurch ..	37	11	42	16
Dunedin ..	53	29	51	27
	174	76	188	71

The mortality from tubercular diseases for 1904 is 10·86 per cent. of the total deaths at the four cities and their suburbs from all causes.

Deaths from cancer rose at the chief towns from 179 in 1903 to 184 in 1904. The latter number is 7·72 per cent. of deaths for the year from all causes.

The number of deaths from cancer at the four chief towns and their suburbs for each of the last five years was as under :—

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Auckland and suburbs	32	32	44	37
Wellington "	36	38	37	47
Christchurch "	32	41	25	33
Dunedin "	45	43	59	62
	145	154	165	179

Diabetes shows 24 deaths in 1904, against 25 in 1903.

Developmental Diseases (at Four Chief Centres).

There were 234 deaths in this class, of which 100 were from premature births, 119 from old age, and 15 from other causes.

Local Diseases (at Four Chief Centres).

Deaths in this class were 44 less than in 1903, the figures being 1,223, against 1,267. Diseases of the nervous system were the most fatal of this class, amounting to 273; this number includes 102 deaths from apoplexy, 33 from convulsions, and 47 from paralysis, including hemiplegia and paraplegia. Diseases of the circulatory system show 272 deaths from heart-disease and other allied complaints. Diseases of the respiratory system show 268 deaths for 1904, against 275 in the former year. Bronchitis, pneumonia, congestion of the lungs, pleurisy, and allied diseases form this group.

Under the head of "Diseases of the Digestive System" there were 255 deaths at the four centres, including 100 from enteritis; peritonitis, 11; gastritis, 14; cirrhosis of liver, 20; jaundice and liver-disease, 12; and dentition 12. From appendicitis 16 deaths are particularly noted.

Diseases of the urinary system caused 102 deaths. The remaining deaths were: 2 of disease of organs of special sense, 8 of the lymphatic and 37 of the reproductive systems, 3 of the organs of locomotion, and 3 of the integumentary system.

Violent Deaths (at Four Chief Centres).

There were 124 violent deaths, 95 of which were classed as accidental. Nine of these latter were caused by fractures, and 17 by falls. In 6 cases deaths resulted from the deceased being run over by a cart, tram, train, &c. Six deaths were from burns or scalds, 17 head, by drowning, 8 by suffocation, 3 by poisoning, 9 by injuries to spine, hip, &c.; besides 5 from accident at birth, and 15 others.

Two deaths were classified as murder. Of 27 suicides, 10 were by shooting, 7 by cutting throat, 4 by poison, 4 by hanging, 1 by drowning, and 1 by strangling.

VITAL STATISTICS OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITALS, 1903.

The vital statistics of the chief cities, *with their suburbs*, of Australasia show that the death-rate in Wellington (N.Z.) for 1903 was lower than that of any other of the principal towns for the same year.

Capital Cities (including Suburbs).	Estimated Mean Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.
		Total Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Total Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	
Melbourne ..	502,060	12,012	23·93	7,217	14·37	4,795
Sydney	509,770	12,749	25·01	5,913	11·60	6,836
Adelaide ..	166,895	3,788	22·70	2,114	12·67	1,674
Brisbane* ..	123,639	3,190	25·80	1,610	13·02	1,580
Perth	45,200	1,666	36·86	805	17·81	861
Hobart ..	34,789	947	27·22	581	16·70	366
Wellington ..	53,082	1,520	28·63	580	10·93	940

* Ten-mile radius.

Deaths in the Whole Colony at various Age-periods.

The average age at death of persons of either sex, in each of the nine years 1896–1904, was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1896 ..	36·80 years	32·41 years.	1901 ..	41·64 years	37·68 years.
1897 ..	38·80 "	34·77 "	1902 ..	41·07 "	34·88 "
1898 ..	39·29 "	35·69 "	1903 ..	39·56 "	35·43 "
1899 ..	37·73 "	33·54 "	1904 ..	41·47 "	38·44 "
1900 ..	40·31 "	36·14 "			

The average expectation of life at each year of age has been compiled from a table given in a paper on the rates of mortality in New Zealand which was recently published by Mr. George Leslie, now Registrar of Friendly Societies. This is the best and most up-to-date information procurable, but it is not guaranteed by the authorities of the Government Life Insurance Department.

The table shows, on comparison with New South Wales figures (Coghlan's), that at birth the expectation of life to the male infant in New Zealand is considerably greater than in that State, the figures being 54·44 years (N.Z.), against 49·60 (N.S.W.), and for females 57·26 and 52·90.

At 21 years of age the expectation in New Zealand for males is 43·77 years, against 41·35 (N.S.W.), and for females 45·59, against 43·62.

At age 45 the comparison is, for males, 25·23 years (N.Z.), 23·27 (N.S.W.); females, 27·46 years (N.Z.), against 25·34 (N.S.W.).

At the age of 70, the limit of a normal life, the figures for New Zealand are—males 9·48 years, females 10·23, against 8·64 for both sexes in New South Wales.

Throughout the comparison is in favour of this country.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Age.	Average Duration of Life: Years.		Age.	Average Duration of Life: Years.		Age.	Average Duration of Life: Years.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
0	54·444	57·260	35	32·829	34·954	70	9·481	10·227
1	59·102	61·214	36	32·054	34·215	71	8·988	9·673
2	59·169	61·220	37	31·282	33·475	72	8·504	9·130
3	58·626	60·647	38	30·511	32·734	73	8·035	8·604
4	57·924	59·934	39	29·744	31·990	74	7·586	8·095
5	57·167	59·148	40	28·979	31·243	75	7·160	7·614
6	56·396	58·343	41	28·220	30·493	76	6·758	7·164
7	55·606	57·520	42	27·465	29·739	77	6·379	6·742
8	54·791	56·680	43	26·715	28·981	78	6·022	6·349
9	53·956	55·825	44	25·971	28·221	79	5·683	5·982
10	53·094	54·953	45	25·231	27·458	80	5·362	5·636
11	52·212	54·069	46	24·499	26·694	81	5·055	5·312
12	51·315	53·180	47	23·773	25·927	82	4·765	5·005
13	50·425	52·294	48	23·055	25·163	83	4·489	4·714
14	49·539	51·415	49	22·344	24·399	84	4·229	4·439
15	48·663	50·545	50	21·636	23·640	85	3·982	4·180
16	47·803	49·690	51	20·932	22·885	86	3·747	3·935
17	46·960	48·847	52	20·231	22·135	87	3·525	3·705
18	46·139	48·016	53	19·530	21·392	88	3·313	3·487
19	45·336	47·198	54	18·836	20·655	89	3·110	3·283
20	44·551	46·393	55	18·150	19·926	90	2·914	3·089
21	43·775	45·593	56	17·478	19·202	91	2·723	2·905
22	43·005	44·803	57	16·822	18·485	92	2·525	2·731
23	42·235	44·021	58	16·183	17·776	93	2·323	2·564
24	41·463	43·244	59	15·560	17·077	94	2·101	2·400
25	40·684	42·474	60	14·949	16·386	95	1·843	2·238
26	39·899	41·708	61	14·348	15·705	96	1·553	2·082
27	39·108	40·946	62	13·754	15·037	97	1·247	1·931
28	38·319	40·187	63	13·170	14·386	98	0·960	1·774
29	37·526	39·431	64	12·600	13·752	99	0·677	1·600
30	36·736	38·678	65	12·046	13·135	100	0·500	1·424
31	35·949	37·928	66	11·512	12·534	101	...	1·195
32	35·165	37·181	67	10·994	11·945	102	...	0·889
33	34·384	36·438	68	10·486	11·365	103	...	0·500
34	33·605	35·695	69	9·981	10·792			

ORPHANHOOD OF CHILDREN.

New Zealand statistics give detailed information on this subject, which appears to be unique. In a paper read by Mr. H. W. Manly, actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, on the 27th April, 1903, before the Institute of Actuaries at London, under the heading "Children's Benefits," he stated that in order to ascertain the ages and the number of children left by a married man at his death he had to go to the same source as Mr. King did when he constructed his table of "Family Annuities"—viz., the "Statistics of the Colony of New Zealand." And further, after announcing his intention of making very considerable use of the information, he gave the tables, grouping five ages together. ("Journal of the Institute of Actuaries," October, 1903.)

Although the subject is not one of general interest, as the Year-book is more often referred to than a statistical volume, it may be excusable to draw attention here to the tables published for the year 1904 and the experience of the quinquennial period, as shown in the "Statistics of New Zealand."

The first table shows, for the year 1904, the total number of men

who died at each year of age from twenty upwards; the number of married men stated in the registers as having died (*a*) childless, (*b*) leaving children; and the number and ages of the children living at the time of the father's death. The next is a similar table, but giving five years' results for all ages of the fathers. A condensation of the table is shown.

NEW ZEALAND, 1900 TO 1904.

Ages of Married Men at Death.	Number of Married Men who died		Number and Ages of Living Issue.					
	Childless.	Leaving Children.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 21.	21 and over.	Not specified.
20 to 30 ..	65	150	218	34	1	..	..	12
30 „ 40 ..	120	651	725	693	318	55	..	88
40 „ 50 ..	148	950	606	992	1,095	976	345	151
50 „ 60 ..	199	1,419	267	659	1,127	1,991	3,199	353
60 „ 65 ..	149	1,018	63	176	397	979	4,014	277
65 and upwards	611	4,029	76	187	473	1,283	18,284	1,167

A table has also been prepared showing, for the year 1904, the number and ages of the youngest orphan children left.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Subjoined is a classified statement of the deaths of infants under one year during 1904, with the ratio of the deaths in each class to the 1,000 births during the year:—

Year.	Sex.	Under 1 Month.	1 and under 3 Months.	3 and under 6 Months.	6 and under 12 Months.	Total under 12 Months.
		NUMBER OF DEATHS.				
1904 ..	Male	395	141	222	175	933
	Female	274	119	134	156	683
		DEATHS TO THE 1,000 BIRTHS.				
1904 ..	Male	33·58	11·99	18·87	14·88	79·32
	Female	24·90	10·81	12·18	14·18	62·07

Seventy-nine out of every thousand of male children born, and sixty-two of every thousand females, are found to have died before attaining the age of one year. The mortality is thus one in thirteen of male children and one in sixteen of females, even in New Zealand, where conditions are far more favourable to infant life than in Australia, at least as far as relates to the cities.

It will also be seen from the figures that the chances of living during the first year of age are far greater for female than for male infants. Thus, during the year 1904 there were—

100	deaths of males to	74	deaths of females	under 1 month of age;
100	„	90	„	from 1 to 3 months of age
100	„	65	„	from 3 to 6 months of age
100	„	95	„	from 6 to 12 months of age
100	„	78	„	under 12 months of age.

The rates of infantile mortality—that is, the proportion the deaths of children under one year of age bear to the births—are higher in the Australian States than in New Zealand.

Dealing with the results for ten years, the deaths of infants under one year are in the large proportion of three-fourths of the total deaths under five, as might be expected, the first year being the tenderest period. (See notes to tables.)

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR, AND PROPORTION TO BIRTHS.

Year.	Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age. (Totals for each Year, and Means of 10 Years.)					Total Births registered in each Year, and Mean of 10 Years.	Proportion of Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to every 1,000 Births.
	Under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 12 Months.	Total under 12 Months.		
1895	575	333	329	400	1,637	18,546	88·3
1896	566	229	304	340	1,439	18,612	77·3
1897	512	240	269	333	1,354	18,737	72·3
1898	573	289	306	342	1,510	18,955	79·7
1899	619	389	378	420	1,806	18,835	95·9
1900	607	288	293	281	1,469	19,546	75·2
1901	610	272	392	289	1,563	20,491	76·3
1902	665	344	313	390	1,712	20,655	82·9
1903	692	346	367	365	1,770	21,829	81·1
1904	669	260	356	331	1,616	22,766	71·0
Means of ten years ..	609	299	331	349	1,588	19,897	80·0

NOTE.—The total number of deaths of infants for the period included in the table is 15,876.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS, AND PROPORTION TO DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

Year.	Deaths of Children under 1 to 5 Years of Age. (Totals for each Year, and Means of 10 Years.)						Total Deaths at all Ages for each Year, and Mean of 10 Years.	Deaths under 5 Years: Per Cent. of Mortality at all Ages.
	Under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 5 Years.	Total Deaths under 5 Years.		
1895	1,637	255	102	88	57	2,139	6,863	31·17
1896	1,439	215	59	76	64	1,853	6,432	28·81
1897	1,354	187	84	69	38	1,732	6,595	26·26
1898	1,510	200	91	72	47	1,920	7,244	26·50
1899	1,806	291	111	74	56	2,338	7,680	30·44
1900	1,469	205	93	64	58	1,889	7,200	26·24
1901	1,563	208	85	68	52	1,976	7,634	25·88
1902	1,712	307	118	92	61	2,290	8,375	27·34
1903	1,770	275	126	111	64	2,346	8,528	27·51
1904	1,616	169	83	63	43	1,974	8,087	24·41
Means of ten years	1	231	95	78	54	2,046	7,464	27·46

NOTE.—The tot[illegible] eaths included in this table of children under 5 years is 20,487.

Although 15,876 infants (under one year) were lost to the colony by death during the decade, and 20,457 children under five, the third table shows much more satisfactory results for this colony than for New South Wales or Victoria in the matter of the preservation of infant life. Dealing with averages of five years, in New Zealand only 82 infants under one year are found to die out of every 1,000 born, against 109 in New South Wales and 105 in Victoria.

Year.	Proportion of Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age to every 1,000 Births.		
	New Zealand.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
1899	95·9	118·7	110·9
1900	75·2	103·3	95·3
1901	76·3	103·7	102·9
1902	82·9	109·7	108·6
1903	81·1	110·4	106·4
Means of five years	82·3	109·2	104·8

European countries show still higher mortality of infants than the principal Australian States: England and Wales, 152 (under one year) to every 1,000 births; France, 152; Italy, 167; Hungary, 214. Sweden (98) and Norway (91) are notable exceptions.

The principal causes of mortality in children under one year for New Zealand are given, with the numbers of deaths for five years from such causes. Premature birth stands first in order of importance, marasmus or debility coming next.*

* The report of the Royal Commission on the decline of the birth-rate in New South Wales (1904), besides giving statistics of infantile mortality, describes *the conditions that operate in producing such mortality*. Recommendations are also made, and the subject of feeding and care of infants dealt with.

The causes which operate in producing infantile mortality both among legitimates and illegitimates in New South Wales, are enumerated as under:—

1. Premature birth; defective viability consequent upon imperfections in the process of development; disease acquired before birth; injured and impaired viability arising before or in process of birth.
2. Defective care of the new-born by ignorant or careless midwives.
3. Ill health of mothers, and consequent inability to provide the natural nutrition of infants and requisite nursing.
4. A want of knowledge of the proper modes of rearing infants (exemplified under seven heads).
5. Injurious quality of proprietary and other artificial foods, often recklessly advertised.
6. Injurious quality of milk under the conditions in which it is commonly supplied and used.
7. Injurious effects of chemical preservatives in milk, and in preparations of milk used as infant-food.
8. Insufficient public maternity-hospital accommodation for the parturient women among the poorer classes.
9. Insufficient public-hospital accommodation for the treatment of sick infants.
10. The prevalence of epidemic preventable disease in infants.
11. The undue incidence of "summer diarrhœa," or acute gastro-intestinal catarrh.

The causes tending to produce mortality in the illegitimate infants were found to be (in New South Wales):—

12. Maternal indifference, and the social and economic disabilities of the mothers.
13. Defective management of institutions and places where illegitimate infants are received.
14. Secret adoption of children for gain.
15. Separation of infants from their mothers.
16. Infanticide and fœticide of viable infants.

New Zealand.—Deaths under One Year.—Principal Causes.

Principal Causes of Deaths of Infants.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Miasmatic diseases	85	41	92	191	36
Diarrhœal diseases	152	95	176	122	152
Premature birth	276	264	303	301	291
Convulsions	106	91	82	103	95
Bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy..	140	207	235	241	149
Enteritis	134	116	154	167	231
Marasmus, &c...	231	260	294	270	273

A table is added to show that higher mortality obtains in the large towns than in New Zealand as a whole and two States of Australia.

Year.	Wellington and Suburbs.			Sydney and Suburbs.			Melbourne and Suburbs.		
	Total Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 Year.	Proportion of Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births.	Total Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 Year.	Proportion of Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births.	Total Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 Year.	Proportion of Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births.
1899 ..	1,187	140	117·9	12,239	1,473	120·4	12,435	1,552	124·8
1900 ..	1,243	91	73·2	12,127	1,322	109·0	12,067	1,364	113·0
1901 ..	1,326	133	100·3	12,601	1,517	120·4	12,375	1,536	124·1
1902 ..	1,321	172	130·2	13,002	1,457	112·1	12,498	1,590	127·2
1903 ..	1,520	141	92 8	12,749	1,483	116·3	12,012	1,493	124·3
Means of five years	1,319	135	102·9	12,544	1,450	115·6	12,277	1,507	122·7

Causes of Death (the whole Colony).

The deaths registered in the colony during 1904, arranged in the several classes according to their assigned causes, give the rates shown on the next page.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Proportion to Total Deaths.			Proportion per 10,000 living, 1904.	Proportion per 10,000 living, 1903.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Class I. Specific febrile or zymotic diseases,—				Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.		
Order 1. Miasmatic diseases	150	123	273	3·16	3·69	3·38	3·24	7·58
" 2. Diarrhœal diseases	122	71	193	2·57	2·13	2·39	2·28	2·24
" 3. Malarial diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 4. Zoogenous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 5. Venereal diseases	13	9	22	0·27	0·27	0·27	0·26	0·21
" 6. Septic diseases	32	48	80	0·67	1·44	0·98	0·94	1·14
Total Class I.	317	251	568	6·67	7·53	7·02	6·72	11·17
Class II. Parasitic diseases	17	6	23	0·36	0·18	0·29	0·27	0·12
Class III. Dietetic diseases	33	19	52	0·69	0·57	0·64	0·62	0·82
Class IV. Constitutional diseases	848	724	1,572	17·84	21·71	19·44	18·60	18·70
Class V. Developmental diseases	474	345	819	9·97	10·35	10·13	9·69	10·77
Class VI. Local diseases,—								
Order 1. Diseases of nervous system	490	374	864	10·31	11·22	10·68	10·22	10·75
" 2. Diseases of organs of special sense	5	5	10	0·11	0·15	0·12	0·12	0·07
" 3. Diseases of circulatory system	576	377	953	12·12	11·31	11·78	11·28	11·19
" 4. Diseases of respiratory system	547	370	917	11·51	11·10	11·34	10·85	11·94
" 5. Diseases of digestive system	453	353	806	9·53	10·59	9·97	9.54	9·17
" 6. Diseases of lymphatic system	13	17	30	0·27	0·51	0·38	0·36	0·47
" 7. Diseases of urinary system	196	107	303	4·12	3·21	3·75	3·59	4·04
" 8. Diseases of reproductive system,—								
(a.) Of organs of generation	1	28	29	0·02	0·84	0·36	0·34	0·34
(b.) Of parturition	...	85	85	...	2·54	1·05	1·01	1·22
9. Diseases of locomotive system	12	7	19	0·25	0·21	0·23	0·22	0·27
" 10. Diseases of integumentary system	6	7	13	0·13	0·21	0·16	0·15	0·27
Total Class VI.	2,299	1,730	4,029	48·37	51·89	49·82	47·68	49·73
Class VII. Violence,—								
Order 1. Accident or negligence	486	107	593	10·23	3·21	7·33	7·02	7·49
" 2. Homicide	3	2	5	0·06	0·06	0·06	0·06	0·03
" 3. Suicide	85	15	100	1·79	0·45	1·24	1·18	1·28
" 4. Execution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Class VII.	574	124	698	12·08	3·72	8·63	8·26	8·80
Class VIII. Ill-defined and not-specified causes	191	135	326	4·02	4·05	4·03	3·86	3·86
Grand totals	4,753	3,334	8,087	100·00	100·00	100·00	95·70	103·97

The next table shows, for either sex, the number of deaths from each cause registered during the year 1904 :—

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Class.	Causes of Death. Orders and Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.—Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.	**Order 1.—*Miasmatic.***			
	Small-pox	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...
	Measles	5	5	10
	Epidemic rose-rash, rubeola	...	...	...
	Scarlet fever, scarlatina	6	7	13
	Typhus	...	...	...
	Bubonic plague ...	1	...	1
	Dengue	...	...	...
	Relapsing fever	...	...	...
	Influenza	58	55	113
	Whooping-cough ...	15	20	35
	Mumps	...	...	...
	Diphtheria	9	18	27
	Cerebro-spinal fever ...	...	...	...
	Simple and ill-defined fever	...	...	...
	Enteric fever, typhoid ...	55	18	73
	Other miasmatic diseases	1	...	1
	Total Order 1 ...	150	123	273
	Order 2.—*Diarrhœal.*			
	Simple cholera	12	8	20
	Diarrhœa	108	60	168
	Dysentery	2	3	5
	Total Order 2 ...	122	71	193
	Order 3.—*Malarial.*			
	Remittent fever... ...	...	...	...
	Ague	...	...	...
	Beriberi	...	...	...
	Total Order 3 ...	...	...	...
	Order 4.—*Zoogenous.*			
	Hydrophobia	...	...	...
	Glanders	...	...	...
	Splenic fever	...	...	...
	Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination... ...	...	...	...
	Total Order 4 ...	...	...	...
	Order 5.—*Venereal.*			
	Syphilis	11	9	20
	Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra, ulcer of groin	2	...	2
	Total Order 5 ...	13	9	22
	Order 6.—*Septic.*			
	Phagedæna	...	...	...
	Erysipelas	14	4	18
	Pyæmia, septicæmia ...	18	23	41
	Puerperal fever, pyæmia, septicæmia	...	21	21
	Total Order 6 ...	32	48	80
	Total Class I. ...	317	251	568

Class.	Causes of Death. Orders and Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
II.—Parasitic Diseases.	Thrush	1	1	2
	Other diseases from vegetable parasites ...	...	...	...
	Hydatid disease ...	14	4	18
	Worms	2	1	3
	Other diseases from animal parasites	...	...	...
	Total Class II. ...	17	6	23
III.—Dietetic Diseases.	Starvation, exposure ...	5	1	6
	Want of breast-milk ...	3	5	8
	Scurvy	...	...	...
	Intemperance—			
	Chronic alcoholism ...	18	6	24
	Delirium tremens ...	5	2	7
	Other dietetic diseases ...	2	5	7
	Total Class III. ...	33	19	52
IV.—Constitutional Diseases.	Rheumatic fever ...	16	18	34
	Rheumatism	3	4	7
	Gout	3	1	4
	Rickets	1	3	4
	Cancer	323	248	571
	Tabes mesenterica, tubercular peritonitis ...	20	15	35
	Tubercular meningitis, acute hydrocephalus ...	42	46	88
	Phthisis	328	270	598
	Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula	44	34	78
	Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis	6	3	9
	Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia	18	26	44
	Diabetes mellitus ...	40	50	90
	Other constitutional diseases	4	6	10
	Total Class IV. ...	848	724	1,572
V.—Developmental Diseases.	Premature birth ...	171	120	291
	Atelectasis	10	10	20
	Cyanosis	2	3	5
	Spina bifida	4	4	8
	Imperforate anus ...	...	...	...
	Cleft palate, hare-lip ...	2	2	4
	Other congenital defects	12	9	21
	Old age	273	197	470
	Total Class V. ...	474	345	819
VI.—Local Diseases.	**Order 1.—*Diseases of Nervous System.***			
	Inflammation of the brain or its membranes	60	42	102
	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	4	...	4
	Apoplexy	155	137	292
	Softening of brain ...	13	12	25
	Hemiplegia, brain paralysis	21	13	34

CAUSES OF DEATH– *continued.*

Class.	Causes of Death. Orders and Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*	ORDER 1.—*Diseases of Nervous System*—contd.			
	Paralysis (undescribed)...	56	30	86
	Paralysis agitans ...	...	...	...
	Insanity, general paralysis of insane	31	16	47
	Chorea	...	1	1
	Epilepsy	24	23	47
	Convulsions	60	57	117
	Laryngismus stridulus ...	...	...	...
	Idiopathic tetanus ...	2	2	4
	Paraplegia, diseases of spinal cord	9	11	20
	Locomotor ataxia ...	7	...	7
	Other diseases of nervous system	48	30	78
	Total Order 1 ...	490	374	864
	ORDER 2.—*Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.*			
	Otitis, otorrhœa... ...	5	5	10
	Epistaxis, and diseases of nose	...	...	...
	Ophthalmia, and diseases of eye	...	...	...
	Total Order 2 ...	5	5	10
	ORDER 3.—*Diseases of Circulatory System.*			
	Endocarditis, valvular disease	380	252	632
	Pericarditis	2	4	6
	Hypertrophy of heart ...	9	6	15
	Fatty degeneration of heart	30	29	59
	Angina pectoris	26	9	35
	Syncope	80	45	125
	Aneurism	17	3	20
	Senile gangrene... ...	9	6	15
	Embolism, thrombosis ...	16	19	35
	Phlebitis	...	2	2
	Varicose veins, piles ...	...	...	...
	Other diseases of circulatory system	7	2	9
	Total Order 3 ...	576	377	953
	ORDER 4.—*Diseases of Respiratory System.*			
	Laryngitis	14	3	17
	Croup	8	4	12
	Other diseases of larynx and trachea	2	2	4
	Asthma, emphysema ...	19	7	26
	Bronchitis	172	145	317
	Pneumonia	246	160	406
	Pleurisy...	34	22	56
	Other diseases of respiratory system	52	27	79
	Total Order 4 ...	547	370	917

Class.	Causes of Death. Orders and Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*	ORDER 5.—*Diseases of Digestive System.*			
	Stomatitis, cancrum oris	5	5	10
	Dentition	12	16	28
	Sore throat, quinsy ...	2	1	3
	Dyspepsia	4	2	6
	Hæmatemesis	1	3	4
	Melæna	5	7	12
	Diseases of stomach, gastritis	40	54	94
	Enteritis	174	115	289
	Ulceration, perforation, of intestine	12	4	16
	Ileus, obstruction of intestine	36	23	59
	Stricture or strangulation of intestine	2	...	2
	Intussusception of intestine	5	2	7
	Hernia	12	4	6
	Fistula	1	...	1
	Peritonitis	25	23	48
	Ascites	...	3	3
	Gall-stones	1	15	16
	Cirrhosis of liver ...	33	20	53
	Other diseases of liver, hepatitis, jaundice ..	32	25	57
	Other diseases of digestive system	51	31	82
	Total Order 5 ...	453	353	806
	ORDER 6.—*Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.*			
	Diseases of lymphatic system	8	1	9
	Diseases of spleen ...	1	1	2
	Bronchocele	2	11	13
	Addison's disease ...	2	4	6
	Total Order 6 ...	13	17	30
	ORDER 7.—*Diseases of Urinary System.*			
	Acute nephritis	24	19	43
	Bright's disease ...	83	74	157
	Uræmia	11	3	14
	Suppression of urine ...	4	...	4
	Calculus	2	1	3
	Hæmaturia	1	3	4
	Diseases of bladder and prostate	39	..	39
	Other diseases of urinary system (kidney-diseases undescribed)	32	7	39
	Total Order 7 ...	196	107	303
	ORDER 8.—*Diseases of Reproductive System.*			
	(*a.*) Diseases of organs of generation,—			
	Ovarian disease ...	...	9	9

CAUSES OF DEATH—*continued.*

Class.	Causes of Death. Orders and Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*	ORDER 8.—*Diseases of Reproductive System*—ctd.			
	(*a.*) Diseases of organs of generation—*ctd.*			
	Diseases of uterus and vagina ...	...	14	14
	Disorders of menstruation ...	...	...	...
	Pelvic abscess ...	1	5	6
	Perineal abscess ...	...	...	...
	Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. ...	...	...	...
	(*b.*) Diseases of parturition,—			
	Abortion, miscarriage ...	...	19	19
	Puerperal mania ...	...	2	2
	Puerperal metritis ...	...	...	...
	Puerperal convulsions ...	...	19	19
	Placenta prævia (flooding) ...	...	11	11
	Phlegmasia dolens ...	...	...	...
	Other accidents of childbirth ...	...	34	34
	Total Order 8 ...	1	113	114
	ORDER 9.—*Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.*			
	Caries, necrosis ...	3	3	6
	Arthritis, ostitis ...	3	2	5
	Other diseases of organs of locomotion ...	6	2	8
	Total Order 9 ...	12	7	19
	ORDER 10.—*Diseases of Integumentary System.*			
	Carbuncle ...	1	...	1
	Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	4	1	5
	Lupus ...	...	1	1
	Ulcer, bed-sore ...	...	...	...
	Eczema ...	...	4	4
	Pemphigus ...	...	1	1
	Other diseases of integumentary system ...	1	...	1
	Total Order 10 ...	6	7	13
	Total Class VI. ...	2,299	1,730	4,029

Class.	Causes of Death. Orders and Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
VII.—VIOLENCE.	ORDER 1.—*Accident or Negligence.*			
	Fractures, contusions ...	210	29	239
	Gunshot wounds ...	22	1	23
	Cut, stab ...	8	4	12
	Burn, scald ...	25	16	41
	Sunstroke ...	5	1	6
	Poison ...	9	6	15
	Drowning ...	143	28	171
	Suffocation ...	32	13	45
	Otherwise ...	32	9	41
	Total Order 1 ...	486	107	593
	ORDER 2.—*Homicide.*			
	Murder, manslaughter ...	3	2	5
	Wounds in battle ...	...	...	...
	Total Order 2 ...	3	2	5
	ORDER 3.—*Suicide.*			
	Gunshot wounds ...	26	3	29
	Cut, stab ...	13	2	15
	Poison ...	9	6	15
	Drowning ...	9	2	11
	Hanging ...	22	1	23
	Otherwise ...	6	1	7
	Total Order 3 ...	85	15	100
	ORDER 4.—*Execution.*			
	Hanging ...	...	...	...
	Total Class VII. ...	574	124	698
VIII.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT-SPECIFIED CAUSES.	Dropsy ...	...	...	...
	Marasmus, &c. ...	173	130	303
	Mortification, gangrene ...	1	1	2
	Tumour ...	...	1	1
	Abscess ...	3	1	4
	Hæmorrhage ...	1	...	1
	Sudden (cause unascertained) ...	13	2	15
	Other ill-defined and not-specified causes ...	...	...	...
	Total Class VIII. ...	191	135	326
	General totals ...	4,753	3,334	8,087

MORTALITY FROM FEBRILE AND ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The deaths in 1904 from specific febrile or zymotic diseases amounted to 568, a proportion of 6·72 in every 10,000 persons living, and a decrease of 348 on the number of deaths in 1903, when the proportion was 11·17.

The feature of last year's mortality is the comparative freedom of the colony from some of the epidemic diseases most fatal to children—viz., measles, scarlet fever, scarlatina, and whooping-cough—the total deaths from these causes being only 58, against 478 in 1903.

The diseases in this class that have caused the greatest mortality during the past ten years are stated in the table that follows. Of these, diarrhœal complaints were by far the most fatal, causing 2,386 deaths in the decennial period. Influenza comes next, with 1,374 deaths; typhoid fever third, with 887 deaths; whooping-cough fourth, with 726 deaths; diphtheria fifth, with 513 deaths; measles next, 497 deaths; scarlet fever, with 218 deaths; and puerperal fever, with 212 deaths:—

Diseases.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Measles	..	1	1	56	137	9	6	134	143	10
Scarlet fever and scarlatina	..	4	2	2	..	10	17	39	131	13
Diphtheria ..	76	74	49	45	58	63	44	54	23	27
Whooping-cough ..	150	24	2	6	123	90	9	83	204	35
Influenza ..	125	89	120	219	135	181	219	117	56	113
Diarrhœal diseases	232	334	257	275	298	199	139	275	184	193
Enteric or typhoid fever	94	124	106	120	93	68	95	53	61	73
Puerperal fever ..	32	10	18	19	15	24	20	25	28	21

The mortality from measles from 1895 to 1898 was not great, but rose to 137 deaths in 1899, falling again to 9 deaths in 1900 and 6 deaths in 1901, again rising to 134 in 1902, and further to 143 deaths in 1903. Last year this disease was not epidemic in the colony, and caused only ten deaths. From scarlet fever and scarlatina there were only 13 deaths last year, as compared with 131 in 1903. The mortality from diphtheria, which was 76 deaths in 1895, fell to 27 deaths in 1904, the figures for the intervening years not presenting any striking features.

Whooping-cough in 1895 destroyed 150 lives, but was in 1896, 1897, and 1898 much less fatal. In 1899 the mortality sprang up again to a total of 123 deaths, against 90 in 1900, 9 in 1901, and 83 in 1902. In 1903 the mortality was heavy, the number of deaths being 204, but last year only 35 deaths are recorded from this complaint.

The deaths from influenza numbered 113 in 1904, as against 56 in the previous year. The figures for the eight previous years ranged from 89 to 219, the last being for the years 1898 and 1901.

From diarrhœal complaints the deaths in 1904 were 193, against 184 in 1903; while in 1896 the mortality reached the height of 334 deaths, and in 1889 was even higher (355), with a much smaller population than in 1904.

Enteric or typhoid fever was slightly more fatal in 1904 than in 1903, the figures being 73 deaths, against 61. The highest mortality during the decennium was in 1896, when the deaths numbered 124 for the colony.

Bubonic-plague Prevention.

The year 1900 saw the outbreak of the disease known as the bubonic plague, in Sydney and other parts of Australia. In that year there was one death from plague in New Zealand, which occurred at Auckland. None happened in the year 1901, but three deaths from this cause, all males, were registered at Auckland during 1902. No deaths from plague were recorded in 1903. Last year one death was ascribed to this cause at Auckland. The Public Health Department is taking every possible precaution.

Vaccination.

The vaccinations registered for the last ten years are as under:—

Year.	Total Vaccinations registered of Children under 14 Years of Age.	Vaccinations of Children under 1 Year of Age.	Number of Births registered.	Proportion of Successful Vaccinations of Children under 14 Years of Age to Total Births. Per Cent.	Proportion of Successful Vaccinations of Children under 1 Year of Age to Total Births. Per Cent.
1904 ..	18,368	2,323	22,766	80·68	10·20
1903 ..	11,683	5,566	21,829	53·52	25·50
1902 ..	8,763	2,611	20,655	42·43	12·64
1901 ..	3,768	1,984	20,491	18·39	9·68
1900 ..	4,525	3,151	19,546	23·15	16·12
1899 ..	5,133	3,379	18,835	27·25	17·94
1898 ..	10,349	5,507	18,955	54·60	29·05
1897 ..	12,440	6,162	18,733	66·41	32·89
1896 ..	11,917	5,727	18,612	64·03	30·78
1895 ..	8,523	5,882	18,546	44·34	31·72

The number of successful vaccinations of children registered in 1904 was 18,368, against 11,683 in 1903. The fall prior to 1902 was consequent on the alteration of the law relative to vaccination in England, and subsequently in this colony, while the increase shown for the three years was no doubt due to a slight visitation of smallpox from abroad, which caused one death in 1903.

One child in every ten born in 1904 is shown to have been successfully vaccinated in that year. This is a falling-back to the position, or nearly so, which obtained in 1901 as regards vaccination of infants. The exemptions taken out will also be found from the subsequent remarks to have fallen in number. The procedure under the new law as regards vaccination is similar to that previously in force. The Registrar issues a notice when a birth is registered, with forms for certificate as to the result of vaccination attached. Vaccination is still compulsory, if exemption is not secured in four months from date of birth. But everything is now subject to the provisions of the "exemption clause," which is the main feature, and governs the rest. Any parent or custodian who has conscientious objections—believing that vaccination would be injurious to the child's health—can apply for a certificate of exemption to a Magistrate or Registrar of Births; and, when the child's parent or guardian is resident outside of a borough, the application may be made to and certificate granted by a Justice of the Peace.

Eleven thousand two hundred and thirteen exemption certificates were issued from the 13th October, 1900, when the Act came into force, to the end of the year 1904. Of these 2,625 belong to the year 1904, when, as before stated, the successful vaccination of children under one year of age amounted to 2,323, or 10 per cent. of births.

When no exemption certificate is obtained, the law now allows to the parent *twelve months* instead of *six* from date of birth in which to vaccinate, and a similar period from date of taking charge of child in case of a custodian. There are penalties for not vaccinating, as before. One conviction for neglecting to vaccinate a child removes liability until the child is four years of age.

The figures given above do not include Maoris vaccinated, nor vaccinations of adult persons other than Natives.

Parasitic Diseases.

There were 23 deaths from parasitic diseases, the proportion per 10,000 living being 0·27. Deaths from hydatids numbered 18 in 1904.

Dietetic Diseases.

Under the class "Dietetic diseases" are included 31 deaths from intemperance. But these cannot be said to represent the full extent of the mortality really caused by the abuse of alcoholic liquors. Many deaths of intemperate persons are attributed to disease of the liver, kidneys, &c., in the medical certificates.

Constitutional Diseases: Phthisis, Cancer, etc.

The deaths from constitutional diseases in 1904 numbered 1,572, or 18·60 per 10,000 of population, and 19 out of every 100 deaths from all causes. This class of disease is more fatal than any other except that defined as "Local diseases," on account of the great numbers of deaths from cancer and phthisis, with other tubercular complaints, which are classed as "Constitutional."

The number of deaths from phthisis was 598 in 1904. The deaths in 1904 were in the proportion of 7·08 in every 10,000 persons living, against 6·95 in the previous year.

Figures for ten years are quoted, showing that the total number of deaths from this disease in 1902 was the highest recorded during the decennium, though the rate has been higher in some of the previous years.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Rate per 10,000.
1895	553	7·99
1896	523	7·40
1897	596	8·26
1898	597	8·11
1899	593	7·91
1900	577	7·56
1901	596	7·66
1902	617	7·73
1903	570	6·95
1904	598	7·[illegible]

Of the persons dying from phthisis in New Zealand during 1904 more than one-half were born in the colony. The numbers are total of deaths from phthisis, 598; 345 of them having been New Zealand-born. The proportion is 55 per cent.

At the census of 1901 the New-Zealand-born were shown to be 67 per cent. of the population, which would give the approximate number of the same in 1904 as 566,000. The death-rate from phthisis amongst these persons was, judging from the numbers in the table annexed, exactly 6 per 10,000 living.

The death-rate from phthisis in the United Kingdom is stated by the Registrar-General to be at the rate of 12·03 per 10,000 living for the year.

Deaths from Phthisis, 1904.

Table showing the Number of Persons who died from Phthisis in the Colony during the Year 1904, classified according to Age, Sex, and Length of Residence in the Colony.

Length of Residence in the Colony.	Age at Death.										
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total.
Males.											
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1 to 6 months	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	5
6 to 12 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 2 years	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	4
2 to 3 years	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	5
3 to 4 years	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	5
4 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
5 to 10 years	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	9
10 to 15 years	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	5
15 to 20 years	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	...	...	9
20 to 25 years	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	3	2	...	17
25 years and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	5	9	22	18	22	1	77
Not known	...	...	...	1	9	4	5	1	3	...	23
Born in colony	3	...	5	53	70	28	5	1	...	...	165
Totals	3	...	5	59	105	58	45	25	27	1	328
Females.											
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 6 months	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
6 to 12 months	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 to 3 years ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 to 4 years	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	6
4 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 10 years	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	1	...	10
10 to 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
15 to 20 years	...	...	...	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	9
20 to 25 years	...	...	...	...	6	4	3	...	1	...	14
25 years and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	2	10	12	8	7	...	39
Not known	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	6
Born in colony	2	1	7	83	63	20	2	1	1	...	180
Totals	2	1	7	94	78	46	20	11	11	...	270
Totals of both sexes ...	5	1	12	153	183	104	65	36	38	1	598

In Australasia the rate is materially increased by the deaths of persons who have come from other countries either already

suffering from phthisis or predisposed thereto. There is no reason for believing that this circumstance has more effect on the death-rate in Australia than in New Zealand; so that the lower rate referred to in previous issues of this work as obtaining in this colony may be taken as proof of the superiority of its climate for withstanding consumptive tendencies.

Phthisis is now known to be and is treated as an infectious preventible disease caused by the bacillus tuberculosis, which is communicable in many ways. Certain constitutions are far more predisposed than others to receive this bacillus, especially under conditions of life unfavourable to robust health, when a nidus is formed for the development of the bacillus. The Government has established a sanatorium for consumptives at Cambridge in the Waikato, and further institutions are contemplated.

From other forms of tuberculosis the deaths in 1904 were 201, or 2·38 per 10,000 of population. Thus a large addition has to be made to the deaths from phthisis to appreciate the full mischief done by tubercular disease.

Deaths from all Tubercular Diseases.

The mortality from all forms of tubercular disease, taken together, has been at the average rate of about 10¼ persons per 10,000 living for the last ten years. This rate is far lower than that which obtained in England during the year 1903, when the proportion was 17·42 per 10,000 living.

A table is supplied showing the results for each of ten years in New Zealand. Besides the death-rate from tubercular diseases, it also shows the percentage of deaths by tubercle to those from all causes, which was from 9·02 to 11·57 per cent. for the decennial period 1895–1904.

DECENNIAL TABLE, 1895–1904, SHOWING THE DEATH-RATE FROM TUBERCLE PER 10,000 LIVING AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.

Year.	Mean Population.	Number of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases.	Rate per 10,000.	Percentage of Total Deaths from all Causes.
1895	692,417	761	10·99	11·09
1896	706,846	680	9·62	10·57
1897	721,609	763	10·57	11·57
1898	736,260	769	10·44	10·62
1899	749,984	795	10·60	10·35
1900	763,594	752	9·85	10·44
1901	777,968	775	9·96	10·15
1902	797,793	802	10·05	9·58
1903	820,217	769	9·38	9·02
904	845,022	799	9·46	9·88

Decennial Table, 1895–1904. — Deaths from various Tubercular Diseases registered in New Zealand, specifying the Number under and over Five Years of Age.

Persons.

Year.	Tabes Mesenterica, Tubercular Peritonitis.		Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydrocephalus		Phthisis.		Other Forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula.		Total Deaths from Tuberculosis.		Total all Ages.
	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	
1895 ..	47	15	25	37	5	548	28	56	105	656	761
1896 ..	36	11	30	28	5	518	19	33	90	590	680
1897 ..	35	9	33	32	7	589	13	45	88	675	763
1898 ..	37	12	37	38	10	587	11	37	95	674	769
1899 ..	43	19	32	40	10	583	12	56	97	698	795
1900 ..	20	20	24	55	13	564	9	47	66	686	752
1901 ..	30	22	30	31	10	586	14	52	84	691	775
1902 ..	26	19	36	30	5	612	8	66	75	727	802
1903 ..	22	28	39	35	9	561	11	64	81	688	769
1904 ..	17	18	44	44	5	593	12	66	78	721	799

Nine deaths from "lupus" recorded during the decennium have not been included in the above table. They were all deaths of adult persons (4 males and 5 females). One death, that of a female, aged 76 years, was registered as from this disease in 1904.

It will be seen that the term "tubercular diseases" includes "phthisis," "tabes mesenterica," "tubercular peritonitis," "tubercular meningitis," "acute hydrocephalus," with other forms of tuberculosis (scrofula, &c.). Of these the mortality from phthisis forms by far the greatest part of the whole. Thus, in 1904 there were 598 deaths from phthisis out of a total of 799 deaths from all tubercular complaints. Of 598 deaths by phthisis, only 5 were of persons under 5 years of age.

Examination of the next table, giving the full series of ages of persons who died from tubercular disease during the year 1904, shows that of 35 deaths from tabes mesenterica, with tubercular peritonitis, 17 were of children under 5 years. Also that, of 88 deaths from tubercular meningitis, with acute hydrocephalus, 44 were of persons under 5 years, and 42 from 5 to 20 years. Under "other forms of tuberculosis" (excepting phthisis) the greater numbers of deaths are at ages under 30 years.

The mortality from phthisis is heaviest at 20–30 years, being 205 deaths out of 598 of all ages; but large numbers are found in the columns as far as that for the advanced term of 65 to 70 years, at which the deaths for 1904 were 25, and 14 deaths from this cause are of persons of 70 years and upwards.

TABLE showing the Number of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases registered in New Zealand during the Year 1904, arranged in Groups of Ages.

Persons.

—	Under 1 Year.	Under 5 Years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 and upwards.	Total, 5 Years and over.	All Ages.
Tabes mesenterica, tubercular peritonitis	11	17	1	3	3	1	2	3	4	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	18	35
Tubercular meningitis, acute hydrocephalus	14	44	15	8	9	3	2	2	3	..	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	44	88
Phthisis	2	5	1	12	57	96	109	74	61	43	36	29	21	15	25	13	...	1	593	598
Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula	6	12	3	6	7	13	12	6	5	3	1	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	66	78
Totals ...	33	78	20	29	76	113	125	85	73	46	39	36	22	16	27	13	...	1	721	799

To show the mortality from tuberculosis in various parts of the colony, a table giving the deaths in the various provincial districts is added, which, however, only shows that the mortality is distributed very much according to population. The deaths in the North Island are, however, found to be 57 fewer than those for the South Island, or 371 deaths and 428 deaths for those divisions respectively :—

TABLE showing the Number of Deaths from Tubercular Disease registered in each Provincial District of New Zealand during the Year 1904.

Provincial District.	Tabes Mesenterica, Tubercular Peritonitis.	Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydrocephalus.	Phthisis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula.	Total Deaths from Tuberculosis
Auckland ..	7	6	127	16	156
Taranaki ..	3	5	17	1	26
Hawke's Bay	..	5	31	4	40
Wellington ..	4	16	114	15	149
Marlborough	..	1	4	2	7
Nelson ..	3	6	26	3	38
Westland ..	..	1	14	..	15
Canterbury ..	8	21	127	11	167
Otago ..	10	27	138	26	201
Totals ..	35	88	598	78	799

Legislative action, before referred to, has been already taken in the direction of guarding the life and health of the people from tubercle; further than this, the complete isolation of consumptive patients, with the disinfecting of their sputa and of everything that has been in contact with them, is suggested from time to time as a necessary measure.

Cancer.

The deaths from cancer during the year 1904 were 571. There were more deaths of males than of females, the numbers being—males 323, females 248. The rate of mortality per 10,000 living was 6·76. *The apparent increase* in deaths from this disease is shown

further on and compared with that of England. But the increase is not believed by all authorities to be a fact to the extent represented, but partly the result of more careful certification of the causes of death, and of improved diagnosis in cases of what is termed inaccessible cancer.

It is certain, however, that out of a total of 8,087 deaths from all causes in New Zealand during 1904, 571, or 7·06 per cent., were caused by cancer.

The death-rate from cancer is not so great as that from tubercular diseases, but is nevertheless a most alarming matter, not only on account of the number of deaths, but because of its progressive increase.

A decennial table shows that the deaths from cancer per 10,000 persons living rose from 5·53 in 1895 to 7·10 in 1903, and 6·76 in 1904; and that whereas 5·58 out of every 100 deaths were attributable to cancer ten years ago, the proportion had grown to 7·06 last year.

TABLE showing for each of the Ten Years 1895 to 1904 the Number of Persons registered as having died from Cancer, the Proportion of Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 living, and the Percentage of all Deaths attributed to Cancer.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths from Cancer.	Total Deaths, all Causes.	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of Living Persons.	Percentage of Total Deaths due to Cancer.
1895 ..	692,417	383	6,863	5·53	5·58
1896 ..	706,846	389	6,432	5·50	6·05
1897 ..	721,609	395	6,595	5·47	5·99
1898 ..	736,260	471	7,244	6·40	6·50
1899 ..	749,984	468	7,680	6·24	6·09
1900 ..	763,594	430	7,200	5·63	5·97
1901 ..	777,968	515	7,634	6·62	6·75
1902 ..	797,793	536	8,375	6·72	6 40
1903 ..	820,217	582	8,528	7·10	6·82
1904 ..	845,022	571	8,087	6·76	7·06

To exhibit how cancer affects the different parts of the human body in respect of each sex, the experience of five years (1900 to 1904) is shown in a succeeding table. Of any single organ affected, the stomach is the one most liable to be the seat of cancer among males, although with this sex the disease was for the year 1904 apparently to about the same extent located in the mouth, lips, tongue, and throat, taking these parts all together. Next to the stomach, the liver is with males the part which is most often attacked, to judge by mortality records, and next in order come the intestines and rectum. Afterwards, but at a considerable distance, follow the kidneys, bladder, and urethra.

Amongst the females, the organs of generation—ovaries, uterus, and vagina—as a group, show most cases of mortality from cancer; but, as with the males, the stomach is, of any single organ, the one most affected, the liver coming next, then the breast, and then the intestines and rectum. Females do not contract cancer in the mouth (judging by the returns of deaths), tongue, lips, and throat to nearly the same extent as prevails among males. *Whatever may be the cause,* the figures are remarkable, being only 6 out *of every 100 deaths* from cancer among females, against 29 out of

every 100 of males dying from the same cause; or, expressed in numbers, 61 deaths of females occurred against 389 of males from cancer in the mouth, &c., in a five years' experience of mortality.

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903 AND 1904.

TABLE showing the Number of Deaths of Males and Females from Cancer during the Years 1900 to 1904, classified according to the Part of the Body affected.

Part affected.	1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Specified.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Specified.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Specified.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Specified.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Specified.
Males.										
		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Mouth, lip, tongue, throat, neck, &c...	68	31·78	60	24·69	63	24·14	99	33·56	99	32·46
Stomach	80	37·38	97	39·92	112	42·91	96	32·54	107	35·08
Intestines, rectum ..	26	12·15	32	13·17	32	12·26	35	11·87	34	11·15
Liver	25	11·68	37	15·23	38	14·56	35	11·87	42	13·77
Kidneys, bladder, urethra, &c. ..	9	4·21	13	5·35	12	4·60	17	5·76	13	4·26
Leg, foot, &c. ..	4	1·87	..	..	..	..	4	1·35	7	2·30
Lung	2	0·93	4	1·64	4	1·53	9	3·05	3	0·98
	214	100·00	243	100·00	261	100·00	295	100·00	305	100·00
Not specified ..	32	..	22	..	35	..	30	..	18	..
Totals ..	246	..	265	..	296	..	325	..	323	..
Females.										
Mouth, tongue, throat, &c. ..	6	3·73	6	2·77	16	7·44	21	9·05	12	5·17
Breast	17	10·56	38	17·51	33	15·35	33	14·23	25	10·78
Stomach	28	17·39	61	28·11	43	20·00	51	21·98	55	23·71
Intestines, rectum ..	21	13·04	19	8·76	33	15·35	28	12·07	32	13·79
Kidneys, bladder ..	5	3·11	2	0·92	8	3·72	5	2·16	4	1·72
Ovary, uterus, vagina	54	33·54	55	25·35	44	20·46	48	20·69	58	25·00
Liver	25	15·53	29	13·36	33	15·35	38	16·38	35	15·09
Gall-bladder, spleen, pancreas ..	2	1·24	2	0·92	3	1·40	4	1·72	1	0·43
Lung, spine, thigh, shoulder ..	3	1·86	5	2·30	2	0·93	4	1·72	10	4·31
	161	100·00	217	100·00	215	100·00	232	100·00	232	100·00
Not specified ..	23	..	33	..	25	..	25	..	16	..
Totals ..	184	..	250	..	240	..	257	..	248	..

Considering the numbers of persons dying at the different age-periods, the following table of ten years' results shows the age of 30 years to be the time of life at which deaths from cancer begin to be numerous (it is really 35 for males and 30 for females). The maximum of deaths is reached at the period 60 to 65 for males, and 55 to 60 for females. These remarks are given without reference to the numbers of persons living at the various ages.

Deaths from cancer, *it will be observed*, are very rare among children *under 5 years, and not* frequent in those above that age.

Deaths from Cancer.—Decennial Return.

Table showing the Number of Persons (Males and Females) at Different Ages registered as having died from Cancer in New Zealand during the Ten Years 1895 to 1904.

Year.	Under 1 Year.				Total under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 Years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 and upwards.	Total 5 Years and over.	All Ages.
	Under 1 Month.	1 to 3 Months.	3 to 6 Months.	6 to 12 Months.																								
1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	6	11	25	47	61	64	63	38	37	19	6	383	383
1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	2	5	6	14	21	36	59	74	67	49	29	14	7	387	389
1897 ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	7	10	22	41	42	71	74	49	35	29	8	392	395
1898 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	2	5	5	8	17	36	47	47	77	79	69	35	30	9	469	471
1899 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	1	4	6	15	21	42	48	82	64	87	45	27	19	467	468
1900 ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	2	2	6	7	16	40	35	75	78	59	51	31	20	428	430
1901 ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	5	5	8	20	41	53	60	65	80	74	63	33	11	514	515
1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	5	7	22	35	49	50	72	88	86	67	31	15	536	536
1903 ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	6	10	9	20	37	47	68	69	87	96	72	38	15	581	582
1904 ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	3	8	9	6	15	25	35	57	72	99	99	79	31	33	569	571

The numbers of deaths of persons from cancer in each provincial district are given in another table, according to age-groups, but the result merely shows the disease to be one found everywhere throughout the colony—at least, there is no sufficient evidence of climatic conditions affecting the mortality to a great extent in any particular part of the country.

Table showing the Number of Deaths from Cancer registered in each Provincial District of the Colony of New Zealand during the Years 1901–4.

Provincial Districts.	1901.			1902.			1903.			1904.		
	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Total.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Total.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Total.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Total.
Auckland	1	91	92	...	115	115	...	117	117	1	114	115
Taranaki	...	24	24	...	24	24	...	21	21	...	21	21
Hawke's Bay	...	16	16	...	15	15	...	26	26	...	25	25
Wellington	...	83	83	...	95	95	1	107	108	...	113	113
Marlborough	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	6	6	...	5	5
Nelson	...	34	34	...	33	33	...	28	28	...	32	32
Westland	...	26	26	...	19	19	...	35	35	...	16	16
Canterbury	...	98	98	...	98	98	...	105	105	...	109	109
Otago	...	135	135	...	130	130	...	136	136	1	134	135
Totals	1	514	515	...	536	536	1	561	562	2	569	571

The following extract from a contribution to *The Lancet*, by Dr. W. Vernon Shaw, is of interest :—

"The growth of cancer cells is to be looked upon as an effort of reproduction in damaged tissue, the incidence of the damage falling upon the nuclear structures. This damage alters the nature of these structures so that the vegetative functions of the cell run riot, and the cells become parasitic towards the organism in which the growth is taking place. The nature of the changes in the cancer cells and their life-history thus becomes the important point from which the origin of the cancer process must be determined.

"What is the cause of this vegetative activity? Is it an initial damage to the cells in response to which there is an over-active attempt at repair? The peculiar frequency of such disease in organs once active but now undergoing involution would suggest this explanation, and also the frequent origin of malignant growths in damaged tissue further supports this view."

The death-rates for cancer in respect of each sex are given for each of ten years, selected to show the position as from 1886 to 1904 :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN EVERY 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Males.	Females.
1886	3·69	3·67	1900	6·12	5·09
1890	4·72	4·79	1901	6·48	6·77
1894	6·65	5·27	1902	7·05	6·35
1898	6·77	5·98	1903	7·51	6·63
1899	6·85	5·56	1904	7·23	6·23

The mortality was higher among the males than among the females (with the exception of 1890 and 1901), which is the reverse of English experience, where the rate was 7·32 per 10,000 of males and 10·03 of females for the year 1903. In the United Kingdom, however, the rate of increase is so much higher among males than with females that the Registrar-General calculates equilibrium will be reached in about the year 1932, and thereafter the rate among males would exceed the rate among females.

The increase in the numbers for the sexes together for England and New Zealand is represented in the proportions below :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN EVERY 10,000 PERSONS LIVING.

Year.	New Zealand.	England.	Year.	New Zealand.	England.
1881	2·69	5·20	1899	6·24	8·29
1886	3·68	5·90	1900	5·63	8·28
1891	4·68	6·92	1903	7·10	8·71
1896	5·50	7·64			

The actual number of deaths of persons of either sex and all ages registered in New Zealand during the last fourteen years was:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1891	154	141	295
1892	173	134	307
1893	188	144	332
1894	240	168	408
1895	208	175	383
1896	205	184	389
1897	210	185	395
1898	263	208	471
1899	271	197	468
1900	246	184	430
1901	265	250	515
1902	296	240	536
1903	325	257	582
1904	323	248	571
Totals	3,367	2,715	6,082

Mortality from Developmental Diseases.

The total of deaths from developmental diseases was 819, or 9·69 per 10,000 persons living. The mortality from premature birth comprised 291 deaths, and that from atelectasis, cyanosis, and other congenital defects 58 deaths. The proportion of deaths from premature birth varies from 11 to 15 out of every 1,000 births, and that from congenital defects from 2 to 4 per 1,000 births. Particulars for nine years exhibit the annual rates:—

Number and Proportions per 1,000 Births.

Year.	Deaths from Premature Birth. Number.	Deaths from Premature Birth. Proportion per 1,000.	Deaths from Congenital Defects. Number.	Deaths from Congenital Defects. Proportion per 1,000.
1896	230	12·36 ..	46	2·47
1897	211	11·26 ..	52	2·78
1898	251	13·24 ..	54	2·85
1899	261	13·86 ..	47	2·50
1900	276	14·12 ..	55	2·81
1901	264	12·88 ..	63	3·07
1902	303	14·66 ..	79	3·82
1903	301	13·79 ..	67	3·07
1904	291	12·78 ..	58	2·54

Stating the result in another way, there was one death from premature birth to every 78 births in 1904, and one death from congenital defect to every 393 births. In England the proportion of deaths from premature birth to every 1,000 births was as high as 19·93 in the year 1900.

Old Age.

Deaths from old age in 1904 numbered 470, against 515 in 1903.

Mortality from Local Diseases.

Deaths by diseases of the nervous system were 864, or 10·68 out of every 100 deaths from all causes, and 10·22 out of every 10,000 persons living. Of the 864 deaths, 292 were credited to apoplexy, 117 to convulsions, and 102 to inflammation of the brain and its membranes. Paralysis, including hemiplegia and paralysis of the insane, caused 167 deaths, and locomotor ataxia 7 deaths. Paraplegia, with diseases of the spinal cord, caused 20 deaths. Deaths from nervous diseases (excluding convulsions of children) numbered 747, or 8·84 per 10,000 persons living.

Diseases of the circulatory system resulted in 953 deaths, being 11·78 out of every 100 from all causes, and 11·28 per 10,000 persons living. Of the total number in this order, endocarditis and valvular disease of the heart contributed 632 deaths. From angina pectoris there were 35 deaths, from syncope 125, from aneurism 20, and from other forms of heart-disease (hypertrophy, fatty degeneration, and pericarditis) 80.

Diseases of the respiratory system show 917 deaths, of which 723 were attributable to bronchitis and pneumonia. Taken together, these two complaints were the cause of more deaths than was phthisis; and adding 56 from pleurisy, 12 from croup, 17 from laryngitis, and 109 from other respiratory diseases, the mortality in the order is found to be 11·34 per cent. of the total deaths, and 10·85 per 10,000 of the population.

Deaths from diseases of the digestive system also formed a large proportion of the whole (9·97 per cent.), the number being 806. Enteritis was most fatal, showing 289 deaths, liver-diseases (110) and gastritis (94) coming next.

Of 303 deaths from diseases of the urinary system in 1904, the deaths from Bright's disease of the kidneys (albuminuria) numbered 157.

Of the groups, (*a*) and (*b*), constituting the order styled "Diseases of the reproductive system," the greater mortality is found under (*b*), "Diseases of parturition." In considering the deaths of women in childbirth the number from Order 6, Class I., under the designation "Puerperal fever, pyæmia, septicæmia," have also to be dealt with.

As the figures are highly important, a special comparative statement has been made out, giving besides the number of deaths of mothers the proportions in every 10,000 children born. These proportions, taken over ten years' comparison, fluctuate irregularly, the extreme limits being 38·37 per 10,000 births in the year 1900, and 58·64 for the year 1903.

WOMEN DYING IN CHILDBIRTH.

Year.	Deaths of Women in each Year.			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born.*
	In Childbirth.	From Puerperal Fever, &c.	Total.	
1895	69	32	101	54·46
1896	77	10	87	46·74
1897	64	18	82	43·76
1898	72	19	91	48 01
1899	71	15	86	45·66
1900	51	24	75	38·37
1901	70	20	90	43·92
1902	85	25	110	53·26
1903	100	28	128	58·64
1904	85	21	106	46·56

* Still-births are not registered.

But any conclusion drawn from the above figures must be held as qualified by the remarks on page 230 touching the matter of diminished fertility of wives at the child-bearing ages.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Deaths by violence form a large item in the total mortality. In 1904 the proportion per 10,000 of persons living was 8·26, the total number of deaths having been 698.

Of 574 males who died violent deaths, 85 were suicides. The deaths of females by violence were far fewer than those of males, amounting to 124, and out of these only 15 committed suicide. A table given previously states the full list of deaths from external or violent causes for the year 1904.

Accidental deaths numbered 593—males 486 and females 107. Of the total male deaths, 210 resulted from fractures or contusions, and 143 from drowning. Of the female deaths, 28 were due to drowning.

HOSPITALS, LUNATIC ASYLUMS, BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

Prior to the abolition of provinces the hospitals of the colony were supported mainly out of provincial revenues. After that event the expenditure for hospitals was for the most part charged against the revenue of counties and municipal corporations, until October, 1885, when "The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, 1885," came into force.

The portion of the colony included within the three principal islands—the North, Middle, and Stewart Islands—is divided into thirty-four hospital districts, each consisting of one or more counties with the interior boroughs, to be presided over by elective Boards, designated "Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards."

The revenues of these Boards accrue from the following sources:—

(1.) Rents and profits of land and endowments vested in the Board, or set apart for the benefit of particular institutions;

(2.) Voluntary contributions;
(3.) Grants from contributory local authorities; and
(4.) Subsidies from the Consolidated Fund (these being at the rate of 10s. for every £1 of bequests, but in no case exceeding £500 in respect of any one bequest; £1 4s. for every £1 of voluntary contributions; and £1 for every £1 received from any local authority).

The contributory local authorities (being the County and Borough Councils, and Boards of road and town districts where the Counties Act is not in force) are empowered by the Act to raise by special rates the amounts assessed by the Hospital District Boards as their proportionate contributions to the Hospital and Charitable Aid Fund.

The District Boards undertake the general management and control of those hospitals that are not incorporated in terms of the Act, and are required to contribute to the support of the incorporated hospitals. To be incorporated a hospital must have as many as 100 subscribers contributing not less than £100 annually by amounts of not less than 5s., and must have been declared by the Governor in Council, after receipt by him of a duly signed petition, to be a body politic and corporate, under the government of trustees.

There are 47 hospitals in the colony, of which 25 are incorporated institutions, while 22 are directly managed and controlled by District Boards. In 1904 these hospitals afforded accommodation for 1,231 male and 757 female patients, a total of 1,988. The number of cubic feet of space included within the walls of all the sleeping-wards was 2,817,641, which gave an average of 1,417 cubic feet to each bed. 9,133 males and 4,696 females were admitted as patients during the year 1904, and 876 male and 368 female patients were inmates at the end of the year. The total number of indoor patients during the year was 14,984—viz., 9,935 males and 5,049 females.

Outdoor relief was also given to a very large number of persons; but, as in some of the hospitals no records are kept of the outdoor patients, it is impossible to state the number of distinct persons who received such relief.

The total revenues of the various hospitals as at five different annual periods were:—

—	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.
	£	£	£	£	£
Voluntary contributions and bequests	9,188	7,330	11,154	11,539	14,260
Payments by patients	16,503	15,998	18,083	19,613	21,185
From Government	44,815	47,074	54,387	55,881	59,099
From Hospital Boards and local authorities	35,006	36,812	40,638	44,013	43,960
Rents and other sources ..	5,097	6,908	7,588	8,222	17,149
Totals..	110,609	114,122	131,850	139,268	155,653

Benevolent Asylums and Charitable Institutions.

The various benevolent asylums and charitable institutions are placed on a similar footing to the hospitals. Most of the Boards of hospital districts are also Charitable Aid Boards; but, for the purpose of distributing charitable aid only, some of the hospital districts have been united into larger districts, so that, although there are thirty-four Boards for hospital purposes, there are only twenty-four for charitable-aid purposes.

Returns were received from eighteen benevolent asylums (not including orphanages), established for the support of indigent persons. The number of inmates in these institutions at the end of 1904 was 1,262, of whom 762 were males and 500 females. Out-door relief was given by two of these institutions to 1,853 persons (including 1,088 children).

Auckland Sailors' Home.

There is a Sailors' Home at Auckland for the use of seafaring men resident in or visiting the town. The late Edmund Costley having left a large sum for charitable purposes, it was resolved to employ the bequest in building and endowing an institution where sailors might be received without distinction of race or religious belief, and board, lodging, and refreshments provided for them, together with such instruction and amusements as might tend to promote their social comfort and general welfare.

The Home, built in 1887, has room for thirty-five inmates, who are charged 15s. a week for board and lodging. It is managed by a council of eight members elected by the subscribers to the institution. The late Primate of New Zealand, who first originated the scheme, was Life President.

Orphan Asylums.

There were in 1904 four orphan asylums in the colony, one maintained by a District Hospital Board, one by the Church of England authorities, and two by clergy of the Roman Catholic Church; three of them receiving, at the charge of the State, orphan, destitute, and other children committed to them by a Stipendiary Magistrate.

Exclusive of the children so committed, 29 male and 34 female orphans were received during the year 1904, and 62 male and 98 female orphans remained as inmates at the end of the year.

Orphanages receiving committed children are, for that purpose, constituted "industrial schools."

Lunatic Asylums.

There are seven public lunatic asylums in the colony, maintained wholly or in part out of the public revenue. There is also one private asylum, licensed by the Governor for the reception of lunatics.

The amount of sleeping-accommodation provided in each of the public asylums is shown in tabular form, giving separately the number and cubic contents of the sleeping-rooms intended for one person only, and of the dormitories occupied by several inmates conjointly, together with the number of patients actually in the asylums on the 31st December, 1904:—

—	Sleeping-rooms for One Person only.			Dormitories for more than One Person.		
	Number.	Aggregate Number of Cubic Feet.	Inmates (Patients) on 31st December, 1904.	Number.	Aggregate Number of Cubic Feet.	Inmates (Patients) on 31st December, 1904.
Auckland ..	132	119,419	132	32	322,094	452
Wellington ..	68	61,280	68	16	100,173	184
Porirua ..	70	65,466	70	17	352,798	542
Nelson ..	34	28,736	34	14	65,111	105
Hokitika ..	38	29,269	38	9	95,987	138
Christchurch	79	69,651	79	35	247,296	458
Seacliff ..	173	141,919	173	46	263,402	521
Totals ..	594	515,740	594	169	1,446,861	2,400

At Ashburn Hall, Waikari, there are seventy-eight rooms, each for one person only, with an aggregate cubic content of 77,461 ft. The number of patients on the 31st December, 1904, was 44.

At the end of 1904, 1,782 male and 1,212 female patients (including 44 out on trial) were under the care of the asylum officers of the colony. Of these, 1,634 males and 1,082 females were regarded as incurable, 14 males and 30 females were out on trial, and 134 males and 100 females were supposed to be curable. 181 male and 115 female patients were discharged during the year.

The following shows the proportion of insane—or, rather, of inmates of lunatic asylums and those out on trial—to the population (exclusive in each case of Maoris) at the end of the years stated:—

1884,	1 insane person	to every	393	of population.
1886,	"	"	370	"
1888,	"	"	365	"
1890,	"	"	348	"
1892,	"	"	339	"
1894,	"	"	316	"
1896,	"	"	308	"
1898,	"	"	300	"
1899,	"	"	296	"
1900,	"	"	288	"
1901,	"	"	286	"
1902,	"	"	286	"
1903,	"	"	284	"
1904,	"	"	285	

It must not be overlooked that the proportions are increased by the admission into the asylums of inebriates, idiots, and others, who should not properly be there.

Information as to lunacy, extracted from the results of the census, will be found on pp. 132 and 133.

Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

Particulars relating to the deaf, dumb, and blind, as ascertained at last census, are referred to on pp. 129 to 132, *ante*.

SECTION VIII.—METEOROLOGY.

Temperature, Rainfall, Atmospheric Pressure, and Wind, throughout New Zealand, as observed at Nine Stations, for the Year 1904.

The Observations were taken at 9.30 a.m.

Stations and Months.	Temperature in Shade.		Rainfall.		Mean Height of Barometer.	Prevailing Wind.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Wet Days.	Fall.		
	° Fahr.	° Fahr.	No.	Inches.	Inches.	
Auckland (lat. 36° 50′ S.; long. 174° 50′ 40″ E.; alt. 125 ft.)—						
January	78·0	49·5	8	0·82	30·09	SW, NE.
February	79·5	53·0	9	3·71	29·96	SW, NE.
March	75·0	50·5	14	7·33	30·10	SW, NE.
April	71·5	48·0	12	5·33	30·14	SW.
May	66·0	42·0	10	1·01	30·23	SW, S.
June	62·0	38·0	24	6·07	29·83	SW.
July	61·0	37·0	11	2·24	30·29	S.
August	61·0	37·0	18	3·57	30·15	SW, S.
September	63·0	41·0	24	3·91	29·81	SW.
October	67·0	44·0	17	3·80	29·72	SW.
November	71·0	47·0	16	4·35	29·86	SW, W.
December	73·0	48·0	12	3·56	29·99	SW.
Rotorua (lat. 38° 9′ S.; long. 176° 15′ E.; alt. 925 ft.)—						
January	87·0	38·0	13	2·55	30·23	NE, N.
February	82·0	66·0	12	5·02	30·21	N, SW.
March	78·0	35·0	10	13·15	30·30	N, NE, SW.
April	73·0	31·0	9	4·65	30·37	SW, S.
May	65·0	30·0	8	1·73	30·31	SW.
June	60·0	26·0	18	6·90	29·88	SW, N.
July	61·0	49·0	9	4·96	30·41	SW, S.
August	63·0	28·0	14	6·11	30·22	SW, NW.
September	65·0	31·0	19	7·06	30·04	NE, NW.
October	72·0	32·0	19	8·70	29·97	SW, NW.
November	76·0	33·0	15	3·93	30·10	SW.
December	78·0	37·0	15	5·94	30·11	SW.

Stations and Months.	Temperature in Shade.		Rainfall.		Mean Height of Barometer.	Prevailing Wind.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Wet Days.	Fall.		
	° Fahr.	° Fahr.	No.	Inches.	Inches.	
Cambridge (lat. 37° 51′ 37″ S.; long. 175° 33′ 13″ E.; alt. 1,130 ft.)—						
January	79·0	43·0	13	2·240	..	NW.
February	79·0	44·0	14	2·950	..	NE, W.
March	74·0	43·0	16	8·660	..	NE, W, NW
April	70·0	39·0	13	5·320	..	SW, NW.
May	61·0	36·0	12	2·460	..	SW, NW.
June	58·0	33·0	20	7·910	..	NW, SE, SW.
July	57·0	31·0	12	4·550	..	SE.
August	58·0	33·0	16	4·770	..	NW, SW.
September	62·0	41·0	21	7·780	..	NE, NW, SW.
October	65·0	35·0	22	7·050	..	SW, NW.
November	73·0	39·0	19	5·305	..	SW, NW.
December	70·0	39·0	18	8·400	..	SW, NW.
New Plymouth (lat. 39° 3′ 35″ S.; long. 174° 4′ 58″ E.; alt. 200 ft.)—						
January	83·0	46·0	11	5·145	29·977	NW.
February	82·0	49·0	16	5·000	29·960	SE.
March	81·0	43·0	22	12·615	30·034	SE, NW, NE.
April	71·0	45·0	19	5·190	30·130	SE.
May	68·0	40·0	19	9·075	30·103	SW, SE, NW.
June	68·0	39·0	23	9·205	29·687	NW, SE.
July	67·0	33·0	18	6·670	30·170	SE, SW, NW.
August	67·0	32·0	24	5·730	30·015	SE.
September	68·0	39·0	27	7·910	29·830	NE, SE.
October	68·0	37·0	24	5·745	29·794	SE, NW.
November	69·0	41·0	25	4·150	29·896	NW, W.
December	68·0	44·0	23	6·520	29·885	NW, SW.
Wellington (lat. 41° 16′ 25″ S.; long. 174° 46′ 20″ E.; alt. 140 ft.)—						
January	82·3	46·1	10	1·500	30·026	NW, S.
February	80·4	46·2	7	2·260	30·008	NW, SE, N.
March	73·4	47·0	17	9·940	30·040	NW, S, N.
April	70·5	43·5	10	2·780	30·089	NW, S.
May	68·2	38·9	15	4·590	30·006	NW.
June ..	63·7	37·9	20	6·960	29·645	NW.
July	57·9	32·0	15	4·290	30·225	NW.
August	59·8	33·3	14	3·485	29·930	NW, N.
September	64·0	35·7	21	5·220	29·835	N.
October	66·2	39·9	17	12·940	29·772	S, N.
November	73·8	40·3	7	1·060	29·782	N, NW, S.
December	69·8	43·0	17	5·380	29·783	N, NW, S.

Stations and Months.	Temperature in Shade.		Rainfall.		Mean Height of Barometer.	Prevailing Wind.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Wet Days.	Fall.		
Hokitika (lat. 42° 41′ 30″ S.; long. 170° 49′ E.; alt. 12 ft.)—	° Fahr.	° Fahr.	No.	Inches.	Inches.	
January	84·0	44·5	6	5·320	29·968	SW.
February	78·0	45·5	7	6·370	29·920	SW, NW.
March	76·0	40·0	17	19·500	29·973	NW, SW.
April	79·0	37·0	7	4·710	30·124	SW, NW.
May	65·0	34·0	14	11·265	30·033	SW, NW.
June	58·5	30·0	18	14·030	29·596	NW, E.
July	60·0	30·0	16	7·430	30·185	E, NW.
August	58·5	28·0	16	11·890	29·948	NW, E.
September	67·0	34·0	14	10·890	29·785	E, SW.
October	70·0	32·0	13	6·410	29·775	SW, E.
November	68·0	37·0	22	11·480	29·794	SW, NW.
December	68·0	40·0	21	14·340	29·783	SW, NW.
Lincoln College, Canterbury (lat. 43° 32′ 16″ S.; long. 172° 38′ 59″ E.; alt. 42 ft.)—						
January	85·1	39·0	7	1·746	29·942	NE, SW.
February	89·9	40·2	10	1·040	29·896	NE.
March	80·4	36·6	15	4·045	29·958	NE, SE, SW.
April	72·9	32·0	8	0·695	30·085	SW, NE.
May	77·0	28·2	10	1·925	29·869	NE, SW.
June	62·6	27·6	17	2·385	29·570	NE, SW.
July	65·8	23·4	11	1·565	30·191	NE.
August	64·4	24·8	10	2·290	29·902	SW, NE.
September	67·8	31·5	14	3·884	29·767	NE, SW.
October	74·5	30·2	13	4·775	29·727	NE, SW.
November	74·2	34·5	11	1·215	29·683	NE, SW, NW.
December	85·2	37·5	18	5·585	29·681	NE, SW.
Leith Valley, Dunedin (lat. 45° 52′ 11″ S.; long. 170° 31′ 7″ E.; alt. 300 ft.)—						
January	82·0	40·0	7	3·164	29·892	SW, NE.
February	71·0	45·0	11	3·684	29·826	SW, NE.
March	69·0	36·0	12	5·104	29·880	SW, W.
April	65·0	40·0	15	2·422	30·003	SW.
May	65·0	37·0	15	3·542	29·894	SW.
June	54·0	31·0	15	5·230	29·575	SW.
July	58·0	29·0	11	1·280	30·063	SW.
August	60·0	31·0	17	5·132	29·815	SW.
September	63·0	34·0	15	7·090	29·724	NE.
October	75·0	36·0	15	3·574	29·681	NW, SW.
November	71·0	36·0	16	2·582	29·855	W, SW.
December	84·0	37·0	19	5·924	29·601	NW, W.

Stations and Months.	Temperature in Shade. Highest.	Temperature in Shade. Lowest.	Rainfall. Wet Days.	Rainfall. Fall.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Prevailing Wind.
Chatham Islands (lat. 43° 52′ S.; long. 176° 42′ W.; alt. 100 ft.) —	° Fahr.	° Fahr.	No.	Inches.	Inches.	
January	70·0	41·0	18	2·810	29·860	NW, SW, SE.
February	68·0	42·0	16	1·900	29·900	SW.
March	71·0	39·0	20	3·030	29·940	SW, NW, N.
April	64·0	37·0	21	2·740	29·940	SW, SE.
May	58·0	33·0	26	4·480	29·770	SW, W.
June	59·0	33·0	23	5·650	29·560	SW, N.
July	54·0	32·0	21	6·930	30·020	SW.
August	60·0	31·0	22	3·870	29·750	SW.
September	59·0	38·0	22	2·430	29·610	E.
October	63·0	36·0	18	3·520	29·490	NE, SW.
November	67·0	37·0	26	5·430	29·630	SE, SW.
December	69·0	42·0	24	5·490	29·660	W.

NINE STATIONS: COMPARATIVE TABLE: YEAR 1904.

Stations.	Temperature in Shade. Highest, and Date.	Temperature in Shade. Lowest, and Date.	Rainfall. Days on which Rain fell.	Rainfall. Greatest Fall, and Date.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Prevailing Wind.
	° Fahr.	° Fahr.	No.	Inches.	Inches.	
Auckland	78·0, 13 Jan.	37·0, 5 Aug	175	2·95, 4 Mar.	30·015	SW.
Rotorua	87·0, 27 Jan.	30·0, 14 May	161	4·80, 4 Mar.	30·180	SW.
Cambridge	79·0, 16, 17 Jan.	31·0, 23, 24 July	196	3·15, 4 Mar.	...	SW, NW.
New Plymouth ...	83·0, 20 Jan.	32·0, 5 Aug.	251	4·10, 5 Mar.	29·957	SE, NW.
Wellington	82·3, 21 Jan.	32·0, 3 Aug.	170	3·50, 13 Oct.	29·928	NW, S.
Hokitika	81·0, 26 Jan.	28·0, 5 Aug.	171	5·50, 24 May	29·907	SW, NW.
Lincoln, Canterbury ...	89·9, 29 Feb.	23·4, 2 July	144	1·96, 26 Oct.	29·856	NE.
Leith Valley, Dunedin	84·0, 20 Dec.	29·0, 4 July	168	1·954 8 Sept.	29·817	SW.
Chatham Islands ...	71·0, 20 Mar.	31·0, 4 Aug.	257	2·00 23 July	29·680	SW.

The following table, compiled from information published in the Statistical Abstract for the Colonial Possessions of the United Kingdom, shows the shade temperature for each month in New Zealand and other British States and Colonies. The figures given are the means of four years (H signifies highest, and L lowest):—

British Possessions (Stations and Height in Feet above Sea-level where known).	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Year.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
New Zealand—																										
Wellington (140)	78	45	78	47	76	44	70	43	66	38	62	34	59	33	62	34	65	37	69	41	74	33	75	44	78	33
Queensland—																										
Brisbane (130)	92	64	93	63	91	61	85	54	80	50	76	42	75	39	78	41	85	46	91	50	94	57	97	61	97	39
New South Wales—																										
Sydney (155)	92	59	89	58	84	59	79	51	72	48	67	44	63	39	70	42	77	45	88	48	87	54	94	57	94	39
Victoria—																										
Melbourne (91)	101	48	99	47	99	45	86	40	74	37	64	37	62	32	68	34	74	34	81	40	94	44	96	45	101	32
South Australia—																										
Adelaide (140)	108	49	106	50	100	48	89	45	78	40	67	38	65	36	74	39	79	41	86	41	96	45	101	48	108	36
Western Australia—																										
Perth (47)	107	50	102	53	98	52	96	57	81	40	70	38	70	37	73	38	80	42	83	42	93	48	100	51	107	37
Tasmania—																										
Hobart (160)	91	45	94	45	93	44	75	38	71	37	61	34	59	33	66	33	72	35	77	35	92	40	86	43	94	33
Natal—																										
Durban (150)	99	63	95	61	94	60	94	58	89	52	86	49	88	48	91	49	96	50	91	53	97	57	98	59	99	49
Cape Town—																										
Royal Observatory (37)	94	54	90	51	92	49	86	45	80	42	76	39	74	37	76	37	83	39	86	44	89	48	90	52	94	37
Hongkong—																										
Observatory (110)	73	47	78	46	77	49	84	58	89	68	91	73	91	74	91	74	92	70	90	66	82	55	79	49	91	46
Straits Settlements—																										
Singapore (30)	88	70	90	70	91	71	91	73	90	73	90	72	90	72	89	72	89	71	89	71	89	71	89	70	91	70
Mauritius—																										
Royal Alfred Observatory (179) ...	84	69	84	71	84	70	82	70	80	62	77	60	75	59	75	59	77	62	80	62	82	66	84	68	84	59
Canada—																										
Toronto (350)	47	-3	45	-3	51	6	71	22	78	31	86	44	88	46	89	47	82	41	71	27	56	13	45	-1	89	-3
Montreal (187)	45	-14	42	-13	44	0	69	24	81	32	87	43	88	50	86	50	81	39	70	27	59	11	43	-11	88	-14
St. John (N.B.) (116)	49	-7	46	-7	47	4	62	22	69	33	81	42	79	49	77	48	73	37	60	26	56	16	49	-3	81	-7
Halifax (122)	50	-1	46	-3	50	10	63	22	73	32	83	39	84	48	84	49	80	36	69	29	60	21	51	3	84	-3
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island (38)	47	-6	43	-9	47	5	60	20	70	31	77	39	80	49	79	49	75	39	66	30	58	19	47	1	80	-9
Winnipeg, Manitoba (764) ...	34	-37	32	-37	49	-25	76	8	82	20	90	35	87	40	91	34	86	30	73	17	53	-16	39	-29	91	-37
Victoria, British Columbia (10) ...	51	14	55	22	60	30	67	29	73	38	76	39	79	43	76	44	71	38	64	35	55	30	51	23	79	14
St. John's, Newfoundland (125) ...	48	-6	50	-8	50	11	61	15	71	27	76	33	81	41	79	42	78	33	65	24	62	19	51	9	81	-8
Barbados—																										
Joes River (430)	81	67	81	67	83	69	84	70	84	71	85	72	84	70	85	70	85	71	85	71	84	70	83	69	85	67
Bahamas—																										
Military Hospital	77	63	79	68	79	67	84	69	89	72	88	73	89	78	89	73	87	75	86	77	82	70	77	67	89	63
Jamaica—																										
Kingston (60)	91	63	90	63	90	62	91	68	91	70	92	71	95	71	93	73	92	70	93	69	91	67	90	63	95	62
Trinidad (130)	86	67	87	68	88	69	88	70	89	70	86	71	86	71	86	70	89	70	88	70	87	70	85	69	89	67

SECTION IX.—MANUFACTORIES AND WORKS.

[Information respecting manufactories and works is collected only once every five years, at the time of the census. Fresh information showing the magnitude of the industries of the colony both as to number and value production will be collected in March, 1906; meanwhile the information given last year is again repeated.]

THE results of the compilation of the special returns relating to the various manufactories, works, &c., in the colony are compared with those shown for previous censuses in certain of the tabulated statements given with these remarks.

It must be observed, however, that whereas up till the time of last census the term "factory" was rather held to mean an establishment where manufacture was carried on wholesale, where machinery was employed, and where several hands worked together, in the returns for 1901 a "factory" has been interpreted to mean any concern where two or more persons work together at making articles for disposal, wholesale or retail, and without reference to machinery being used or not. Thus the return seems to be rather one showing industrial workers (and their production) where two or more are found together, than one of manufactories to supply the wholesale traders or making for export. But the attempt has been made to approximate the census results to those of the Labour Department, according to special direction. To make the comparison with previous census figures as true as possible, the results for all the dressmaking, tailoring, shirt-making, millinery, and other establishments, which were not included until 1901, have been deducted from the totals at foot of the summary table. Any roughness in the comparison caused by small concerns employing two persons only, and doing a retail business in making or repairing, having been included at the last census, but not before, cannot be avoided. And indeed it will become clear to any one reading the following remarks that the large increase in money value of manufactures is obtained mostly on items in respect of which moving down to a limit of two persons engaged would not materially alter the comparison.

The totals for the industries do not include mining and quarrying, which are dealt with separately.

Deducting, as above mentioned, from the total value of manufactures for the year 1900 the results for such industries as were not included in 1895, a most satisfactory increase is found on analysis of items, which has been mainly brought about by developments on a large scale in the following industries:—

VALUE OF OUTPUT FOR YEAR 1895 COMPARED WITH 1900.

	Increase in Five Years. £
Meat freezing, preserving, &c.	2,182,616
Butter and cheese factories	1,033,876
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring ...	650,855
Foundries, boiler-making, range-making, and engineering	621,356
Sawmills, with sash and door making ...	369,882
Printing establishments (not Government) ...	315,161
Clothing (with boot and shoe) factories ...	242,122
Breweries and malthouses	240,468
Flaxmills	170,946
Gasworks	91,542
Chaff-cutting works	90,816
Biscuit-factories	79,010
Bacon-curing establishments	73,542
Coach building and painting	67,108
Woollen-mills	56,959
Brick, tile, and pottery works	56,090
Aerated-water factories	53,202
Cycle-factories	46,230
Lime and cement works	29,261

If to these be added the value of the grass-seed after dressing, £241,239 for the year 1900, the greater part of the increase in the total for all manufactured articles (£7,591,789) is accounted for. There are a large number of smaller amounts of increase than those above stated, but the main lines of development are sufficiently indicated.

The addition of the figures in the column for total value of manufactures is not absolutely justified to the fullest extent of the amount shown (seventeen million pounds sterling); but in the present state of New Zealand industries it appears that the degree of repetition of value is not so great as to prevent the total given being of great help in judging of development. No doubt seventeen million pounds is over the fact, because, for instance, butter frozen for export is included in returns for meat-freezing establishments, and also in the butter-factory returns; timber cut is valued under sawmilling, and some again in the furniture-making line. Also, leather is valued in the tanning returns, and some part of it again in the boot and saddlery items. But, of the material operated upon, a great deal is imported.

The great primary industries of meat-freezing, butter and cheese making, with some others, do not mainly provide materials for making other wares.

The iron which is used at the foundries and engineering-works is imported to New Zealand.

But it must be admitted that, as the colony advances in primary industries, deductions will have to be made with great discrimination from the figures in the column "Value of all manufactures," in respect of the amounts given in the returns.

As yet it is held that the addition is not so much affected by repetitions as to render the result other than useful; although, as before remarked, the total figures are admittedly in excess of the actual fact. The comparison with previous census results is still considered valuable.

Special tables in the Census Volume, following the summaries, show clearly that quantities rose as well as the value of manufactures, so that the development is not merely a question of market prices, but of actual output.

In 1896 the actual increase in five years of the annual output was found to be only £775,523. But it was noticed that there were special causes for this amount being so small; and also that quantities showed then in many cases a certain degree of development of industries, though values had not been maintained throughout.

The year 1895 was admittedly a time when great results could not be looked for. Severe financial troubles had happened shortly before. The phormium and rope industries, iron-working (implements and other) were not thriving, and in other lines matters were not altogether what could have been wished. The inquiry for the year 1900 has been made after a period of great prosperity.

MANUFACTORIES AND WORKS, 1896 AND 1901.

	April, 1896.	March, 1901.†	Increase 1896–1901.
	No.	No.	No.
Number of establishments* ..	2,459	3,163	704
Hands employed—			
Males	22,986	35,438	12,452
Females	4,403	6,288	1,885
Totals†	27,389	41,726	14,337
Wages paid—	£	£	£
To Males	1,776,076	2,895,279	1,119,203
" Females	131,516	203,282	71,766
Totals†	1,907,592	3,098,561	1,190,969

* Omitting Government Railway Workshops and Government Printing Office.
† Excluding dressmaking, tailoring, shirt-making, millinery, &c., for which no returns in 1896.

MANUFACTORIES AND WORKS, 1896 AND 1901—*continued.*

	April, 1896.	March, 1901.	Increase, 1896–1901.
	H.-p.	H.-p.	H.-p.
Horse-power	28,096	39,052	10,956
Total approximate value of—	£	£	£
Land	1,063,989	1,713,254	649,265
Buildings	1,743,073	2,419,803	676,730
Machinery and plant	2,988,955	3,826,574	837,619
Totals	5,796,017	7,959,631	2,163,614

Under the heading "Hands employed," the males increased from 22,986 in 1896 to 35,438, or at the rate of nearly 54·17 per cent. in five years. The females employed increased at the rate of 42·81 per cent.

The wages paid in the factories or large industrial works dealt with in the census returns were returned for 1895 at £1,907,592, and for 1900 £3,098,561.

The average annual amount of wages paid to male hands was £77·2 in 1895 and £81·7 in 1900. For females, £29·8 in 1895, against £32·3 at the last census. The wages of both would seem to have been more than maintained.

The increase for the year 1901 over 1896 in the horse-power stated in the returns was 10,956, against 6,400 for 1896.

The approximate value of the land used for purposes of the factories and industries increased from £1,063,989 in 1896 to £1,713,254 in 1901. The value of the lands used for mining is not included in the above figures, and the value of Crown lands has been omitted throughout.

A very satisfactory development will be found in the value of the machinery and plant, from £2,988,955 in 1896 to £3,826,574 in 1901, being at the rate of 28·02 per cent. for the period. The value of the buildings also increased greatly.

INDUSTRIES IN PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS.

All the various industries for which returns were received in 1901 are given in the statement below, which thus enumerates completely the manufactories and works in operation in the colony, specifying the provincial districts in which they are situated:—

Industries in Provincial Districts.

Manufactories, Works, &c.	Number of Industries in Provincial Districts.									Total Number of Industries.
	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland.	Canterbury.	Otago.	
Animal food—										
Meat freezing and preserving works	7	2	2	5	1			4	13	34
Ham- and bacon-curing establishments	4	4	2	3	..	4		10	12	39
Fish curing and preserving works	8	..		4	1	1	1	.	13	28
Butter and cheese factories..	27	102	8	37	4	7	3	17	42	247
Rabbit-packing	.	..		.				.	7	7
Condensed-milk factory ..	.	..		.				.	1	1
Vegetable food—										
Grain-mills	8	3	2	8	2	5		23	27	78
Biscuit-factories	5	..	1	3	1	1		2	7	20
Fruit-preserving and jam-making works	6	1	1	1		1		1	2	13
Sugar-boiling and confectionery works	8	..	3	4				7	4	26
Sugar-refining works ..	1	..		..	..	..		.	.	1
Fruit-canning works ..	1	..		..	..	..		.	.	1
Baking-powder factories ..	8	..		1	..	..		1	1	11
Drinks, narcotics, and stimulants—										
Breweries	9	3	5	10	2	10	4	16	15	74
Malthouses	4	..	1	3	2	4	1	10	8	33
Colonial-wine making ..	4	..	3	1	1	2	1	2	.	14
Aerated-water factories ..	22	11	8	24	5	7	4	27	17	125
Coffee and spice works ..	4	..		4	..	1	1	3	5	18
Tobacco-manufactories ..	2	..		..	..	..		.	.	2
Cigarette-manufactories ..	1	..		1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Sauce and pickle factories ..	9	1	1	5	..	1		4	2	23
Vinegar-works	3	.		..	..	1		.	.	4
Ice-factories	2	.		..	..	..		.	.	2
Animal matters (not otherwise classed)—										
Bone-mills	2	3		2	..	..		.	.	8
Soap and candle works ..	7	.	1	4	..	2	.	6	4	24
Glue-factory	1	.	.	..	..	..	.	.	.	1
Sausage-skin factory ..	1	.	1	3	..	..	.	4	1	10
Boiling-down works ..	5	.	1	3	..	..	.	.	5	14
Manure-works	1	.	2	..	..	..	.	1	1	5
Oleomargarine-works ..		.	.	..	..	..	.	1	.	1
Fat-refining works		.	.	..	..	..	.	1	.	1
Working in wood—										
Cooperages	4	2	2	4	..	..	.	7	4	23
Sawmills, sash and door factories	48	23	26	66	8	46	29	18	70	334
Barrow and ladder factory ..	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	1
Woodware and turnery factories	10	1	..	5	..	..	..	6	6	28

INDUSTRIES IN PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Manufactories, Works, &c.	Number of Industries in Provincial Districts.									Total Number of Industries.
	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland.	Canterbury.	Otago.	
Vegetable produce for fodder—										
Chaff-cutting establishments	15	2	..	..	..	12	..	25	1	55
Grass-seed-dressing establishments	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	9	11	25
Paper-manufacture—										
Paper-mills	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Paper bag and box factories..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7
Gasworks	6	2	2	6	1	2	2	4	5	30
Electric-lighting works ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	6
Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.—										
Lime and cement works ..	6	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	5	15
Brick, tile, and pottery works	24	5	8	18	1	5	2	20	25	108
Tobacco-pipe factory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Monumental masonry ..	8	..	1	3	..	2	..	6	7	27
Glassworks	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Glass-bevelling works ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Electro-plating works ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Pumice-works	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Metals, other than gold and silver—										
Tinware-factories	12	..	..	13	..	4	2	18	11	60
Iron and brass foundries, boiler-making, machinists, &c.	13	1	2	13	2	3	3	14	14	65
Heel- and toe-plate factories	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Engineering-works	10	..	..	9	..	2	..	8	8	37
Range-making works ..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	9
Spouting and ridging factories	6	8	2	3	..	..	..	7	9	35
Lead-headed-nail works ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Iron-pipe and fluming works..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Books and publications—										
Printing-offices	35	12	4	40	2	8	3	35	49	188
Musical instruments—										
Musical-instrument factories	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
Ornaments, minor art products, and small wares—										
Picture-frame makers ..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	9
Basket and perambulator factories	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	5	21
Cork-cutting	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lapidaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Equipment for sports and games—										
Billiard-table factories ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Designs, medals, type, and dies—										
Rubber-stamp making ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Arms and explosives—										
Ammunition-factory ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Details of the Principal Industries.

Nature of Industries.	Total Number of Industries.	Number of Hands employed.			Wages paid.			Amount of Power employed (Horse-power).	Value of all Materials used or operated upon during 1900.	Value of all Manufactures or Produce (including Repairs) for the Year 1900.*	Approximate Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
		Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.				
					£	£	£	H.-p.	£	£	£
Animal food—											
Meat freezing and preserving works†	34	2,172	49	2,221	198,306	1,419	199,725	7,057	252,290	3,720,475	893,720
Ham and bacon curing establishments†	39	185	11	196	13,891	496	14,387	250	115,656	159,564	62,192
Fish curing and preserving works†	28	135	2	137	7,445	73	7,518	..	7,714	25,173	17,235
Butter and cheese factories†	247	1,165	23	1,188	95,461	972	96,433	2,399	1,195,600	1,535,150	388,750
Rabbit-packing ..	7	62	..	62	3,200	..	3,200	..	..	..	362
Condensed-milk factory	1	17	16	33	..	..	..	39	..	..	..
Vegetable food—											
Grain-mills†	78	513	2	515	49,254	110	49,364	2,422	545,642	682,884	358,656
Biscuit-factories† ..	20	454	213	667	34,231	4,545	38,776	291	117,383	197,989	90,243
Fruit-preserving and jam-making works†	13	85	82	167	6,317	1,758	8,075	117	42,404	58,092	20,935
Sugar-boiling and confectionery works	26	158	147	305	11,128	3,600	14,728	19	47,150	88,580	56,955
Sugar-refining works ..	1	256	..	256	..	..	..	922	..	..	..
Fruit-canning works ..	1	3	2	5	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Baking-powder factories	11	19	10	29	1,074	181	1,255	17	9,318	18,163	18,200
Drinks, narcotics, and stimulants—											
Breweries†	74	677	5	682	83,493	77	83,570	682	158,212	553,627	294,592
Malthouses†	33	145	..	145	14,994	..	14,994	110	72,211	105,671	75,038
Colonial-wine making† ..	14	49	10	59	2,320	92	2,412	14	3,019	10,380	18,183
Aerated-water factories†	125	437	15	452	31,771	384	32,155	250	63,885	151,811	105,178
Coffee and spice works ..	18	63	15	78	4,959	235	5,194	93	32,091	45,628	47,572

Tobacco-manufactories	2	11	9	20	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Cigarette-manufactories	3	1	17	18	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Sauce and pickle factories†	23	77	51	128	4,628	1,760	6,388	71	20,505	31,258	36,715
Vinegar-works ..	4	13	10	23	1,179	258	1,437	4	3,284	6,824	4,480
Ice-factories	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	35	..	..	..
Animal matter (not otherwise classed)—											
Bone-mills	8	17	..	17	453	..	453	77	1,080	2,529	6,230
Soap and candle works†	24	224	8	232	19,009	239	19,248	346	112,623	158,649	66,809
Glue-factory	1	5	..	5	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
Sausage-skin factories ..	10	98	..	98	8,689	..	8,689	..	17,845	30,674	3,949
Boiling-down works† ..	14	61	..	61	5,910	..	5,910	393	92,693	114,416	26,838
Manure-works.. ..	5	30	..	30	1,872	..	1,872	63	31,652	37,769	10,266
Oleomargarine-works ..	1	9	..	9	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
Fat-refining works ..	1	14	..	14	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
Working in wood—											
Coopergages†	23	137	1	138	10,884	39	10,923	177	19,942	37,521	21,787
Sawmills, sash and door factories†	334	6,805	7	6,812	513,622	266	513,888	8,744	..	1,268,689	703,620
Barrow and ladder factory	1	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodware and turnery factories	28	154	2	156	11,779	82	11,861	176	19,146	37,552	28,227
Vegetable produce for fodder—											
Chaff-cutting establishments	55	265	1	266	9,829	26	9,855	391	130,507	169,313	46,786
Grass-seed-dressing establishments	25	60	..	60	5,310	..	5,310	189	197,846	241,239	48,195
Paper-manufacture—											
Paper-mills	3	79	19	98	..	..	..	705	..	..	..
Paper bag and box factories	7	24	57	81	1,312	1,936	3,248	13	4,471	14,217	11,499
Gasworks†	30	568	4	572	70,388	185	70,573	242	83,612	290,567	971,559
Electric-lighting works ..	6	52	..	52	6,226	..	6,226	2,158	4,603	23,234	64,156

* For information as to quantities manufactured or produced, see special tables in Year-books of 1901, 1902, and 1903. Value of output, wages, &c., not shown where the number of establishments is so small that particulars might be identified. † For full particulars respecting these industries see special tables in previous issues (1901, 1902, and 1903). NOTE.—See note at end of table.

DETAILS OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—*continued.*

Nature of Industries.	Total Number of Industries.	Number of Hands employed.			Wages paid.			Amount of Power employed (Horse-power).	Value of all Materials used or operated upon during 1900.	Value of all Manufactures or Produce (including Repairs) for the Year 1900.*	Approximate Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
		Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.				
					£	£	£	H.-p.	£	£	£
Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.—											
Lime and cement works†	15	184	..	184	16,577	..	16,577	466	18,397	45,142	38,436
Brick, tile, and pottery works†	108	838	..	838	63,336	..	63,336	659	..	122,230	114,567
Tobacco-pipe factory ..	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monumental masonry ..	27	81	..	81	7,072	..	7,072	13	8,689	22,313	17,391
Glassworks	2	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass-bevelling works ..	2	7	..	7	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
Electro-plating works ..	2	11	..	11	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Pumice-works ..	1	27	1	28	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
Metals, other than gold and silver—											
Tinware-factories† ..	60	336	1	337	23,107	36	23,143	23	52,553	98,587	56,914
Iron and brass foundries, boiler-making, machinists, &c.†	65	1,950	5	1,955	162,477	170	162,647	983	240,578	508,906	211,282
Heel- and toe-plate factories	3	7	..	7	..	..	..	23	..	..	..
Engineering-works†‡ ..	37	1,437	5	1,442	127,374	261	127,635	541	186,208	361,958	155,081
Range-making-works ..	9	193	..	193	16,927	..	16,927	53	19,721	53,307	27,919
Spouting and ridging factories	35	261	..	261	20,584	..	20,584	35	70,643	112,691	52,687
Lead-headed-nail works	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron-pipe and fluming works	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Books and publications—											
Printing-offices†§ ..	188	2,627	507	3,134	268,041	16,564	284,605	956	200,243	704,285	559,538

Musical instruments—											
Musical-instrument factories	3	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ornaments, minor art products, and small wares—											
Picture-frame makers ..	9	19	3	22	1,234	69	1,303	1	2,497	5,771	11,750
Basket and perambulator factories	21	107	11	118	6,517	494	7,011	9	6,902	17,942	18,180
Cork-cutting	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lapidaries	3	8	..	8	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Equipment for sports and games—											
Billiard-table factories ..	3	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Designs, medals, type, and dies—											
Rubber-stamp making ..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arms and explosives—											
Ammunition-factory ..	1	21	84	105	..	..	..	39	..	..	..
Machines, tools, and implements—											
Agricultural - implement factories†	33	584	2	586	53,879	62	53,941	360	49,072	138,094	61,339
Brush and broom factories	12	86	42	128	5,965	1,190	7,155	32	10,158	21,131	13,829
Cutlery-factory ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Bellows-factory ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carriages and vehicles—											
Coach building and painting works†	160	1,185	..	1,185	83,356	..	83,356	128	88,229	216,077	150,811
Cycle-factories† ..	71	378	17	395	20,873	570	21,443	95	26,824	65,047	65,403
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware—											
Saddlery and harness factories†	115	629	23	652	40,808	1,026	41,834	3	75,724	147,626	96,559
Whip-thong factories ..	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portmanteau-factories ..	6	19	3	22	1,206	117	1,323	..	2,741	5,483	6,460

* For information as to quantities manufactured or produced, see special tables in Year-books of 1901, 1902, and 1903. Value of output, wages, &c., not shown where the number of establishments is so small that particulars might be identified. † For full particulars respecting these industries see special tables in previous issues (1901, 1902, and 1903). ‡ Value of manufactures at Government Railway Workshops not included. § Value of manufactures at Government Printing Office not included. NOTE.—See note at end of table.

DETAILS OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—*continued.*

Nature of Industries.	Total Number of Industries.	Number of Hands employed.			Wages paid.			Amount of Power employed (Horse-power).	Value of all Materials used or operated upon during 1900.	Value of all Manufactures or Produce (including Repairs) for the Year 1900.	Approximate Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware—*contd.*					£	£	£	H.-p.	£	£	£
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring establishments†	119	1,957	6	1,963	159,180	162	159,342	1,108	1,391,323	1,888,107	235,952
Ships, boats, and their equipment—											
Ship- and boat-building yards†	32	211	..	211	13,476	..	13,476	49	20,389	45,811	15,198
Graving-docks and patent slips	7	32	..	32	2,864	..	2,864	435	..	7,264	230,165
Block and pump factory	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Sail and oilskin factories†	30	150	81	231	10,446	1,996	12,442	..	24,628	44,854	40,893
Furniture—											
Furniture and cabinet-making†	144	1,243	67	1,310	88,843	2,262	91,105	369	101,595	241,024	170,338
Venetian-blind works ..	12	49	2	51	3,567	65	3,632	19	5,896	13,233	7,469
Mattress-factories ..	12	55	..	55	3,260	..	3,260	20	9,212	16,296	13,165
Wool, rug, and mat making	2	9	8	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemicals and by-products—											
Perfumery-manufactory	1	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varnish-manufactories..	4	19	..	19	1,474	..	1,474	37	4,227	6,732	5,765
Ink-manufactories ..	3	5	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Starch-manufactories ..	3	24	8	32	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Chemical-works ..	8	76	19	95	7,551	504	8,055	92	42,479	64,834	37,793
Hæmatite-paint factories	4	12	..	12	609	..	609	28	1,030	2,578	5,943
Sheep-dip factories ..	3	6	1	7	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Match-factories ..	2	37	146	183	..	..	..	19	..	..	..

Herbal-remedies factories	8	13	10	23	1,134	581	1,715	12	3,994	18,396	10,305
Blacking-factories ..	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Cocoanut-oil mills ..	2	10	..	10	..	..	..	54	..	..	..
Textile fabrics—											
Woollen-mills† ..	10	769	924	1,693	71,454	40,547	112,001	1,554	196,081	359,382	277,422
Flock-mills	5	9	1	10	559	12	571	55	1,459	4,105	2,650
Cleaning and dyeing works	11	28	23	51	1,816	837	2,653	13	2,141	7,855	9,635
Dress—											
Tailoring establishments	175	722	899	1,621	65,695	37,251	102,946	8	122,853	301,356	211,016
Dressmaking and millinery establishments	290	23	2,865	2,888	2,236	76,270	78,506	..	173,211	312,436	193,998
Shirt-making establishments	25	28	503	531	1,911	13,651	15,562	40	45,319	75,879	26,528
Corset and belt manufactories	6	1	24	25	9	542	551	..	959	2,249	5,659
Clothing-factories† ..	21	431	2,081	2,512	37,778	63,023	100,801	67	177,828	329,026	89,247
Waterproof-factories† ..	6	22	92	114	1,807	2,822	4,629	3	6,285	13,378	7,845
Boot and shoe factories†	126	1,906	790	2,696	165,227	27,216	192,443	184	273,325	529,254	176,992
Hat and cap factories ..	13	37	80	117	2,641	2,748	5,389	20	11,463	25,641	19,217
Hosiery-factories† ..	17	17	265	282	1,328	6,702	8,030	71	18,032	31,265	19,997
Fibrous materials—											
Rope and twine works†..	17	192	..	192	13,136	..	13,136	494	46,378	87,863	55,309
Bag and sack factory ..	1	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax-mills†	101	1,698	..	1,698	101,046	..	101,046	1,190	53,064	203,492	64,446
Values for industries of which less than four of any one sort were found in the returns ..	..	..	..	..	53,927	9,235	63,162	..	526,252	694,896	258,885
Returns not included in above	74	140	156	296	10,952	4,836	15,788	138	28,834	61,749	59,659
Totals (see over.)											

* For information as to quantities manufactured or produced, see special tables in Year-books of 1901, 1902, and 1903. Value of output, wages, &c., not shown where the number of establishments is so small that particulars might be identified. † For full particulars respecting these industries see special tables in previous issues (1901, 1902, and 1903). NOTE.—See note at end of table.

DETAILS OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—*continued.*

Nature of Industries.	Total Number of Industries.	Number of Hands employed.			Wages paid.			Amount of Power employed (Horse-power).	Value of all Materials used or operated upon during 1900.	Value of all Manufactures or Produce (including Repairs) for the Year 1900.*	Approximate Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
		Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.				
					£	£	£	H.-p.	£	£	£
Totals, Census, 1901 ..	3,680	36,292	10,555	46,847	2,972,193	330,454	3,302,647	39,113	7,749,770	17,853,133†	8,408,564
Deduct tailoring, dressmaking, shirtmaking, and monumental masons' establishments, not included in accounts taken for 1896 and 1891	517	854	4,267	5,121	76,914	127,172	204,086	61	350,072	711,984	448,933
Totals, Census, 1901 (less deductions shown above)	3,163	35,438	6,288	41,726	2,895,279	203,282	3,098,561	39,052	7,399,698	17,141,149	7,959,631
Totals, Census, 1896 ..	2,459	22,986	4,403	27,389	1,776,076	131,516	1,907,592	28,096	3,285,247	9,549,360	5,796,017
Totals, Census, 1891 ..	2,254	22,664	2,969	25,663	1,705,641	102,999	1,808,640	21,696	..	8,773,837	5,261,826

* For information as to quantities manufactured or produced, see special tables in Year-book of 1903. Value of output, wages, &c., not shown where the number of establishments is so small that particulars might be identified. † See remarks on page 293.

NOTE.—Two or more distinct industries were carried on at some establishments. In such cases particulars of power, hands, and plant employed, and wages paid, unless stated separately for each branch of industry, have been treated as belonging to the most important work.

The succeeding statement shows the most important industries in operation in 1901, ranged in order of the values of their output for 1900, and compared with the results obtained for the years 1895, 1890, and 1885:—

	Total Value of all Manufactures or Produce, including Repairs.			
	1900.	1895.	1890.	1885.
	£	£	£	£
Meat freezing and preserving and boiling down works	3,834,891	1,652,275	1,464,659	543,878
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring	1,888,107	1,237,252	1,026,349	634,915
Butter and cheese factories ..	1,535,150	501,274	150,957	43,094
Sawmills, sash and door factories	1,268,689	898,807	832,959	1,177,713
Iron and brass foundries, boiler-making, machinists, &c. (not including Government Railway Workshops)	924,171	302,815	403,635	368,919
Clothing and boot-and-shoe factories	858,280	616,158	570,315	514,506
Printing establishments (not including Government Printing Office)	704,285	389,124	354,559	273,886
Grain-mills	682,884	874,656	991,812	754,830
Breweries and malthouses ..	659,298	418,830	380,849	421,197
Woollen-mills	359,382	302,423	279,175	194,311
Gasworks	290,567	199,025	178,947	194,653
Grass-seed-dressing establishments	241,239	..	..	..
Furniture and cabinetmaking ..	241,024	85,327	131,314	162,375
Coach building and painting works	216,077	148,969	139,660	128,346
Flax-mills	203,492	32,546	234,266	20,059
Biscuit-factories	197,989	118,979	127,147	47,784
Chaff-cutting works	169,313	78,497	63,236	54,440
Bacon-curing establishments ..	159,564	86,022	83,435	58,799
Soap and candle works ..	158,649	152,298	155,714	130,745
Aerated-water factories ..	151,811	98,609	91,691	94,098
Saddlery and harness factories ..	147,626	63,735	37,347	..
Agricultural-implement factories	138,094	102,054	144,472	111,823
Brick, tile, and pottery works ..	122,230	66,140	56,830	91,797
Spouting and ridging works ..	112,691	23,762	33,140	25,478
Tinware-factories	98,587	63,723	14,297	8,500
Sugar-boiling and confectionery works	88,580	33,235	17,248	17,130
Rope and twine works ..	87,863	52,400	76,711	56,413
Cycle-factories	65,047	18,817	5,655	1,301
Chemical-works	64,834	75,320	41,568	34,283
Fruit-preserving and jam-making works	58,092	36,108	27,255	32,292
Ship- and boat-building works ..	45,811	25,233	35,847	56,132
Coffee and spice works ..	45,628	74,339	64,024	98,234
Lime and cement works ..	45,142	15,881	19,416	16,928
Sail, tent, and oilskin factories..	44,854	30,166	31,083	25,574
Bone-mills and other manure-works	40,298	12,246	1,628	8,337
Woodware and turnery factories	37,552	18,276	9,050	..
Cooperages	37,521	19,233	11,540	11,862
Hosiery-factories	31,265	9,357	5,650	6,200
Sauce and pickle works ..	31,258	13,417	6,407	3,145
Sausage-skin factories.. ..	30,674	13,472	10,582	..

	Total Value of all Manufactures or Produce including Repairs.			
	1900.	1895.	1890.	1885.
	£	£	£	£
Hat and cap factories	25,641	10,902	21,628	13,695
Fish curing and preserving works	25,173	10,292	19,537	12,181
Electric-lighting works ..	23,234	..	..	..
Brush and broom factories ..	21,131	23,363	13,340	7,185
Herbal-remedies factories ..	18,396	..	..	..
Baking-powder factories ..	18,163	10,153	5,637	4,120
Basket and perambulator factories	17,942	11,920	7,381	4,175
Mattress-factories	16,296	..	..	..
Paper-bag and cardboard-box factories	14,217	7,698	4,497	..
Waterproof-factories	13,378	22,354	..	..
Venetian-blind factories ..	13,233	9,878	4,776	6,47
Colonial-wine works	10,330	8,963	3,456	3,62
Other industries in respect of which the value of the manufactures was less than £8,000, and sundry	805,606	473,037	380,156	235,148

The order of the principal industries, ranged according to the number of hands employed, is as follows :—

	Number of Hands.		
	1901.	1896.	1891.
Sawmills, sash and door factories	6,812	4,059	3,266
Clothing and boot-and-shoe factories	5,208	4,407	3,233
Iron and brass foundries, boiler-making, machinists, &c.	3,590	1,642	1,787
Printing establishments (excluding Government Printing Office)	3,134	2,351	2,569
Meat freezing, preserving, and boiling-down works ..	2,282	2,037	1,568
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring establishments	1,963	1,629	1,196
Flax-mills	1,698	647	3,204
Woollen-mills	1,693	1,416	1,175
Furniture and cabinetmaking factories	1,310	496	585
Butter and cheese factories	1,188	576	269
Coach building and painting works	1,185	807	678
Brick, tile, and pottery works	838	455	494
Breweries and malthouses	827	560	563
Biscuit-factories	667	425	331
Saddlery and harness factories	652	266	184
Agricultural-implement factories	586	581	528
Gasworks	572	295	249
Grain-mills	515	419	499
Aerated-water factories	452	347	261
Cycle-factories	395	125	31
Tinware-factories	337	289	93
Sugar-boiling and confectionery works	305	69	53
Hosiery-factories	282	133	51
Chaff-cutting works	266	212	205
Spouting and ridging works	261	90	100
Sugar-refining works	256	160	110
Soap and candle works	232	190	209
Sail, tent, and oilskin factories	231	143	124
Ship- and boat-building yards	211	108	145
Bacon-curing establishments	196	123	84

	Number of Hands.		
	1901.	1896.	1891.
Rope and twine works	192	150	222
Lime and cement works	184	79	98
Match-factories	183	121	..
Fruit-preserving and jam-making works	167	193	117
Woodware and turnery factories	156	81	51
Cooperages	138	76	53
Fish curing and preserving works	137	75	140
Brush and broom factories..	128	92	81
Sauce and pickle works	128	68	41
Basket and perambulator factories	118	76	63
Hat and cap factories	117	72	112
Waterproof-factories	114	93	..
Ammunition-factories	105	90	80
Sausage-skin factories	98	56	73
Paper mills	98	84	48
Chemical-works	95	114	55
Paper-bag and cardboard-box factories	81	86	35
Coffee and spice works	78	119	81
Rabbit preserving and packing works	62	32	..
Grass-seed-dressing establishments	60	..	..
Colonial-wine works	59	53	24
Mattress-factories	55	..	..
Electric-lighting works	52	..	..
Venetian-blind factories	51	45	29
Cleaning and dyeing works	51	58	48
Bone-mills and other manure-works	47	46	25
Condensed-milk factory	33	..	..
Graving-docks and patent slips	32	29	64
Starch and soda works	32	27	13
Baking-powder factories	29	..	..
Pumice-works	28	20	..
Corset and belt manufactories	25	..	..
Herbal-remedies factories	23	..	..
Vinegar-works	23	..	..
Portmanteau-factories	22	..	..
Picture-frame makers	22	..	..
Tobacco-manufactories	20	..	..
Sheep-dip factories	7	29	..
Industries employing under 20 hands	532	268	36

Special tables relating to the principal industries, with comments on each, have been printed in the Year-books for 1901, 1902, and 1903.

SECTION X.—IMPORTS; CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE.

IMPORTS.

THE quantities and values of imports used in making up the figures given in this portion of the statistical information are obtained from Customs entries, verified where necessary, as with goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, by examination. In estimating the value of imports, *ad valorem* goods are taken at their *invoice* value increased by 10 per cent., and include the value of case, cask, or covering (sec. 39, "Customs Laws Consolidation Act, 1882"). Value of all other goods includes freight and charges to time of arrival at port of discharge. Goods transhipped at a foreign port are regarded as imported from the country where they were originally shipped. The countries named, however, may not be those of origin, as no attempt is made to trace the goods beyond the ports disclosed by the documents presented to the Customs. Very little cargo *in transitu* passes through New Zealand.

The total declared values of the imports in 1904 amounted to £13,291,694, being an increase on the corresponding total in 1903 of £503,019. These figures, however, include specie. The value of coin brought into the colony in 1904 was £391,664, against £712,716 in the previous year, and if these amounts are excluded the increase on the values of all other articles will be £824,071.

The value of imports for the year 1890, and for each of the ten latest years was:—

Year.	Imports, inclusive of Specie. £	Imports, exclusive of Specie. £
1890	6,260,525	5,928,895
1895	6,400,129	6,115,953
1896	7,137,320	7,035,379
1897	8,055,223	7,994,201
1898	8,230,600	8,211,409
1899	8,739,633	8,613,656
1900	10,646,096	10,207,326
1901	11,817,915	11,353,416
1902	11,326,723	10,958,038
1903	12,788,675	12,075,959
1904	13,291,694	12,900,030

In 1901 the Government imported railway plant valued at half a million sterling, against far smaller quantities introduced in the subsequent years.

It will be seen that the value of imports, exclusive of specie, only rose from £5,928,895 in 1890 to £6,115,953 in 1895, after which there ensued a steady advance year by year to £11,353,416 in 1901, with a substantial increase in 1904. The movement for 1895–1904 shows that the imports have more than doubled in value during that period. In quantities of various imports the increases vary, and full particulars of every kind of article imported in 1904 are to be found in detail further on, which may be critically examined with those in similar tables given in the previous Year-books.

The degree of expenditure of loan-moneys raised abroad by the general and local Governments somewhat affects the question when considering the rise of imports. And, when consulting the figures relating to expenditure out of loan accounts, the matter of aids from the Consolidated Fund (which are included) presents itself, besides other features in connection with this subject.

The expansion of imports is still further to be considered in connection with the condition of the manufactures of the colony, for an increase of imports arising from a decline of internal manufactures would scarcely be regarded as a satisfactory position. But there has been great development of the manufactures of New Zealand since 1895, not only in the great primary industries, but throughout.

It is desirable to consider not only the total value of the import trade for different years by comparing figures, but to ascertain the rates *per capita* of population, to judge whether the imports are relatively greater or less than they have been. The fairest comparisons are from calculations made after deducting specie imported, for in the year 1894, as an instance, no less than £797,843 was brought to the colony in coin, and in 1903 £712,716. The amount last year (1904) was £391,664. The figures for 1890 and each year from 1895 onwards stand thus:—

Years.	Imports per Head of mean Population, excluding Maoris. Including Specie.			Excluding Specie.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1890	10	0	2	9	11	0
1895	9	4	10	8	16	8
1896	10	1	11	9	19	1
1897	11	3	3	11	1	7
1898	11	3	7	11	3	1
1899	11	13	1	11	9	8
1900	13	18	10	13	7	4
1901	15	3	10	14	11	11
1902	14	3	11	13	14	8
1903	15	11	10	14	14	5
1904	15	14	7	15	5	4

Using the figures exclusive of the specie, comparisons for years since 1895 show that imports increased annually with almost un-

broken regularity until 1904, the rise being at the rate of £6 8s. 8d. per head. The figures for the years 1890 and 1895 exhibit a decrease per head of population.

A table is given further on showing, for five years, the principal articles imported, arranged in groups according to their nature.

Imports from Different Countries.

The imports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand in 1904 were valued at £7,982,340, an increase of £469,672 on the value of goods imported from the Home-country during the previous year, From British colonies and possessions the imports were £3,047,354, a decrease of £88,120 on the amount in 1903.

Figures for eleven years are given, showing that imports from British possessions only increased by 36 per cent., whereas those from foreign States advanced at the far higher rate of 274 per cent., mainly in consequence of the development of inwards trade with the United States of America, about which full particulars will be found further on :—

	Imports from		
	United Kingdom.	British Colonies and Possessions.	Foreign States.
	£	£	£
1894	3,949,770	2,233,860	604,390
1895	3,992,359	1,794,849	612,921
1896	3,714,476	1,628,661	794,183
1897	5,392,738	1,662,985	999,500
1898	5,148,833	1,927,817	1,153,350
1899	5,526,645	2,036,797	1,176,191
1900	6,504,484	2,625,372	1,516,240
1901	6,885,831	2,913,866	2,018,218
1902	6,851,452	2,583,005	1,892,266
1903	7,512,668	3,135,474	2,140,533
1904	7,982,340	3,047,354	2,262,000

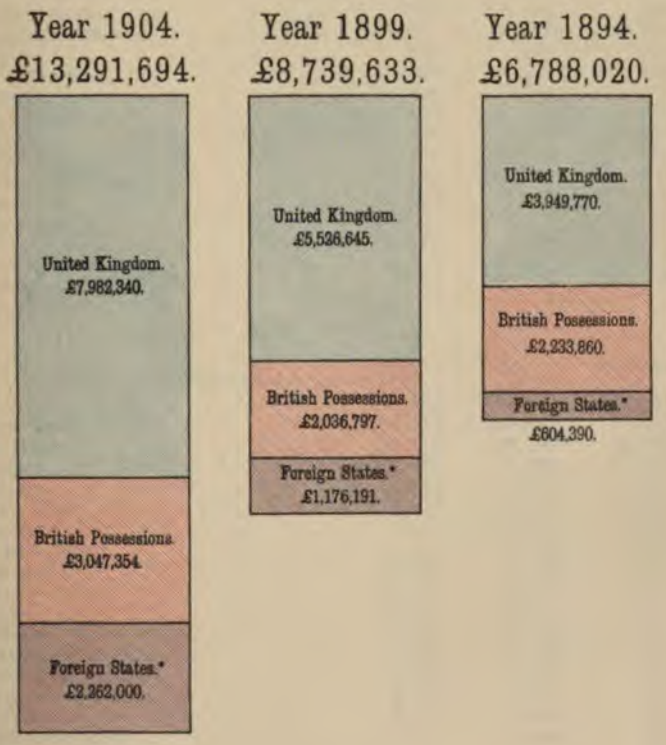
The following are the values of imports from different countries or places in 1904 and 1903, given in the order of the increase or decrease from each :—

Country, Colony, State, &c.	1904.	1903.	Increase.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	7,982,340	7,512,668	469,672
United States of America ..	1,527,915	1,441,358	86,557
Fiji	516,539	461,988	54,551
Canada..	88,644	46,120	42,524
Germany	308,804	274,297	34,507
Ceylon	172,759	138,959	33,800
Bengal	275,349	251,719	23,630
Holland	29,388	16,760	12,628
France	55,110	42,765	12,345
Friendly Islands	17,503	6,978	10,525
Burmah	13,733	3,541	10,192
Singapore	36,732	26,954	9,778
Surprise Island	5,673	1,907	3,766
Malden Island	6,862	3,965	2,897

Diagram No. 2.

IMPORTS.

RISE IN VALUE OF IMPORTS TO NEW ZEALAND, 1894, 1899, & 1904.



* Included in Foreign States are Imports from:

	United States of America.	Germany.
1894:	£394,691.	£68,163.
1899:	£775,309.	£160,605.
1904:	£1,527,915.	£308,804.

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Country, Colony, State, &c.	1904. £	1903. £	Increase. £
Austria	4,468	1,798	2,670
British Columbia	24,841	22,209	2,632
Norway	2,974	603	2,371
Tasmania	37,166	34,811	2,355
Java	4,621	2,841	1,780
Switzerland	4,091	2,432	1,659
Portugal	2,540	1,069	1,471
Queensland	3,525	2,222	1,303
Denmark	2,647	2,133	514
Society Islands	6,217	5,803	414
Cape Colony	589	195	394
South Australia	39,917	39,627	290
Madras	420	146	274
Ellice Island	228	..	228
Turkey	436	263	173
Canary Islands	172	3	169
Egypt	875	715	160
Norfolk Island	211	78	133
Transvaal Colony	160	51	109
Spain	1,903	1,822	81
Aden	32	..	32
Malta	27	15	12
Russia	8	..	8
Orange River Colony	11	7	4
Rhodesia	3	2	1

Country, Colony, State, &c.	1904. £	1903. £	Decrease. £
Victoria	603,005	816,003	212,998
New South Wales	1,176,817	1,229,127	52,310
Belgium	120,066	133,140	13,074
Sumatra	76	11,026	10,950
Greece	14,076	21,839	7,763
Asia Minor	16,613	22,787	6,174
Borneo	..	5,667	5,667
Ocean Island	..	3,625	3,625
Hongkong	16,736	19,568	2,832
Japan	84,629	86,192	1,563
Italy	19,006	20,501	1,495
Sweden	15,954	17,156	1,202
Philippine Islands	9,823	10,828	1,005
Navigators Islands	148	837	689
Western Australia	32,606	33,176	570
China	4,440	5,005	565
Newfoundland	..	423	423
Bombay	337	705	368
Sandwich Islands	112	224	112
Borneo (British)..	..	110	110
Gibraltar	22	65	43
Lord Howe Island	..	19	19
Solomon Islands..	..	9	9
Tripoli	..	7	7
New Hebrides	20	25	5
New Caledonia	..	4	4
Natal	41	44	3
West Indies	1,731	1,734	3
Argentine Republic	3	5	2

Imports, North and Middle Islands.

Separating the value of the imports for the North Island fr that of the Middle Island, it is found that while in 1894 former received imported goods to the value of £3,560,513, aga £3,200,230 for the Middle Island, in the year 1904 the North Is imports exceeded those of the other to a far greater extent, values being respectively £7,664,353 and £5,461,402, or an ex for the North Island of £2,202,951, or 40·34 per cent.

Imports, by Provincial Districts.

The values of imports in each provincial district during 1894 1904 were as under:—

	1894. £	1904. £
Auckland	1,596,985	3,331,004
Taranaki	49,127	112,205
Hawke's Bay	206,291	249,433
Wellington	1,708,110	3,971,711
Marlborough	12,217	23,687
Nelson	140,648	163,540
Westland	39,293	87,969
Canterbury	1,435,112	2,515,639
Otago	1,572,960	2,670,367

The value of imports by parcel-post (£27,277 in 1894 and £165,939 in 1904) must be added to the above figures in order to make up the totals (including specie) of £6,788,020 and £13,291,694 for the respective years.

Imports, by Ports.

The following table gives the value of the imports for each port in New Zealand for the last two years, arranged in order of magnitude for 1904:—

	1904. £	1903. £
Wellington	3,796,746	3,966,891
Auckland	3,248,163	3,167,185
Lyttelton	2,320,507	2,025,427
Dunedin..	2,243,006	2,049,194
Invercargill and Bluff ..	361,784	292,683
Napier	249,433	234,994
Timaru	195,132	169,117
Wanganui	174,965	166,869
Nelson	132,665	146,279
New Plymouth	90,213	99,762
Greymouth	70,400	88,912
Poverty Bay	70,257	67,304
Oamaru	65,577	51,801
Westport..	30,875	43,178
Patea	21,992	20,495
Wairau	19,321	21,825
Hokitika..	17,569	14,337
Kaipara	9,560	4,520
Picton	4,566	1,890
Tauranga	3,024	4,776

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

By means of the accompanying table, in which the articles imported are arranged in groups according to their nature, the increases in value can be traced to their specific heads :—

IMPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

Group of Principal Articles imported.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel and slops ..	451,879	463,194	511,397	582,997	603,894
Boots and shoes ..	194,811	211,215	202,931	245,639	256,165
Cotton piece-goods ..	514,607	470,568	498,485	556,564	550,775
Drapery	438,299	443,863	449,503	511,717	501,888
Haberdashery ..	95,401	110,746	102,569	118,049	112,816
Hats and caps ..	66,799	70,013	75,222	77,853	87,984
Hosiery	103,291	101,481	115,071	125,618	143,940
Linen manufactures ..	83,206	89,915	71,170	94,794	88,693
Millinery	43,313	43,380	45,701	60,503	67,567
Silks	97,922	121,937	139,522	128,223	140,154
Woollens	330,713	348,666	393,033	436,161	452,271
Totals.. ..	2,420,241	2,474,978	2,604,604	2,938,118	3,006,147
Agricultural implements	13,508	10,744	11,518	9,001	8,857
Cutlery	23,089	27,149	29,993	27,160	37,797
Hardware and iron-mongery	330,314	315,239	334,965	355,562	341,442
Rails and railway bolts, &c.	118,464	148,344	85,163	131,592	140,929
Iron and steel, other, pig, wrought, wire, &c.	865,361	682,906	815,260	795,758	849,929
Machinery	536,429	600,019	561,649	642,075	797,618
Nails	48,050	40,034	44,114	39,440	40,703
Railway plant ..	63,128	514,511	122,303	122,164	183,998
Sewing-machines ..	37,429	38,227	37,005	51,095	45,749
Tools, artificers' ..	77,447	84,523	88,273	98,076	110,847
Totals ..	2,113,219	2,461,696	2,130,243	2,271,923	2,557,869
Sugar	451,522	489,936	402,138	441,843	504,820
Tea	199,934	219,089	197,127	204,236	237,738
Totals.. ..	651,456	709,025	599,265	646,079	742,558
Beer	34,296	34,949	43,627	38,620	36,796
Spirits*	198,282	243,824	235,369	246,263	263,645
Tobacco	198,861	221,889	212,634	260,478	255,257
Wine	55,098	63,837	60,350	57,560	56,857
Totals.. ..	486,537	564,499	551,980	602,921	612,555

* Includes methylated and perfumed spirits, and spirits of wine.

Duties to which Imports liable.	Value of Imports, 1903.		Value of Imports, 1904.	
	£	£	£	£
Specific duties	..	2,613,361	..	2,562,83[illegible]
Ad valorem duties—				
5 per cent.	187,112		203,516	
7½ per cent.	..		4,001	
10 per cent.	251,659		283,348	
15 per cent.	206,961		231,529	
20 per cent.	2,765,964		2,788,980	
22½ per cent.	246,111		213,448	
25 per cent.	1,258,605		1,307,001	
30 per cent.	1,090		261,557	
33⅓ per cent.	30		47,893	
37½ per cent.	162		22,314	
40 per cent.	814		888	
Various	1,502		4,169	
		4,920,010		5,368,644
Parcels-post (various) ..	..	151,236	..	165,939
Duty-free (excluding specie)	..	4,391,352	..	4,802,608
Specie imported.. ..	..	712,716	..	391,664
Totals	..	12,788,675	..	13,291,694

The proportions of free and dutiable goods imported during 1899, 1902, 1903, and 1904 are compared with similar figures for 1894, the year preceding that in which the altered tariff came into force :—

—	1894.	1899.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Merchandise—	£	£	£	£	£
Free	1,871,772	2,942,999	4,072,984	4,391,352	4,802,608
Dutiable	4,118,405	5,670,657	6,885,054	7,684,607	8,097,422
Imports (less specie)	5,990,177	8,613,656	10,958,038	12,075,959	12,900,030
	£	£	£	£	£
Total net duty received*	1,572,467	2,046,452	2,289,783	2,507,478	2,655,166
Duty, per cent. of imports—	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
(*a*.) On dutiable imports	38·18	36·09	33·26	32·63	32·79
(*b*.) On all merchandise	26·25	23·76	20·90	20·76	20·58

* Including excise duties levied on certain imports manufactured in bond.

Sugar.

The value of sugar (including glucose, molasses, and treacle) imported in 1904 was £504,820, an increase of £62,977 on the amount for 1903 (£441,843). The value of this import for the last three years has averaged only £449,600 per annum; but for the three years, 1882, 1883, and 1884, the average, with a much smaller population, was £615,207 for each year. The smaller average amount for the last three years is due not so much to a reduction

in the quantity imported as to the fall in the price of sugar, and partly to the fact that the proportion of refined to raw sugar has vastly decreased.

The following figures, giving the average consumption per head of sugar in Australasia, are, saving those for New Zealand—and excluding a proportion (30 lb. per head) deducted on account of Maoris—taken from Mr. Coghlan's "Statistical Account of Australia and New Zealand, 1903–4." The figures stating the consumption of tea, wine, beer, spirits, and tobacco, given further on, are also taken from the same source:—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIA.

	Lb.		Lb.
New Zealand	107·2	Victoria	101·4
Western Australia	106·2	Queensland	100·5
New South Wales	105·2	South Australia	97·8
Tasmania	103·1		

TEA.

The quantity of tea imported in 1904 was 6,131,958 lb. Supposing Maoris to use, on an average, 1 lb. per head per annum, the consumption of tea per head of the population, exclusive of Maoris, would be 7·2 lb. in 1904.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF TEA PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIA.

	Lb.		Lb.
Western Australia	9·7	Queensland	7·1
South Australia	8·2	Victoria	6·7
New South Wales	7·4	Tasmania	6·2
New Zealand	7·2		

BEER, SPIRITS, AND WINE.

During 1904 excise duty was paid on 7,786,480 gallons of beer; and 203,510 gallons of beer, 647,155 gallons of spirits, and 120,120 gallons of wine were entered at the Customs for home consumption.

The actual quantity of beer made and used in the colony has increased from 4,936,400 gallons in 1895 to 7,786,480 gallons in 1904:—

BEER MANUFACTURED IN NEW ZEALAND ON WHICH EXCISE DUTY WAS PAID.

	Gal.		Gal.
1895	4,936,400	1900	6,811,280
1896	5,382,960	1901	7,134,800
1897	5,741,200	1902	7,179,360
1898	6,013,120	1903	7,555,200
1899	6,261,200	1904	7,786,480

The following table gives the consumption per head of alcoholic liquors by the people, excluding and including Maoris, showing

separately the proportions of beer, wine, and spirits in 1895, and from 1898 to 1904. To the amount of beer manufactured in the colony in each year on which excise duty was paid has been added the amount brought into consumption from imports:—

Year.	Beer.		Spirits.		Wine.	
	Excluding Maoris.	Including Maoris.	Excluding Maoris.	Including Maoris.	Excluding Maoris.	Including Maoris.
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1895	7·421	6·996	0·629	0·593	0·135	0·127
1898	8·427	7·995	0·668	0·634	0·146	0·139
1899	8·583	8·150	0·687	0·653	0·148	0·141
1900	9·150	8·696	0·720	0·684	0·152	0·145
1901	9·413	8·919	0·766	0·726	0·159	0·151
1902	9·252	8·777	0·755	0·716	0·158	0·150
1903	9·460	8·987	0·755	0·718	0·149	0·142
1904	9·455	8·996	0·766	0·729	0·142	0·135

A comparison of the consumption of beer, spirits, and wine per head in Australasia during 1903 is added:—

—	Beer.	Spirits.	Wine.	—	Beer.	Spirits.	Wine.
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.		Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
Queensland ..	9·49	0·86	0·38	Western Australia	21·82	1·42	0·75
New South Wales	9·55	0·79	0·67	Tasmania ..	8·51	0·53	0·18
Victoria ..	11·61	0·61	1·24	New Zealand (including Maoris)	8·99	0·72	0·14
South Australia ..	8·33	0·46	2·22				

Besides showing the quantity of alcoholic liquor consumed during the year, it seems desirable to give some information as to the actual cost to the colony of the beer, wine, and spirits imported, not including duty, which is merely so-much taxation raised by means of the importer, but all held in the colony and used by the Government for the benefit of the people.

In the year 1904 the value of the various kinds of potable spirits imported reached the sum of £252,033, of imported beer to £36,796, and wines to £56,857; making altogether £345,686 paid to merchants abroad.

If to the above total be added £583,986, the estimated value of the beer manufactured in the colony, and £6,288 for wine made, the cost for the introduction and manufacture of alcoholic beverages comes to £935,960 for the year 1904, against which may be set £7,261, representing the value of the small export for the same period.

Tobacco.

The tobacco entered for consumption in 1904 was 2,275,275 lb., and the consumption per head of population, including Maoris, 2·56 lb.

Average Annual Consumption per Head of Tobacco in various Countries.

	Lb.		Lb.
Holland	6·92	New Zealand	2·56
Western Australia	4·58	Tasmania	2·35
United States	4·40	Canada	2·11
Turkey	4·37	France	2·05
Austria-Hungary	3·77	Victoria	2·02
Denmark	3·70	South Australia	2·02
Switzerland	3·24	Sweden	1·87
Belgium	3·15	Spain	1·70
Germany	3·00	United Kingdom	1·41
Queensland	2·99	Italy	1·34
New South Wales	2·80	Russia	1·23

Details of all Articles of Import.

Details of all imports for 1904, giving quantities and values of articles introduced into the colony, with the amounts entered for home consumption, and the amount of duty received, are next shown:—

General Imports into the Colony of New Zealand during the Year 1904.
(For rates of duty, see Tariff, pp. 89 to 108.)

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Acid—				
Acetic	515,273 lb.	4,780	536,226 lb.	3,351 8 4
Carbolic	58,880 "	923	..	..
Salicylic	4,037 "	216	..	..
Sulphuric	37,740 "	388	..	..
Tartaric	92,749 "	5,021	95,405 lb.	397 10 5
Unenumerated ..	64,085 "	1,061	..	..
Alkali—				
Potash and caustic potash	2,031 cwt.	2,477	..	..
Soda ash	14,388 "	5,025	..	..
Soda, carbonate and bicarbonate	12,744 "	4,387	12,590 cwt.	629 10 4
Soda, caustic	13,759 "	9,460	..	..
Soda crystals	123 "	51	122 cwt.	12 4 11
Soda silicate	6,495 "	2,220	..	..
Unenumerated ..	6,909 "	4,117	..	..
Alum	2,903 "	1,322	..	..
Animals, Living—				
Birds	2,692 No.	679	..	..
Cats	4 "	15	..	..
Cattle, horned	33 "	2,892	17 No.	8 10 0
Deer	72 "	648	..	..
Dogs	122 "	658	..	..
Goats	16 "	128	..	..
Horses	379 "	18,737	370 No.	370 0 0
Leeches	..	5	..	..
Lions	1 No.	40	..	..
Monkeys	2 "	4		
Pigs	11 "	165		

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING 1904—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
Animals, Living—*continued*		£		£ s. d.
Poultry	1,021 No.	1,640	..	..
Sheep	286 "	4,041	..	..
Tigers . ..	1 "	40	..	..
Apparel and slops n.o.e. ..	..	603,006	£603,104	150,776 3 1
Apparel and slops made to the order of residents in the colony	..	888	£873	349 4 0
Arms, ammunition, and explosives—				
Accoutrements ..	..	929	..	..
Caps, percussion ..	7,797,900 No.	985	..	..
Cartridges (shot), 10 to 24 bore	4,877,878 "	15,647	4,878,330 No.	3,658 14 8
Cartridges n.o.e. ..	11,541,248 "	18,552	£8,616	1,723 5 11
Cartridge-cases ..	126,950 "	261	127,400 No.	47 15 6
Detonators for dynamite, &c.	..	1,802	..	..
Dynamite	90,100 lb.	4,549	..	..
Firearms	10,744 No.	17,027	£12,660	2,820 18 2
Fuse	240,299 coils	5,251	..	..
Lithofracteur, cordite, and similar explosives ..	534,975 lb.	27,369	..	..
Ordnance stores ..	..	9,299	..	..
Powder, blasting ..	671,643 lb.	15,607	..	..
" sporting ..	47,010 "	2,946	9,385 lb.	234 12 6
Shot	186 cwt.	237	97 cwt.	48 14 9
Swords	117 No.	315	..	..
Other explosives ..	5,140 lb.	260	..	..
Unenumerated ..	..	1,421	..	..
Asphalt..	7,830 cwt.	1,875	..	..
Bacon and hams ..	735 lb.	33	735 lb.	6 2 7
Bags and sacks—				
Cornsacks	487,344 doz.	116,612	..	..
Unenumerated ..	40,536 "	7,061	£155	31 2 0
Bagging and sacking ..	..	1,668	£34	5 2 0
Basketware and wickerware	..	4,064	£4,082	1,095 6 11
Bêche-de-mer	3 cwt.	4	£4	0 16 0
Beer	198,801 galls.	36,796	203,517 galls.	20,351 14 2
Belting, leather	36,823 lb.	4,914	36,666 lb.	611 2 1
" other than leather	..	26,895	..	..
Beverages, non-alcoholic—				
Aerated and mineral waters	10,470 doz.	2,441	£2,482	496 9 0
Coffee-essence ..	..	11,324	£10,696	2,139 5 11
Limejuice, sweetened ..	3,367 galls.	743	£786	196 11 8
" unsweetened	25,560 "	3,416	..	..
Unenumerated ..	..	779	£564	141 0 0
Bicycles and tricycles ..	11,389 No.	72,548	£72,731	15,069 16 11
Materials for ..	..	97,667	£53,755	11,295 3 9
Biscuits—				
Fancy, and other kinds..	126,688 lb.	5,833	125,200 lb.	1,043 6 9
Ships', plain . ..	130 cwt.	326	91 cwt.	13 13 9

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING 1904—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Blacking	..	12,548	£12,497	2,497 6 11
Blacklead	..	3,359	£3,276	655 6 5
Blue	245,859 lb.	5,771	252,919 lb.	2,107 13 3
Boats	51 No.	1,413	..	..
Books	..	194,240	..	..
Boots and shoes	116,170 doz. pr.	243,051	£240,914	59,227 19 7
Indiarubber soles and heels for same ..	..	250	£250	63 0 0
Nos. 0 to 3	3,125 doz. pr.	2,003	..	..
Gum boots	1,756 "	10,861	£1,392	278 8 0
Borax	2,905 cwt.	3,100	..	..
Brass—				
Pig, bar, tube, or sheet ..	961 "	4,301	..	..
Tubing and stamped work in the rough ..	185 "	732	..	..
Manufactures	..	21,053	£21,239	4,247 16 6
Bricks—				
Building	88,508 No.	211	..	..
Fire	805,361 "	3,117	£2,864	572 16 0
Other kinds	29,076 "	104	..	..
Brushware and brooms—				
Brooms	1,302 doz.	834	£861	215 6 8
Brushes (clothes, hair, hat, and toilet) ..	..	15,311	£15,320	3,063 19 6
Unenumerated ..	..	7,301	£7,104	1,776 0 7
Materials for	..	7,204	..	..
Buckets and tubs—				
Iron	387 doz.	202	£210	52 10 0
Wood	175 "	121	£121	24 6 0
Building materials, unenumerated	..	13,588	..	..
Butter	1 cwt.	7	£7	1 8 0
Candles	3,038,621 lb.	55,232	3,050,710 lb.	13,872 3 11
Canes and rattans ..	..	2,452	..	..
Canvas	..	53,998	£329	65 16 0
Caramel, brewers' ..	17,753 lb.	220	25,413 lb.	217 13 3
Cards, playing	41,893 packs	1,096	66,287 packs	1,657 3 6
Carpeting and druggeting ..	..	52,337	£51,640	10,328 1 10
Carriages, &c.—				
Automobiles, motor cars, and motor cycles ..	258 No.	25,441	£23,675	5,771 2 0
Automobilles, &c., materials for	..	3,204	£3,233	798 14 0
Carriages	482 No.	8,338	£7,220	1,568 2 0
Carts, drays, and wagons	339 "	4,061	£4,048	878 14 0
Steam-motor lorries ..	3 "	1,563	£1,563	312 14 0
Perambulators and go-carts	72 "	157	£221	51 0 0
Materials for	..	14,119	£13,978	3,246 5 4
Materials for—viz., axles, axle arms and boxes ..	..	18,308	..	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING 1904—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
Carriages, &c.—*continued.*		£		£ s. d.
Carriage and cart shafts, spokes, and felloes in the rough	..	8,979	..	..
Carriage and cart makers' materials	..	19,691	..	..
Casks, empty	1,299 No.	1,389	£1,390	278 0 5
Cement	154,349 barrels	68,279	147,467 barrels	14,763 18 0
Chains and chain cables ..	9,056 cwt.	10,182	..	..
Charcoal	2,011 "	958	..	..
Cheese	66 "	234	£218	43 12 0
Chicory	1,174 lb.	15	1,174 lb.	14 13 6
China, porcelain, and parian-ware	..	43,984	£43,366	9,725 5 4
Clocks	56,519 No.	16,219	£16,101	4,324 4 3
Coals	147,196 tons	138,093	..	..
Cocoa and chocolate ..	550,945 lb.	53,026	547,795 lb.	6,847 8 10
Cocoa-beans	191,737 "	5,949	..	..
Cocoa-butter	66,890 "	2,562	..	..
Cocoanut, desiccated ..	64,345 "	965	..	..
Coffee—				
Raw	191,422 lb.	7,012	..	..
Roasted	1,273 "	60	1,742 lb.	21 15 8
Coke	2,219 tons	4,975	..	..
Combs . ..	..	4,074	£4,184	836 17 3
Confectionery—				
Chocolate in plain trade packages	212,510 lb.	11,130	209,271 lb.	2,615 17 10
Chocolate in fancy packages	..	13,295	£13,268	2,653 11 3
Unenumerated ..	501,367 lb.	15,404	501,774 lb.	4,181 9 1
Copper—				
Nails	338 cwt.	1,316	..	..
Pig, bar, sheet, and tube	6,345 "	24,417	..	..
Rod and bolt	231 "	816	..	..
Sheathing	1,050 "	3,680	..	..
Manufactures	..	1,448	£1,455	290 18 9
Copra	76 tons	913	..	..
Cordage	6,056 cwt.	16,912	£16,250	3,358 17 6
Hawsers of 12 in. and over	45 "	132	..	..
Iron and steel	9,302 "	20,940	£85	17 0 0
Cork, cut	..	13,742	£13,915	2,783 1 9
" in the rough ..	74 cwt.	140	..	..
Cotton piece-goods—				
Butter and cheese cloth	..	5,208	..	..
Calico, white and grey ..	..	177,032	..	..
Corduroy, moleskin, and beaver-skin	..	2,762	..	..
Leather-cloth	..	6,622	..	..
Shirtings, coloured cotton	..	38,321	..	..
" flannelette ..	..	3,435	..	..
" union, of 6d. per yard and under ..	..	2,222	..	..
Tubular - woven cotton cloth	..	11,554	..	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING 1904—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
Cotton piece-goods—*contd.*		£		£ s. d.
Waterproof material ..	..	7,554	..	..
Unenumerated ..	..	296,065	£290,228	44,572 9 5
Cotton—				
Raw	3,726 lb.	85	..	..
Waste	4,938 cwt.	7,388	..	..
Wick	83,735 lb.	4,287	..	..
Cutlery	..	37,797	£37,988	7,597 13 0
Doors, plain	416 No.	221	416 No.	41 12 0
Drapery	..	280,528	£279,614	55,922 17 11
Lace and laces, n.o.e. ..	..	80,683	£80,606	20,151 10 4
Ribbons and crape ..	..	37,161	£36,826	9,206 12 8
Tailors' trimmings ..	..	103,516	..	..
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares—				
Baking-powder, yeast preparations, &c. ..	..	447	£416	83 5 1
Chemicals n.o.e. ..	..	4,867	£4,456	668 8 7
Cream of tartar ..	893,844 lb.	34,263	882,616 lb.	5,209 9 11
Drugs, druggists' sundries, and apothecaries' wares	..	111,099	£110,220	16,532 18 9
Glycerine, refined ..	..	2,122	£2,025	405 2 2
Tinctures and medicinal spirits	27,518 lb.	1,825	27,072 lb.	1,353 12 5
Washing-powder ..	..	874	£818	163 12 0
Anhydrous ammonia ..	..	5,083	..	..
Arsenic	1,784 cwt.	1,579	..	..
Disinfectants	..	7,695	..	..
Food preservative ..	..	8,229	..	..
Gums	..	2,986	..	..
Insecticides and tree-washes	..	3,043	..	..
Maltine	..	1,150	..	
Medicinal barks, leaves, &c.	..	1,770	..	..
Phosphorus	..	965	..	..
Potassium-cyanide ..	7,280 cwt.	30,890	..	..
Sodium-cyanide ..	700 "	3,576	..	..
Sheep-dip	..	31,964	..	..
Sheep and horse drenches and sheep-licks ..	..	353	..	..
Vanilla beans	28,432 lb.	1,634	..	..
Unenumerated ..	..	32,088	..	..
Dyes	..	20,138	..	..
Earthenware	..	70,474	£69,807	14,425 16 10
Eggs for setting	67 doz.	85	..	..
Engine-packing	3,604 cwt.	11,771	..	..
Essences, flavouring—				
Spirituous	2,352 galls.	5,795	2,311 galls.	1,848 13 2
Unenumerated ..	..	110	£114	17 2 10
Essential oils—				
Eucalyptus	7,945 lb.	2,502	£2,480	496 2 6
Other kinds	35,907 "	5,849	..	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING 1904—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
Animals, Living—*continued*		£		£ s. d.
Poultry	1,021 No.	1,640	..	..
Sheep	286 "	4,041	..	..
Tigers ..	1 "	40	..	..
Apparel and slops n.o.e. ..	..	603,006	£603,104	150,776 3 1
Apparel and slops made to the order of residents in the colony	..	888	£873	349 4 0
Arms, ammunition, and explosives—				
Accoutrements ..	..	929	..	..
Caps, percussion ..	7,797,900 No.	985	..	..
Cartridges (shot), 10 to 24 bore	4,877,878 "	15,647	4,878,330 No.	3,658 14 8
Cartridges n.o.e. ..	11,541,248 "	18,552	£8,616	1,723 5 11
Cartridge-cases ..	126,950 "	261	127,400 No.	47 15 6
Detonators for dynamite, &c.	..	1,802	..	..
Dynamite	90,100 lb.	4,549	..	..
Firearms	10,744 No.	17,027	£12,660	2,820 18 2
Fuse	240,299 coils	5,251	..	..
Lithofracteur, cordite, and similar explosives ..	534,975 lb.	27,369	..	..
Ordnance stores ..	..	9,299	..	..
Powder, blasting ..	671,643 lb.	15,607	..	..
" sporting ..	47,010 "	2,946	9,385 lb.	234 12 6
Shot	186 cwt.	237	97 cwt.	48 14 9
Swords	117 No.	315	..	..
Other explosives ..	5,140 lb.	260	..	..
Unenumerated ..	..	1,421	..	..
Asphalt..	7,830 cwt.	1,875	..	..
Bacon and hams ..	735 lb.	33	735 lb.	6 2 7
Bags and sacks—				
Cornsacks	487,344 doz.	116,612	..	..
Unenumerated ..	40,536 "	7,061	£155	31 2 0
Bagging and sacking ..	..	1,668	£34	5 2 0
Basketware and wickerware	..	4,064	£4,082	1,095 6 11
Bêche-de-mer	3 cwt.	4	£4	0 16 0
Beer	198,801 galls.	36,796	203,517 galls.	20,351 14 2
Belting, leather	36,823 lb.	4,914	36,666 lb.	611 2 1
" other than leather	..	26,895	..	..
Beverages, non-alcoholic—				
Aerated and mineral waters	10,470 doz.	2,441	£2,482	496 9 0
Coffee-essence ..	..	11,324	£10,696	2,139 5 11
Limejuice, sweetened ..	3,367 galls.	743	£786	196 11 8
" unsweetened	25,560 "	3,416	..	..
Unenumerated ..	..	779	£564	141 0 0
Bicycles and tricycles ..	11,389 No.	72,548	£72,731	15,069 16 11
Materials for ..	..	97,667	£53,755	11,295 3 9
Biscuits—				
Fancy, and other kinds..	126,688 lb.	5,833	125,200 lb.	1,043 6 9
Ships', plain ..	130 cwt.	326	91 cwt.	13 13 9

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING 1904.—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Glass—				
Bottles, empty ..	..	43,967	..	..
Mirrors and looking-glasses	..	7,942	£8,019	2,004 13 2
Plate, bevelled, &c. ..	..	6,749	£6,728	1,682 0 0
" other kinds ..	397,168 sup. ft.	13,351	£12,976	2,908 7 11
Window	4,118,984 "	31,225	4,109,000 sup. ft.	4,964 15 5
Glassware	..	55,352	£45,843	11,382 11 9
Glue and size	154,876 lb.	2,844	146,342 lb.	914 12 9
Gold-leaf	..	787	..	..
Grain and pulse—				
Barley	3,182 centals	1,024	2,518 centals	251 16 2
Beans and peas ..	1,465 "	805	1,414 "	53 0 6
Oats	25,099 "	6,315	24,994 "	937 5 10
Unenumerated ..	6,904 "	3,805	6,986 "	261 19 11
Ground, unenumerated..	5,925 "	4,670	5,908 "	295 8 5
Grease	5,260 cwt.	3,776	£3,732	745 9 2
Grindery—				
Heel and toe plates ..	..	2,345	£2,381	535 13 0
Unenumerated ..	..	20,615	..	..
Gum, kauri	27 tons	2,595	..	..
Haberdashery	..	22,465	£22,515	4,503 1 5
Buttons, &c.	..	31,659	..	..
Sewing cottons, silks, and threads	..	57,906	..	..
Unenumerated ..	..	786	..	..
Hair	822 cwt.	3,018	..	..
Hardware, holloware, and ironmongery ..	..	282,746	£274,069	58,880 7 11
Coffin-furniture ..	..	2,493	£2,298	459 13 0
Hardware	..	3,642	..	..
Hats and caps	81,942 doz.	87,984	£87,669	21,917 6 4
Hatters' materials ..	..	26,328	..	..
Hemp	165 tons	7,126	..	..
Hides	6,852 No.	5,555	..	..
Honey	548 lb.	9	453 lb.	3 15 6
Hops	62,724 "	5,279	73,152 "	2,202 0 9
Hosiery	..	143,940	£144,027	28,805 8 10
Indiarubber and gutta-percha goods	..	12,395	£6	1 4 0
Ink—				
Printing	200,738 lb.	7,041	..	..
Writing	..	2,077	£1,839	367 15 4
Instruments, musical—				
Harmoniums and organs	750 No.	7,821	£7,675	1,535 0 0
Pianos	4,280 "	98,235	£95,275	22,908 9 4
Unenumerated ..	..	20,593	£20,237	4,047 7 7
For Volunteer bands ..	..	628	..	..
Materials for	..	3,586	£429	85 16 4
Instruments, other kinds—				
Optical	..	2,921	..	..
Scientific	..	4,955	..	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING 1904—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
Carriages, &c.—*continued.*		£		£ s. d.
Carriage and cart shafts, spokes, and felloes in the rough	..	8,979	..	..
Carriage and cart makers' materials	..	19,691	..	..
Casks, empty	1,299 No.	1,389	£1,390	278 0 5
Cement	154,349 barrels	68,279	147,467 barrels	14,763 18 0
Chains and chain cables ..	9,056 cwt.	10,182	..	..
Charcoal	2,011 "	958	..	..
Cheese	66 "	234	£218	43 12 0
Chicory	1,174 lb.	15	1,174 lb.	14 13 6
China, porcelain, and parian-ware	..	43,984	£43,366	9,725 5 4
Clocks	56,519 No.	16,219	£16,101	4,324 4 3
Coals	147,196 tons	138,093	..	..
Cocoa and chocolate ..	550,945 lb.	53,026	547,795 lb.	6,847 8 10
Cocoa-beans	191,737 "	5,949	..	..
Cocoa-butter	66,890 "	2,562	..	..
Cocoanut, desiccated ..	64,345 "	965	..	..
Coffee—				
Raw	191,422 lb.	7,012	..	..
Roasted	1,273 "	60	1,742 lb.	21 15 8
Coke	2,219 tons	4,975	..	..
Combs	..	4,074	£4,184	836 17 3
Confectionery—				
Chocolate in plain trade packages	212,510 lb.	11,130	209,271 lb.	2,615 17 10
Chocolate in fancy packages	..	13,295	£13,268	2,653 11 3
Unenumerated ..	501,367 lb.	15,404	501,774 lb.	4,181 9 1
Copper—				
Nails	338 cwt.	1,316	..	..
Pig, bar, sheet, and tube	6,345 "	24,417	..	..
Rod and bolt	231 "	816	..	..
Sheathing	1,050 "	3,680	..	..
Manufactures	..	1,448	£1,455	290 18 9
Copra	76 tons	913	..	..
Cordage	6,056 cwt.	16,912	£16,250	3,358 17 6
Hawsers of 12 in. and over	45 "	132	..	..
Iron and steel	9,302 "	20,940	£85	17 0 0
Cork, cut	..	13,742	£13,915	2,783 1 9
" in the rough ..	74 cwt.	140	..	..
Cotton piece-goods—				
Butter and cheese cloth	..	5,208	..	..
Calico, white and grey ..	..	177,032	..	..
Corduroy, moleskin, and beaver-skin	..	2,762	..	..
Leather-cloth	..	6,622	..	..
Shirtings, coloured cotton	..	38,321	..	..
" flannelette ..	..	3,435	..	..
" union, of 6d. per yard and under ..	..	2,222	..	..
Tubular-woven cotton cloth	..	11,554	..	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING 1904—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
Linen piece-goods—*contd.*		£		£ s. d.
Forfars, dowlas, &c., cut up under supervision ..	..	..	£13,128	..
Hessians and scrim ..	..	41,810	..	..
Linens n.o.e.	..	29,813	£29,332	5,866 10 1
Unenumerated ..	..	142	..	..
Linseed	..	10	½ ton.	0 9 6
Liquorice	..	3,039	£3,058	611 11 9
Machinery and machines—				
Agricultural (including agricultural implements)	..	115,899	..	..
Agricultural, ploughs and harrows	..	8,857	..	..
Biscuit and confectionery making .. .	..	1,040	£1,040	208 0 0
Brick-making	..	1,127	£1,127	225 8 0
Cartridge-making ..	..	524	£524	104 16 0
Dairying	..	37,937	..	..
" engines for ..	..	1,669	£1,707	85 7 6
" boilers for ..	..	1,419	£1,450	72 10 0
Dredging	..	3,332	£2,213	110 13 0
Electric	..	178,061	£114,486	11,448 11 8
Envelope-making ..	..	934	£934	186 16 0
Engines, steam ..	114 No.	27,113	£20,400	4,079 19 6
" gas and oil ..	1,055 "	74,024	£34,621	6,924 6 11
" boilers for ..	60 "	6,870	£7,205	1,441 0 0
Flour-milling	..	3,581	£3,516	175 16 8
Gas-making	..	26,660	£25,237	2,523 15 0
Knitting	90 No.	7,306	..	..
Mining	..	18,911	..	..
" engines for ..	..	2,384	£2,384	119 4 0
" boilers for ..	..	225	£225	11 5 0
Paper-milling	..	1,277	£492	24 12 6
Portable and traction engines	191 No.	77,409	..	..
Printing	..	32,227	£29,495	1,474 15 8
Refrigerating	..	15,687	£15,456	772 16 0
Sewing	13,114 No.	45,749	..	..
Stone-crushing ..	..	379	£379	75 16 0
Woodworking	..	30,213	..	..
Woollen-milling ..	..	24,451	£23,284	1,164 4 0
Unenumerated ..	..	89,623	£84,511	15,123 18 7
Materials for, and parts of	..	17,336	£4,188	339 9 0
Malt	3,569 bush.	1,060	3,776 bush.	377 12 0
Rice-malt	11,920 lb.	161	11,920 lb.	49 13 4
Manures—				
Bonedust	11,088 tons	58,208	..	..
Guano	5,523 "	15,204	..	..
Unenumerated ..	22,071 "	74,583	..	..
Marble—				
Dressed or polished, and manufactures ..	..	11,327	£11,209	2,802 7 6
Hewn or rough-sawn ..	431 tons	3,076	..	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING 1904—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Matches and vestas—				
Wax .. (boxes)	29,440 gross	6,021	43,386 gross	2,928 16 1
Wooden .. "	45,313 "	3,102	37,233 "	1,877 13 6
Mats and matting ..	..	9,483	£9,277	1,855 6 7
Meats, potted and preserved	..	2,830	£2,811	562 3 6
Medicines, patent and proprietary	..	56,223	£54,497	8,174 11 0
Metal, manufactures of—				
Anchors	1,274 No.	944	..	..
Japanned and lacquered metalware	..	1,048	£1,055	263 17 6
Rivets and washers ..	8,356 cwt.	8,254	..	..
Tacks	1,914 "	2,904	..	..
Typewriters	1,091 No.	14,418	..	..
Weighbridges and weighing-machines ..	..	8,072	£6,474	1,294 18 8
Unenumerated ..	..	93,333	£33,992	6,798 9 9
Metal sheathing, other than copper	1,584 cwt.	4,886	..	..
Milk, preserved	741,208 lb.	13,761	£13,571	3,392 14 0
Millinery—				
Feathers, ornamental ..	..	4,342	£4,207	1,051 14 7
Other kinds	..	63,225	£63,065	15,766 8 0
Mustard	213,851 lb.	12,419	222,124 lb.	1,851 0 8
Nails—				
Iron	74,135 cwt.	40,526	73,820 cwt.	9,683 9 8
Unenumerated ..	68 "	177	92 "	13 17 10
Naphtha (wood)	7,008 galls.	1,446	6,773 galls.	169 6 6
Nuts—				
Almonds, in shell ..	25,917 lb.	470	26,825 lb.	223 10 11
Almonds, shelled ..	39,478 "	2,808	39,596 "	494 19 1
Almonds, Barbary, &c. ..	125,581 "	4,330	..	..
Cocoanuts	40,124 No.	158	..	..
Unenumerated ..	66,715 lb.	1,199	65,535 lb.	546 2 6
Oakum	424 cwt.	573	..	..
Oars	2,831 No.	563	..	..
Oils—				
Castor, bulk	111,675 galls.	10,658	70,568 galls.	1,764 3 11
Castor, bottled ..	1,103 doz. pts	378	£257	38 11 0
Cod-liver	18,228 galls.	3,615	..	..
Colza	25,129 "	2,814	12,903 galls.	322 11 6
Fish, penguin, and sea	29,258 "	2,903	..	..
Linseed	404,099 "	41,762	385,079 galls.	9,626 19 8
Mineral, kerosene ..	4,420,491 "	146,842	..	..
" other kinds ..	237,933 "	19,197	188,350 galls.	4,708 15 3
Neat's-foot	303 "	37	343 "	8 11 6
Olive, bulk	7,498 "	1,332	6,462 "	161 10 11
Olive, bottled	2,076 doz. pts	1,058	£1,035	155 5 0
Whal	145 galls.	7	..	..
Unenumerated, bulk ..	339,028 "	29,694	304,596 galls.	7,614 18 1
Unenumerated, bottled	8,868 doz. pts	3,858	£3,987	597 19 10
Unenumerated ..	385,956 galls.	14,259	..	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING 1904—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential
		£		£ s. d.
Oilmen's stores	.	9,047	£8,966	1,793 4 10
Onions	64,580 cwt.	13,612	63,924 cwt.	3,196 4 9
Opium	85 lb.	82	87 lb.	174 7 5
Paints and colours—				
Ground in oil	50,588 cwt.	56,593	48,526 cwt.	6,065 15 0
Mixed ready for use ..	7,594 "	17,319	6,673 "	1,668 3 4
Unenumerated ..	16,556 "	16,534	..	..
Paper—				
Bags, coarse	153 "	149	213 cwt.	79 18 7
Bags, other kinds ..	3,929 "	5,775	£5,802	1,450 10 2
Butter-paper	4,407 "	7,441	..	..
Paperhangings ..	..	27,799	£37,431	5,912 17 1
Printing	161,445 cwt.	135,908	£3,680	736 2 0
Wrapping	7,786 "	8,302	7,443 cwt.	2,275 9 5
Writing	22,125 "	37,964	..	..
Unenumerated ..	824 "	1,644	..	..
Pearl barley	2 "	5	2 cwt.	0 2 2
Peas, split	1,537 "	784	1,494 "	149 9 1
Peel, candied and dried ..	14,248 lb.	305	14,369 lb.	179 12 2
Perfumery—				
Perfumed spirits ..	1,968 galls.	7,185	1,960 galls.	2,940 12 6
Toilet preparations ..	..	12,979	£12,832	3,207 18 8
Unenumerated ..	..	882	£775	193 13 3
Photographic goods ..	..	6,086	£5,841	1,168 3 1
Copper, glass, and zinc plates for photo-lithographic work ..	..	420	..	..
Photographic cameras and lenses	..	8,342	..	..
Sensitised surfaces for photographic purposes	..	18,230	..	..
Pickles	4,726 galls.	1,341	4,877 galls.	731 13 1
Pictures, paintings, drawings, engravings, and photographs ..	..	9,298	£9,154	1,830 17 7
Paintings, &c., for museums, &c.	..	1,138	..	..
Family portraits ..	..	18	..	..
Picture frames and mounts	..	4,688	£4,646	929 4 0
Pitch	1,505 cwt.	867	..	..
Plants, trees, and shrubs ..	..	4,936	..	..
Plaster of-paris	9,114 cwt.	2,309	..	..
Plate and platedware ..	..	72,570	£71,026	14,745 12 11
Portmanteaux and travelling-bags	..	8,496	£8,645	2,161 8 11
Leather bags and leather-cloth bags	..	197	£197	39 8 0
Potatoes	121 tons	518	£305	60 19 3
Seed potatoes	22 "	141	..	..
Printing materials—				
Stereotypes and matrices	..	170	£172	42 19 11
Type and materials, n.o.e.	..	12,535	..	..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING 1904—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
Provisions—				
Eggs	18,477 doz.	708	£708	141 12 0
Eggs, desiccated, white and yolk	..	1,767	£929	185 16 0
Eggs, liquid, white and yolk	..	992	£968	193 12 0
Provisions n.o.e.	..	15,451	£14,989	2,997 18 5
Pumps	..	9,499	£9,442	2,235 15 7
Putty	5,805 cwt.	2,613	5,792 cwt.	579 3 10
Quicksilver	8,810 lb.	1,063	..	..
Railway plant—				
Locomotives	10 No.	16,332	..	..
Unenumerated ..	..	167,666	£2,648	529 12 0
Resin	24,229 cwt.	10,820	..	..
Rice	74,688 "	47,139	..	..
Rice-flour	100 "	87	98 cwt.	29 10 10
Rice-meal refuse	125 "	20	..	..
Rugs	..	18,202	£18,320	3,663 19 2
Saccharine	10,598 oz.	217	11,452 oz.	878 10 0
Saddlery and harness (including whips) ..	..	31,559	£31,404	6,280 16 9
Harness oil, composition and leather-dressing ..	..	1,856	£1,842	368 10 3
Saddlers' ironmongery and materials	..	22,164	..	..
Collar-check	..	7,996	..	..
Salt	12,369 tons	25,445	..	..
Rock salt	580 "	1,239	..	..
Saltpetre	86 "	1,936	..	..
Sashes, plain	40 pairs	22	36 pairs	3 12 0
Sauces	14,702 galls.	9,807	13,914 galls.	2,782 17 6
Sausage-skins	223,703 lb.	12,192	198,051 lb.	2,475 12 9
Seeds—				
Grass and clover ..	22,088 cwt.	59,599	..	..
Unenumerated ..	..	27,284	..	..
Shale	73 tons	185	..	..
Shells	9 cwt.	18	..	..
Ship-chandlery n.o.e. ..	..	5,956	..	..
Silks, &c.	..	140,154	£137,932	34,483 2 10
Silk for flour-dressing ..	..	187	..	..
Silver	326 oz.	40	..	..
Skins and pelts—				
Fur-skins	106 No.	9	..	..
Kangaroo and wallabi ..	9,837 "	225	..	..
Unenumerated ..	236,744 "	3,648	..	..
Slates, roofing	95,642 "	972	..	..
Soap—				
Common	41 cwt.	39	41 cwt.	10 3 0
Soap-powder, extract of soap, &c.	..	7,406	£7,323	1,464 12 1
Unenumerated ..	..	35,956	£35,690	8,922 12 9

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING 1904—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
Specie—		£		£ s. d.
Gold	..	365,208	..	..
Silver	..	26,028	..	..
Copper	..	428	..	..
Specimens illustrative of natural science ..	..	210	..	..
Spices—				
Ground	23,830 lb.	959	21,532 lb.	358 17 3
Unground	591,848 "	17,618	567,363 "	4,728 0 7
Spirits—				
Bitters, cordials, and liqueurs	3,047 galls.	2,803	3,017 galls.	2,413 16 7
Brandy	70,422 "	27,105	67,502 "	54,001 7 8
Geneva and gin, unsweetened	87,142 "	22,061	73,645 "	58,916 2 3
Methylated	164 "	29	528 "	26 8 7
Rum	20,642 "	3,345	17,877 "	14,301 8 6
Sweetened	5,785 "	1,588	7,299 "	5,839 4 8
Whisky	536,442 "	191,538	470,358 "	376,286 7 0
Unenumerated ..	3,698 "	3,593	3,365 "	2,691 18 1
Spirits of wine	59,695 "	4,398	1,780 "	1,424 6 2
Methylated, in bond ..	..	..	55,655 "	1,391 7 10
Sponges	.	261	£249	37 7 0
Starch	905,518 lb.	9,745	896,640 lb.	7,472 0 1
Starch, confectioners' moulding	73,392 "	499	..	..
Starch waste	323,680 "	663	..	..
Stationery—				
Manufactured	..	58,200	£55,401	13,850 5 6
Unenumerated ..	..	62,083	£47,274	9,454 16 3
Apparatus and appliances for teaching purposes	..	8,655	..	..
Bookbinders' materials ..	..	8,982	..	..
Cardboard boxes, materials for	..	14,304	..	..
Steamers in sections ..	2 No.	3,461	..	..
Stearine for match-making	277,070 lb.	5,522	281,420 lb.	879 8 9
Stone—				
Building	568 tons	1,356	..	..
Granite and other stone, dressed or polished ..	..	7,691	£7,031	1,757 17 6
Granite, unwrought ..	..	4	£4	0 4 0
Grind, mill, oil, and whet stones	..	2,843	..	..
Sugar—				
Raw	955,620 cwt.	477,860	5,040 lb.	10 10 0
Refined	29,790 "	22,468	91,836,904 "	191,326 17 8
Glucose	6,259 "	4,462	802,700 "	3,344 11 8
Molasses	2 "	2	10,094 "	21 0 7
Golden syrup	1 "	1	1,948,674 "	4,059 14 9
Treacle	20 "	27	720,920 "	1,501 18 4
Sulphur	14,942 "	4,463	..	..
Tallow	1 ton	25		..

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF ... *continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
Instruments, &c.—*contd.*		£ s. d.
Surgical and dental ..	..	141 12 0
Surveying	..	
Unenumerated ..	..	185 16 0
Iron and steel—		
Angle	350 [illegible]	193 12 0
Bar, bolt, and rod ..	14,347 [illegible]	[illegible]97 18 5
Bolts and nuts ..	20,421 cw	[illegible]5 15 7
Castings for ships ..	27 [illegible]	579 3 10
Galvanised manufactures	..	
Hoop	1,612 [illegible]	..
Hoop, galvanised ..	4,815 [illegible]	
Pig	10,896 [illegible]	
Pipes and fittings ..	12,025	
Rails	23,636	[illegible] 12 0
Railway bolts and fastenings	591	..
Sheet and plate ..	6,955	[illegible] 10 10
Sheet, galvanised, corrugated	301,866	[illegible] 19 2
Sheet, galvanised, plain	60,61[illegible]	[illegible] 10 0
Staples and standards ..	66[illegible]	
Tanks	5,857	[illegible] 16 9
Wire, fencing, barbed ..	[illegible],58[illegible]	
Wire, fencing, plain ..	8,2[illegible]	[illegible] 10 [illegible]
Wire, telegraphic and telephonic	[illegible]	
Wire netting		
Wire, unenumerated ..		
Unenumerated ..		
Jams, jellies, and preserves	[illegible]7[illegible]	
Jellies, concentrated ..	97	[illegible]
Jewellery		[illegible]
Lamps, lanterns, and lampwick		
Lard		..
Lead—		
Pigs and bars		..
Pipe (including composition)		34,[illegible] 2
Sheet		
Manufactures ..		..
Leather		
Chamois		..
Leather manufactures—		..
Boot and shoe vamps, uppers, and laces ..		..
Unenumerated ..		..
Lighthouse, materials for ..		10 3
Linen piece-goods—		
Forfars, dowlas, and flax sheetings n.o.e.		1,464 12
		[illegible]22 12

THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING 1904—*continued.*

	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received, including Preferential.
		£		£ s. d.
..	..	365,208	..	..
..	..	26,028	..	..
..	..	428	..	..
of ..	..	210	..	..
..	23,830 lb.	959	21,532 lb.	358 17 3
..	591,848 "	17,618	567,363 "	4,728 0 7
and ..	3,047 galls.	2,803	3,017 galls.	2,413 16 7
..	70,422 "	27,105	67,502 "	54,001 7 8
in, un- ..	87,142 "	22,061	73,645 "	58,916 2 3
..	164 "	29	528 "	26 8 7
..	20,642 "	3,345	17,877 "	14,301 8 6
..	5,785 "	1,588	7,299 "	5,839 4 8
..	536,442 "	191,538	470,358 "	376,286 7 0
..	3,698 "	3,593	3,365 "	2,691 18 1
..	59,695 "	4,398	1,780 "	1,424 6 2
in bond ..	..	..	55,655 "	1,391 7 10
..	.	261	£249	37 7 0
..	905,518 lb.	9,745	896,640 lb.	7,472 0 1
confectioners' ..	73,392 "	499	..	..
..	323,680 "	663	..	..
ured ..	..	58,200	£55,401	13,850 5 6
erated ..	..	62,083	£47,274	9,454 16 3
us and appliances				
ching purposes	..	8,655	..	..
ders' materials ..	..	8,982	..	..
rd boxes, mate-				
for ..	..	14,304	..	..
in sections ..	2 No.	3,461	..	..
or match-making	277,070 lb.	5,522	281,420 lb.	879 8 9
g ..	568 tons	1,356	..	..
and other stone,				
ed or polished ..	..	7,691	£7,031	1,757 17 6
, unwrought ..	..	4	£4	0 4 0
mill, oil, and				
stones ..	..	2,843	..	..
..	955,620 cwt.	477,860	5,040 lb.	10 10 0
..	29,790 "	22,468	91,836,904 "	191,326 17 8
..	6,259 "	4,462	802,700 "	3,344 11 8
es ..	2 "	2	10,094 "	21 0 7
syrup ..	1 "	1	1,948,674 "	4,059 14 9
..	20 "	27	720,920 "	1,501 18 4
..	14,942 "	4,463	..	
..	1 ton	25	..	

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING 1904—*continued.*

Articles.	Total Quantities Imported.	Value of Total Imports.	Entered for Home Consumption on Importation and ex Warehouse.	Amount of Duty received.
		£		£ s. d.
Pharmacopœia tinctures, essences, extracts, and medicinal spirits containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirits	..	..	..	3,138 6 2
Pharmacopœia tinctures, essences, extracts, and medicinal spirits containing less than 50 per cent. of proof spirits	..	..	..	22 14 6
Culinary and flavouring essences	..	..	..	281 10 8
Toilet pr·parations ..	..	..	..	8 0 6

The Cook Islands and Niue, or Savage Island, now part of New Zealand, have not been considered in the table of imports made up by the Department of Trade and Customs. Details of goods received from those islands in 1904 are given on page 307.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The Customs and excise duties received during the last five years are shown in detail, also the rate of revenue per head of mean population, inclusive and exclusive of Maoris, for each year:—

—	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
CUSTOMS DUTIES.	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	442,090	478,816	483,582	498,256	520,664
Wine	33,614	35,864	36,745	35,710	35,018
Ale, beer, &c.	17,562	18,849	20,152	20,413	20,351
Cigars, cigarettes, and snuff	82,357	90,490	94,992	107,838	110,151
Tobacco	279,651	296,016	294,272	322,227	341,127
Tea	68,960	45,905	42,405	43,606	4,838
Coffee, cocoa, &c.	5,285	4,647	5,288	5,951	6,884
Sugar and molasses ..	168,876	173,055	185,484	192,675	200,266
Opium	6,426	6,618	*271	*192	*173
Other goods by weight ..	178,554	151,286	166,687	184,951	198,231
" *ad valorem* ..	775,649	808,531	867,209	982,800	1,098,387
Other duties	94,687	59,316	65,219	76,245	79,758
Parcels-post	16,643	22,405	22,737	31,032	34,341
Totals, Customs duties	2,170,354	2,191,798	2,285,043	2,501,896	2,650,189

* See remark on page 328.

—	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
EXCISE DUTIES.	£	£	£	£	£
Tinctures—New Zealand ..	*1,638	†2,198	‡2,454	§3,560	‖3,450
Cigars, cigarettes, and snuff—New Zealand-manufactured	129	174	190	371	466
Tobacco — New-Zealand-manufactured	2,376	2,596	2,096	1,651	1,061
Beer—New Zealand ..	85,141	89,185	89,742	94,440	97,331
Totals, excise duties ..	89,284	94,153	94,482	100,022	102,308
Revenue from Customs duties per head of mean population (excluding Maoris) ..	£ s. d. 2 16 10	£ s. d. 2 16 4	£ s. d. 2 17 3	£ s. d. 3 1 0	£ s. d. 3 2 9
Ditto (including Maoris) ..	2 14 0	2 13 5	2 14 4	2 17 10	2 19 8
Revenue from excise duties per head of mean population (excluding Maoris ..	0 2 4	0 2 5	0 2 4·4	0 2 5·3	0 2 5·1
Ditto (including Maoris) ..	0 2 2·7	0 2 3·5	0 2 3	0 2 3·8	0 2 3·6

* Including £89 excise duty on culinary and flavouring essences. † Including £173 duty on culinary and flavouring essences, and £19 on perfumed spirits. ‡ Including £183 excise duty on culinary and flavouring essences, £5 perfumed spirits, and £1 toilet preparations. § Including £162 excise duty on culinary and flavouring essences. ‖ Including £281 excise duty on culinary and flavouring essences, and £8 toilet preparations.

The Customs revenue for the year 1904 amounted to £2,650,189, and the excise duties to £102,308. The revenue from Customs was £3 2s. 9d. per head of population excluding Maoris, and £2 19s. 8d. if they be included. In 1890 the Customs revenue was £2 9s. 3d. per head of European population, and the proportion increased to £2 11s. 6d. in 1892. During the next two years there was a falling-off; but 1895 and following years, except for a slight fall in 1901, show increases, the proportion for 1904 being higher than in any year since 1878. Details for fifteen years are given :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE PER HEAD OF EUROPEAN POPULATION.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1890	2 9 3	1898	2 13 3
1891	2 9 7	1899	2 14 5
1892	2 11 6	1900	2 16 10
1893	2 10 4	1901	2 16 4
1894	2 6 4	1902	2 17 3
1895	2 6 9	1903	3 1 0
1896	2 9 11	1904	3 2 9
1897	2 13 0		

Dating from 1890, the taxation by way of Customs and excise duties together increased from £2 11s. 2d. in that year to £2 19s. 2d. in 1900, declined to £2 18s. 9d. in 1901, increasing to £3 5s. 2d. in 1904.

Besides an alteration of tariff in 1895 in certain items, in the year 1900 certain duties were lowered and exemptions granted. The duty on tea was brought to 2d. per pound, instead of 4d.; currants and raisins were lowered to 1d. per pound; candles to 1d.; cocoa and roasted coffee to 3d. There was also reduction on stearine for match-making, on paraffin-wax, and wax matches. The duty on patent and proprietary medicines was made 15 per cent., also that on certain drugs and chemicals, while the charge on steam-engines, or parts thereof, became 5 per cent. Various exemptions came into force.

With these circumstances there has been a greater import of taxable articles, which would seem to indicate that purchasing-power had increased. It is at least certain that the value of imports rose from £5,990,177 (excluding specie) in 1894 to £12,900,030 in 1904, while the changes of tariff were effected.

The Customs revenue for 1904 was increased by the sum of £52,930 in consequence of "The Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act, 1903," but the exemption in favour of British-grown tea resulted in a considerable loss of revenue. The duty collected on all tea imported in 1903 was £43,606, while in 1904 only £4,838 was received. The preferential duties which have been imposed on articles not British produce or manufacture are stated on page 107, following the main tariff, and the provisions of the Act as to reciprocity, &c., will be found set out in a special article in Part III. But, for convenience, a full statement is also given of the original rates and additional duties further on in this section.

The tariff (general and preferential), as before stated, has been given in full in Part I. (see pages 89 to 108). The rates of duty levied include 16s. per gallon on spirits; 30s. per gallon on perfumed spirits; 7s. per pound on cigars and snuff; 17s. 6d. per 1,000, of 2½lb. and under, and 6d. per ounce weight over 2½ lb. per 1,000, on cigarettes; also 3s. 6d. per pound on manufactured and 2s. on unmanufactured tobacco. Sparkling wine is charged 9s. a gallon; Australian, 5s.; other kinds, 6s.; ale and beer, 2s. The duty on cocoa, chocolate, and chicory is 3d. per lb.; raw coffee, 2d.; roasted, 3d. Tea produced in British dominions is free (from the 31st March, 1904), except in packets not exceeding 1 lb. in weight, when the duty is 2d. per lb., and the same duty is chargeable on tea of foreign production. Sugar, molasses, and treacle pay ½d., and glucose 1d. per pound. Opium is charged 40s. per pound, but this article, in a form suitable for smoking, cannot now be legally imported. The Opium Prohibition Acts, 1901 and 1902, make the importation or possession of opium suitable for smoking illegal. The remainder of the Customs revenue, with small exception, is made up of charges on goods by weight, *ad valorem* duties, ranging from 5 to 40 per cent., and receipts from the foreign parcels-post. There is also an excise duty of 1s. per pound on tobacco; 1s. 6d. per pound on cigars, cigarettes, and snuff; 3d. per gallon on beer; 9d. per pound on tinctures, &c., manufactured in the colony, containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit, and 3d. per pound when less than 50 per cent. Also, 12s. per gallon on *culinary and* flavouring essences, and 20s. on perfumed spirits.

By "The Tobacco Excise Duties Act, 1896," the excise duty on cigarettes made in the colony is now (from the 31st December, 1896) 2s. 6d. per pound on machine-made and 1s. per pound on hand-made cigarettes.

"The Tobacco Act Amendment Act, 1896," enacts that all packages of manufactured tobacco shall be labelled before leaving the manufactory, and provides for the issue of warrants to use cutting-machines for cutting duty-paid manufactured tobacco for sale (or to be used in the manufacture of cigarettes by hand), and to manufacture cigarettes by hand, under certain conditions.

The duties authorised by "The Timber Export Act, 1901," and "The Timber Export Duty Act, 1903," will be found given on page 106 in detail, with the full tariff.

"THE PREFERENTIAL AND RECIPROCAL TRADE ACT, 1903."

The following goods are liable to an additional duty under the above Act when not the produce or manufacture of some part of the British dominions:—

—	Rate prescribed by the Tariff.	Additional Duty when of Foreign Production or Manufacture.
Cement	2s. the barrel	2s. the barrel.
Basket and wicker ware n.o.e., not being furniture	20 p.c. *ad val.*	10 p.c. *ad val.*
Bicycles, tricycles, and the like vehicles; also finished or partly finished or machined parts of same n.o.e., including weldless steel tubing cut to short lengths	20 "	10 "
Boots, shoes, and slippers n.o.e.; goloshes, clogs, pattens, vamps, uppers, and laces	22½ "	11¼ "
Candles	1d. the lb. or package of that reputed weight	½d. the lb. or package of that reputed weight.
Carriages, carts, drays, wagons, perambulators, and wheels for the same	20 p.c. *ad val.*	10 p.c. *ad val.*
China, porcelain, and parian ware	20 "	10 "
Clocks	20 "	10 "
Cordage and rope n.o.e.	20 "	10 "
Cream of tartar	1d. the lb.	½d. the lb.
Earthenware, stoneware, and brown ware ..	20 p.c. *ad val.*	10 p.c. *ad val.*
Fancy goods and toys	20 "	10 "
Firearms, all kinds	20 "	10 "
Fish, potted and preserved	2d. the lb. or package of that reputed weight	1d. the lb. or package of that reputed weight.
Furniture and cabinetware n.o.e., and other than iron	25 p.c. *ad val.*	12½ p.c. *ad val.*
Glass, crown, sheet, and common window ..	2s. the 100 sup. ft.	1s. the 100 sup. ft.
Glassware; also plate glass, and glass polished, coloured, and other kinds n.o.e.; globes and chimneys for lamps	20 p.c. *ad val.*	10 p.c. *ad val.*

—	Rate prescribed by the Tariff.	Additional Duty when of Foreign Production or Manufacture.
Hardware, ironmongery, and holloware ..	20 p.c. *ad. val.*	10 p.c. *ad val.*
Hops	6d. the lb. ..	3d. the lb.
Iron nails	2s. the cwt. ..	1s. the cwt.
Iron pipes, and fittings for same, including main-cocks	5 p.c. *ad val.*	2½ p.c. *ad val.*
Lamps, lanterns, and lamp-wick	20 "	10 "
Musical instruments—viz., pianos	20 "	10 "
Paperhangings	15 "	7½ "
Paper, wrapping—viz., blue candle, glazed cap, glazed casings, small-hand, lumber-hand, and tissue	5s. the cwt. ..	2s. 6d. the cwt.
Paper, wrapping, other kinds, including brown, cartridge, and sugar papers	5s. " ..	2s. 6d. "
Plate and platedware	20 p.c. *ad val.*	10 p.c. *ad val.*
Pumps and other apparatus for raising water	20 "	10 "
Bicycles and tricycles, fittings for — viz., rubber tires, pneumatic tires, outside covers, and inner tubes; rubber and cork handles, and pedal-rubbers; also drop-forgings and stampings, ball-bearings, weld-less steel tube in full lengths, rims, forks, and spokes in the rough	Free ..	20 "
Gas-engines and hammers, and oil-engines ..	" ..	20 "
Gum boots	" ..	20 "
Iron and steel cordage	" ..	20 "
Iron, plain black sheet, rod, bolt, bar, and plate	" ..	20 "
Printing-paper*	" ..	20 "
Rails for railways and tramways*	" ..	20 "
Sail-cloth, canvas, and unbleached double-warped duck	" ..	20 "
Surgical and dental instruments and appliances	" ..	20 "

* *Extract from "The Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act, 1903."*

Exemptions from provisions of sections 2 and 3.

4. The provisions of sections two and three hereof shall not be applicable in case of—

(*a.*) Goods imported on or before the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and four, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that an order for the goods was *sent from New Zealand* on or before the sixteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and three.

(*b.*) Printing papers imported by and for the use of the proprietors of any registered newspaper, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that they are imported under a valid contract for the supply of such papers for a period not exceeding three years, entered into prior to the sixteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and three.

(*c.*) Rails for tramways and other goods mentioned in the Schedules hereto directly imported before the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, for use in the construction or equipment of any tramway for which plans and specifications have been completed or are in course of preparation on the passing of this Act.

Tea produced in British dominions is free (from the 31st March, 1904), except in packets not exceeding 1 lb. in weight, when the duty is 2d. per lb., and the same duty is chargeable on all tea of foreign production.

In connection with the subject of preferential duties, tables are annexed to illustrate the position in regard to two specially selected important foreign States at the time the additional duties were authorised. The table for United States also exhibits the fact that free goods have been introduced at a far greater rate than those which paid duty since the year 1896 :—

IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Year.	On the East Coast.		On the West Coast.		Total Imports.	
	Admitted Free of Duty.	On which Duty Payable.	Admitted Free of Duty.	On which Duty Payable.	Admitted Free of Duty.	On which Duty Payable.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896 ..	127,235	292,454	20,663	52,488	147,898	344,942
1897 ..	155,730	366,209	24,906	81,199	180,636	447,408
1898 ..	282,332	418,223	27,477	72,379	309,809	490,602
1899 ..	250,656	437,250	31,359	56,044	282,015	493,294
1900 ..	377,569	580,717	42,567	61,020	420,136	641,737
1901 ..	618,312	556,433	146,023	94,492	*764,335	650,925
1902 ..	527,525	619,050	53,661	118,701	581,186	737,751
1903 ..	522,581	716,954	57,430	144,393	580,011	861,347
1904 ..	629,560	679,742	51,509	167,104	681,069	846,846

* Of this sum £100,497 value was for Government uses.

To show the nature of the imports from the United States of America a statement giving the articles and values thereof for the year 1904 is introduced. Examining the figures, it will be found that tobacco to the value of £152,423 was imported into New Zealand last year; boots and shoes, £90,232; oils, £170,246; hardware, &c., iron and steel, with machinery, tools and implements, &c., came to £485,533. The rest is a very miscellaneous list of articles, to which paper and fruit contributed more than £40,000 each.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN 1904.

	£		£
Apparel and slops	14,773	Building materials ..	5,770
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	16,616	Candles	12,296
Belting, other than leather..	1,634	Canvas	8,634
Bicycles and tricycles ..	11,310	Carriages, &c.—	
Bicycles and tricycles, materials for	7,094	Automobiles, motor cars, and motor cycles, and materials for	10,154
Blacking	1,030	Carriages	2,815
Books	8,567	Carts, drays, and wagons	1,006
Boots and shoes	90,232	Perambulators and go-carts, materials for ..	7,962
Brass, manufactures of ..	2,268	Carriages and carts, materials for	10,714
Brushware and brooms, and materials for	1,951		

LIST OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM UNITED STAT
AMERICA IN 1904—*continued.*

	£
Clocks	9,751
Confectionery	2,027
Cordage	1,684
Cotton piece-goods	9,685
Drapery	2,062
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares	20,296
Earthenware	1,435
Engine-packing	1,778
Fancy goods and toys	13,433
Felt sheathing	3,663
Fish	9,744
Foods, farinaceous	3,694
Fruits, bottled and preserved	13,389
Fruits, dried	19,220
Fruits, fresh	8,445
Furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery	14,976
Furniture, knife, and plate powder and polish	3,449
Glass bottles, empty	4,045
Glassware	11,116
Grain and pulse	2,854
Grease	1,717
Grindery	3,044
Haberdashery	3,648
Hardware, holloware, and ironmongery	45,543
Hops	1,669
Indiarubber and gutta-percha goods	3,837
Ink	1,469
Instruments, musical	6,620
Instruments, other kinds	11,228
Iron and steel	99,672
Lamps, lanterns, and lamp-wick	10,290
Leather	23,227
Leather manufactures	2,339
Machinery and machines—	
Agricultural (including agricultural implements)	55,807
Agricultural—ploughs and harrows	3,586
Brick-making	1,127
Dairying	6,589
Electric	34,388
Engines, steam	2,188
Engines, gas and oil	28,834
Mining	2,705
Printing	2,927
Refrigerating	6,027
Sewing	27,434
Woodworking	11,371
Other	20,007
Medicines, patent and proprietary	20,093
Metal, manufactures of	
Nails	
Oils—	
Kerosene	1
Other kinds	
Paints and colours	
Paper—	
Bags	
Paperhangings	
Printing	
Writing	
Other kinds	
Perfumery	
Photographic goods	
Pictures, paintings, drawings, &c.	
Plaster-of-paris	
Plate and platedware	
Printing materials	
Provisions—eggs	
Provisions, n.o.e.	
Pumps	
Railway plant—	
Locomotives	
Other	
Resin	
Saddlery and harness	
Sausage skins	
Seeds—	
Grass and clover	
Other	
Soap	
Spirits	
Stationery	
Sugar, glucose	
Timber	
Tinware	
Tobacco—	
Tobacco	1
Cigars	
Cigarettes	
Tools and implements—	
Axes and hatchets	
Engineers' machine tools	
Spades, shovels, and forks	
Unenumerated and other	
Tramway plant	
Turpentine, terebine, and driers	
Varnish and gold-size	
Watches	
Wax	
Woodenware	
Other imports	
	£1,5

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY, 1896–1904.

Year.	Admitted Free of Duty.	On which Duty Payable.	Proportions per Cent.	
			Admitted Free of Duty.	On which Duty Payable.
	£	£		
1896	23,404	77,977	23·08	76·92
1897	29,101	127,965	18·53	81·47
1898	29,957	123,145	19·57	80·43
1899	34,937	125,668	21·76	78·24
1900	39,149	142,925	21·50	78·50
1901	40,377	158,144	20·33	79·67
1902	46,084	164,476	21·89	78·11
1903	70,191	204,106	25·59	74·41
1904	69,594	239,210	22·54	77·46

Among the imports from Germany the principal items in value were musical instruments, fancy goods and toys, iron and steel, hardware, &c., and glassware.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM GERMANY IN 1904.

	£
Acids	1,869
Apparel and slops	7,302
Arms (firearms)	1,025
Basketware and wickerware ..	1,203
Bicycles and tricycles, materials for	1,704
Boots and shoes	2,311
Brushware and brooms, and materials for	3,317
China, porcelain, and parianware	9,068
Clocks	2,052
Cotton piece-goods	3,323
Cutlery	1,325
Drapery	5,319
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares	6,371
Dyes	1,823
Earthenware	2,813
Fancy goods and toys ..	28,098
Furniture, cabinetware, and upholstery	8,759
Glass bottles, empty ..	3,451
Glass, mirrors and plate ..	1,635
Glass, window	1,383
Glassware	12,755
Haberdashery	1,862
Hardware, holloware, and ironmongery	12,252
Hosiery	3,512
Ink, printing	1,032
Instruments, musical, pianos	50,371
" " other ..	3,785
Instruments, other kinds ..	1,217
Iron and steel	16,171
Lamps, lanterns, and lampwick	3,925
Leather	1,496
Machinery and machines—	
Dairying	2,029
Electric	2,267
Sewing	2,199
Other	3,007
Manures	5,151
Matches and vestas ..	1,740
Metal, manufactures of ..	1,954
Nails	5,590
Paper—	
Butter-paper	1,508
Paperhangings	2,607
Printing	6,040
Wrapping	1,632
Other kinds	505
Perfumery	1,559
Photographic goods ..	1,405
Plate and platedware ..	1,563
Seeds	3,586
Spirits	3,010
Spirits of wine	1,042
Stationery	8,030
Tobacco	2,826
Tobacco-pipes and cases, &c.	1,828
Tools and implements ..	2,192
Tramway plant	1,741
Watches	1,220
Woodenware	6,929
Woollen piece-goods ..	5,008
Zinc	1,197
Other imports	26,910
	£308,804

SECTION XI.—EXPORTS AND TOTAL TRADE.

THE quantities and values of exports used in making up the figures given in this portion of the statistical information are obtained from Customs entries. In estimating the value of exports the "free on board in New Zealand" value is given, and, as regards the main items, the Collector of Customs examines carefully the amounts stated, and compares them with current price-lists, to prevent any overestimate. As a further safeguard, the values of wool, frozen meat, oats, wheat, tallow, phormium fibre, butter, and cheese are submitted to the various Chambers of Commerce for their approval prior to the publication of the figures. Goods transhipped are regarded as destined for the country where it is intended to land them.

The value of all the exports in 1904, inclusive of specie (£9,598), was £14,748,348. The value of New Zealand produce exported, £14,601,787, gives an average of £17 5s. 7d. per head of population, against £18 1s. 10d. for the previous year. The decrease in the value of exports of New Zealand produce for 1904 in respect of that for 1903 amounts to £236,405, or 1·59 per cent.

While a slight decline is noticeable in the value of exports of New Zealand produce for 1904 when compared with that for 1903 (£236,405), the imports, on the other hand, have already been shown to have risen from £12,788,675 to £13,291,694, an increase of £503,019.

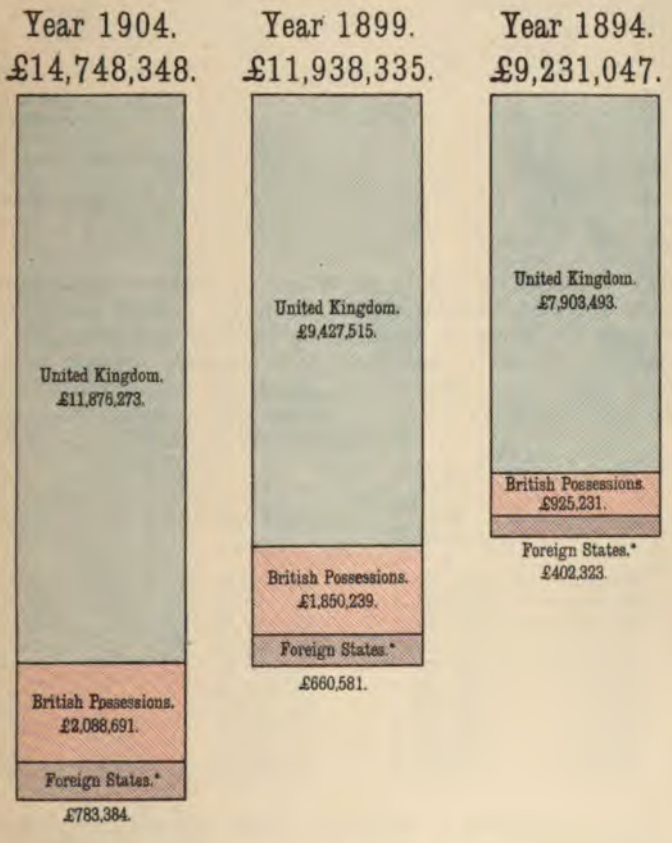
The position as to balance of trade was at the end of last year as under :—

	£
Exports, 1904	14,748,348
Imports, "	13,291,694
Excess of exports for year	£1,456,654

The difference is smaller than for the previous year (1903), but it must be remembered that while an expenditure of loan-moneys is proceeding it is scarcely to be expected that the imports will not more or less expand in consequence, and therefore there may be at times less margin between them and the exports than would otherwise obtain. And the exports for a calendar year are often adversely affected by wool leaving the colony late and becoming portion of the exports of the first quarter of a following year.

EXPORTS.

RISE IN VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND, 1894, 1899, & 1904.



* Included in Foreign States are Exports to:

	United States of America.	Germany.
1894:	£287,196.	£6,374.
1899:	£433,499.	£28,027.
1904:	£598,921.	£23,931.

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Exports to Different Countries.

The values of exports for the years 1894 and 1904 to the United Kingdom, the Australian States, with other British possessions, and to foreign countries, show the extent and development of outward trade in regard to its distribution :—

Countries.	1894. £	1904. £
United Kingdom	7,903,493	11,876,273
New South Wales	500,755	843,720
Victoria	319,637	871,935
Queensland	11,355	8,214
Western Australia	14,154	40,393
South Australia	15,029	33,502
Tasmania	9,476	19,858
Other British possessions	54,831	271,069
United States	287,196	598,921
Other foreign ports	115,127	184,463
	£9,231,047	£14,748,348

A comparison for each of ten years of the value of the export trade with the United Kingdom, British colonies and possessions, and foreign countries exhibits an increase of about 89 per cent. in case of exports to foreign States, against a rise of 91 per cent. in value of goods sent to British possessions, calculated on very much greater figures. The exports to the United Kingdom have risen about 69 per cent. in the decade.

Year.	Exports to United Kingdom. £	Exports to British Colonies and Possessions. £	Exports to Foreign States. £
1895	7,045,646	1,091,062	413,516
1896	7,541,981	1,346,544	432,580
1897	8,168,123	1,380,502	468,368
1898	8,265,499	1,532,511	719,945
1899	9,427,515	1,850,239	660,581
1900	10,259,342	2,332,780	654,039
1901	9,295,375	2,907,412	678,637
1902	9,450,648	3,577,815	616,514
1903	11,345,075	2,821,608	843,695
1904	11,876,273	2,088,691	783,384

The following are the values of exports to different countries or places in 1904 and 1903, arranged in order of magnitude of increase or decrease in the later year to each :—

Country, Colony, State, &c.	1904. £	1903. £	Increase. £
United Kingdom	11,876,273	11,345,075	531,198
France	25,812	13,435	12,377
Canada	12,420	2,219	10,201
Navigators Islands	39,735	29,752	9,983
Uruguay	8,813	1,890	
Germany	23,931	17,58[illegible]	
Belgium	7,314		

Country, Colony, State, &c.	1904. £	1903. £	Increase. £
South Australia	33,502	29,239	4,263
British Columbia	3,541	202	3,339
Brazil	3,367	1,030	2,337
Society Islands	25,067	22,977	2,090
Norfolk Island	2,332	1,447	885
Holland	2,423	1,565	858
Fanning Island	2,171	1,519	652
Caroline Islands	546	..	546
Transvaal Colony	730	230	500
Easter Island	390	..	390
Marshall Islands	325	..	325
Uganda	217	..	217
Friendly Islands	35,433	35,272	161
Sweden	528	402	126
Surprise Island	71	4	67
Singapore	705	663	42
Rhodesia	28	10	18
New Britain	667	649	18
Burmah	16	..	16
Madras	21	9	12
Orange River Colony	14	10	4
Italy	11	11	..

Country, Colony, State, &c.	1904. £	1903. £	Decre £
Natal	127,503	336,321	208,81
Victoria	871,935	1,068,751	196,816
New South Wales	843,720	974,460	130,740
Cape Colony	25,906	118,616	92,710
United States of America ..	598,921	669,649	70,728
Western Australia	40,393	100,759	60,366
Argentine Republic	928	30,941	30,013
Queensland	8,214	37,289	29,075
Hongkong	36,031	57,577	21,546
Fiji	55,621	61,717	6,096
Tasmania	19,858	23,498	3,640
Denmark	3,080	6,098	3,018
Falkland Islands	..	1,912	1,912
Portuguese East Africa ..	..	1,578	1,578
New Hebrides	26	1,489	1,463
Japan	1,319	2,070	751
Bengal	3,329	4,076	747
Ceylon	425	819	394
Solomon Islands	969	1,332	363
Sandwich Islands	1,219	1,527	308
Philippine Islands	15	288	273
China	73	330	257
New Caledonia	2,166	2,292	126
Bombay	30	129	99
Switzerland	218	313	95
Ocean Island	..	78	78
Antarctic Regions	..	60	60
Austria	7	66	59
Java	..	51	51
Malden Island	29	58	29
New Guinea	..	20	20
Chili	..	9	9
Russia	4	11	7
Norway	6	12	6
Greece	..	3	3

Re-exports.

The re-export trade of the colony would seem from the subjoined figures to have been almost stationary for the last eleven years. The re-exports of merchandise in 1904 were valued at £136,963, or less than 1 per cent. of the total exports, excluding specie.

EXPORTS OF BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE (EXCLUDING SPECIE).

	£		£
1894	136,402	1900	168,009
1895	127,966	1901	179,350
1896	122,571	1902	136,860
1897	144,955	1903	133,734
1898	124,850	1904	136,963
1899	123,682		

With these sums may be contrasted the re-export trade of New South Wales—a State having somewhat less than double the population of New Zealand—which, exclusive of bullion and specie, amounted in 1903 to £3,995,719, or no less than 18·43 per cent. of the value of all goods exported.

Exports from the North and Middle Islands.

The exports from the North and Middle Islands respectively, excluding "Parcels-post," during the last five years were as under:—

Year.	North Island.	Middle Island.	Proportion to Total Export.	
	£	£	North Island.	Middle Island.
1900	6,707,964	6,526,397	50·70	49·30
1901	6,077,724	6,787,546	47·24	52·76
1902	7,085,275	6,543,389	51·99	48·01
1903	7,994,227	6,995,307	53·33	46·67
1904	8,369,348	6,358,278	56·83	43·17

The North Island exported in 1904 more than half of the total for the two Islands.

Exports from Different Ports, &c.

The following table gives the values of the exports from each port in New Zealand for the last two years, arranged in order of magnitude for 1904:—

	1904. £	1903. £
Wellington	2,779,684	2,737,762
Auckland	2,512,938	2,501,605
Lyttelton	2,156,288	2,670,513
Dunedin	1,388,073	1,441,085
Napier	1,145,845	892,238
Timaru	917,375	886,985
Invercargill and Bluff	790,923	814,654
Poverty Bay	651,362	541,077
Greymouth	449,458	417,802
New Plymouth	390,046	398,737
Wanganui	338,135	416,983
Patea	301,238	264,059
Oamaru	227,650	292,648
Wairau and Picton	222,959	219,129
Waitara	129,072	88,173
Kaipara	121,028	153,593
Nelson	99,518	105,014
Westport	70,043	93,202
Hokitika	35,991	54,275

The decrease of exports during 1904 was £514,225 at Lyttelton, £53,012 at Dunedin, £23,731 at Invercargill and Bluff, £78,848 at Wanganui, £64,998 at Oamaru, £32,565 at Kaipara, £5,496 at Nelson, £8,691 at New Plymouth, £23,159 at Westport, and £18,284 at Hokitika.

Value of Articles exported.

A comparative table showing the values of New Zealand domestic exports, according to their nature, for seventeen years will be found further on, with comments. The development for the period, expressed in money value, is from seven millions and a quarter to nearly fifteen millions.

But first a comparative statement of exports according to value for the last two years is given, showing the amounts for various principal articles, being the produce or manufacture of the colony, classified in groups :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED, 1903 AND 1904.

	Year 1903.	Year 1904.	Increase in 1904.	Decrease in 1904.
	£	£	£	£
THE MINE.				
Coal	128,927	139,898	10,971	..
Gold	2,037,832	1,987,501	..	50,331
Silver and minerals	98,845	123,709	24,864	..
Total	2,265,604	2,251,108	..	14,496
THE FISHERIES.				
Fish	16,447	18,284	1,837	..
Oysters	2,445	2,785	340	..
Other	2,343	2,693	350	..
Total	21,235	23,762	2,527	..
THE FOREST.				
Fungus	9,290	11,156	1,866	..
Kauri-gum	631,102	501,817	..	129,285
Timber—				
Sawn and hewn	240,713	254,021	13,308	..
Other	4,152	2,194	..	1,958
Total	885,257	769,188	..	116,069
ANIMALS AND PRODUCE.				
Bacon and hams	14,678	6,222	..	8,456
Beef and pork (salted) ..	11,188	10,601	..	587
Butter	1,318,067	1,380,460	62,393	..
Cheese	194,998	185,486	..	9,512
Hides	55,216	53,431	..	1,785
Live-stock	39,076	37,733	..	1,343
Preserved meats	96,217	64,588	..	31,629
Frozen meat	3,197,043	2,793,599	..	403,444
Rabbit-skins	40,727	40,843	116	..
Sausage-skins	65,385	56,434	..	8,951
Sheep-skins and pelts	468,969	401,726	..	67,243
Tallow	517,871	357,974	..	159,897
Wool	4,041,274	4,673,826	632,552	..
Other	14,254	16,485	2,231	..
Total	10,074,963	10,079,408	4,445	..
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.				
Bran and sharps	26,948	8,895	..	18,053
Chaff	2,806	474	..	2,332
Flour	2,736	3,079	343	..
Grain—				
Barley	26,917	13,322	..	13,595
Beans and peas	35,066	40,113	5,047	..
Maize	3,656	53	..	3,603
Malt	269	96	..	173
Oats	453,702	212,724	..	240,978
Wheat	14,068	126,035	111,967	..
Hops	21,826	28,740	6,914	..
Oatmeal	13,273	548	..	12,725
Potatoes	13,028	9,366	..	3,662
Seeds (grass and clover) ..	109,049	95,835	..	13,214
Other kinds	21,501	19,963	..	1,538
Total	£744,845	£559,243		£185,602

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED, 1903 AND 1904—*continued.*

MANUFACTURES.	Year 1903.	Year 1904.	Increase in 1904.	Decrease in 1904.
	£	£	£	£
Apparel	2,520	2,105	..	415
Leather	94,024	67,940	..	26,084
Phormium fibre	595,684	710,281	114,597	..
Woollen manufactures ..	5,015	6,357	1,342	..
Other manufactures	126,115	109,679	..	16,436
Total	823,358	896,362	73,004	..
Miscellaneous	22,930	22,716	..	214
Total exports (colonial produce and manufactures)	14,838,192	14,601,787	..	236,405
Specie	38,452	9,598	..	28,854
Other exports (British and foreign)	133,734	136,963	3,229	..
Total exports ..	£15,010,378	£14,748,348	..	£262,030

The class designated "Animals and Produce" shows by far the greatest value, the sum for 1904 being £10,079,408, which includes £4,673,826 for wool and £2,793,599 for frozen meat. The total value of exports in this class increased during the year by £4,445 on a total of £10,074,963 in 1903.

Although the value of wool exported in 1904 is greater than that for the previous year, the quantity will be found to have decreased.

"The Mine" takes second place among the classes for total value, with an export of coal, gold, silver, and other minerals amounting to £2,251,108 for 1904, being a decrease of £14,496 on £2,265,604, the export for the previous year.

"Agricultural Products," principally grain, potatoes, and seeds, show a decrease of £185,602 on the value exported in 1903, many of the items showing a considerable falling-off. Wheat, however, is an important exception, for the increase of export value is £111,967 for the year.

"The Forest" shows an export for last year valued at £769,188, which is a decrease of £116,069 on the figures for the previous year. Sawn and hewn timber was exported to an increased value, but the kauri-gum exported declined in value by the large sum of £129,285.

"Manufactures" are set down at £896,362 in 1904, being £73,004 more than in the previous year. Phormium fibre shows an increase on the operations for 1903 of £114,597. Woollen manufactures sent abroad increased by £1,342, leather decreased by £26,084, and apparel, with other manufactures, by £16,851.

The smallest group in respect to value is "The Fisheries." The total for the group was £23,762 last year, an increase of £2,527 on the value of similar exports in 1903.

Quantities of Articles exported.

The exports of New Zealand produce or manufacture for the *two last years* have also to be considered in relation to quantity,

and the articles are again grouped in the next table according to the same classification as that used for purposes of comparing the values.

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE EXPORTED.

Items.		Year 1903.	Year 1904.	Increase in 1904.	Decrease in 1904.
The Mine:—					
Coal	Tons	152,332	165,220	12,888	..
Gold	Oz.	533,314	520,323	..	12,991
Silver	"	911,914	1,094,461	182,547	..
Minerals	Tons	701	1,607	906	..
The Fisheries:—					
Fish	Cwt.	10,001	9,601	..	400
Oysters	Doz.	294,690	335,868	41,178	..
Whalebone ..	Lb.	4,144	3,248	..	896
The Forest:—					
Fungus	Cwt.	4,280	4,936	656	..
Gum (kauri) ..	Tons	9,357	9,203	..	154
Timber (sawn and hewn)	S.ft.	57,097,990	60,326,992	3,229,002	..
Animals and Produce:—					
Bacon and hams ..	Cwt.	3,771	1,674	..	2,097
Beef and pork (salted)	"	7,572	7,458	..	114
Butter	"	285,106	314,360	29,254	..
Cheese	"	74,780	84,526	9,746	..
Hides	No.	53,347	54,823	1,476	..
Live-stock (cattle, horses, sheep, pigs)	"	22,715	8,577	..	14,138
Meats (preserved) ..	Cwt.	39,525	22,788	..	16,737
" (frozen) ..	"	2,378,650	1,912,979	..	465,671
Sausage-skins ..	"	14,521	12,460	..	2,061
Skins (rabbit) ..	No.	6,101,899	6,103,930	2,031	..
" (sheep) and pelts	"	7,142,531	6,037,460	..	1,105,071
Tallow	Cwt.	396,940	322,480	..	74,460
Wool	Lb.	155,128,381	144,647,376	..	10,481,005
Agricultural Products:—					
Bran and sharps ..	Tons	6,226	3,664	..	2,562
Chaff	"	768	109	..	659
Flour	"	249	387	138	..
Grain, barley ..	Bush.	154,137	75,193	..	78,944
" beans and peas	"	160,403	193,017	32,614	..
" maize ..	"	18,058	420	..	17,638
" malt ..	"	1,020	374	..	646
" oats ..	"	4,956,330	2,693,417	..	2,262,913
" wheat ..	"	71,700	813,535	741,835	..
Hops	Cwt.	3,873	5,753	1,880	..
Oatmeal	Tons	1,391	94	..	1,297
Potatoes	"	3,170	3,698	528	..
Seeds (grass and clover)	Bush*	345,324	259,240	..	86,084
Manufactures:—					
Ale and beer ..	Gals.	20,146	20,306	160	..
Cordage	Cwt.	757	615	..	142
Leather	"	15,465	11,177	..	4,288
Phormium fibre ..	Tons	22,652	26,936	4,284	.
Soap	Cwt.	8,042	8,251	209	..

* At 20 lb. to the bushel.

The increases in certain articles, amongst them wheat, hop silver, phormium, fungus, cheese, and butter, are very satisfactor and in some cases very considerable; while, on the other hand, th export of wool, frozen meats, tallow, and live-stock, with some othe items, declined in 1904.

New Zealand Produce exported: Value for seventeen Years.

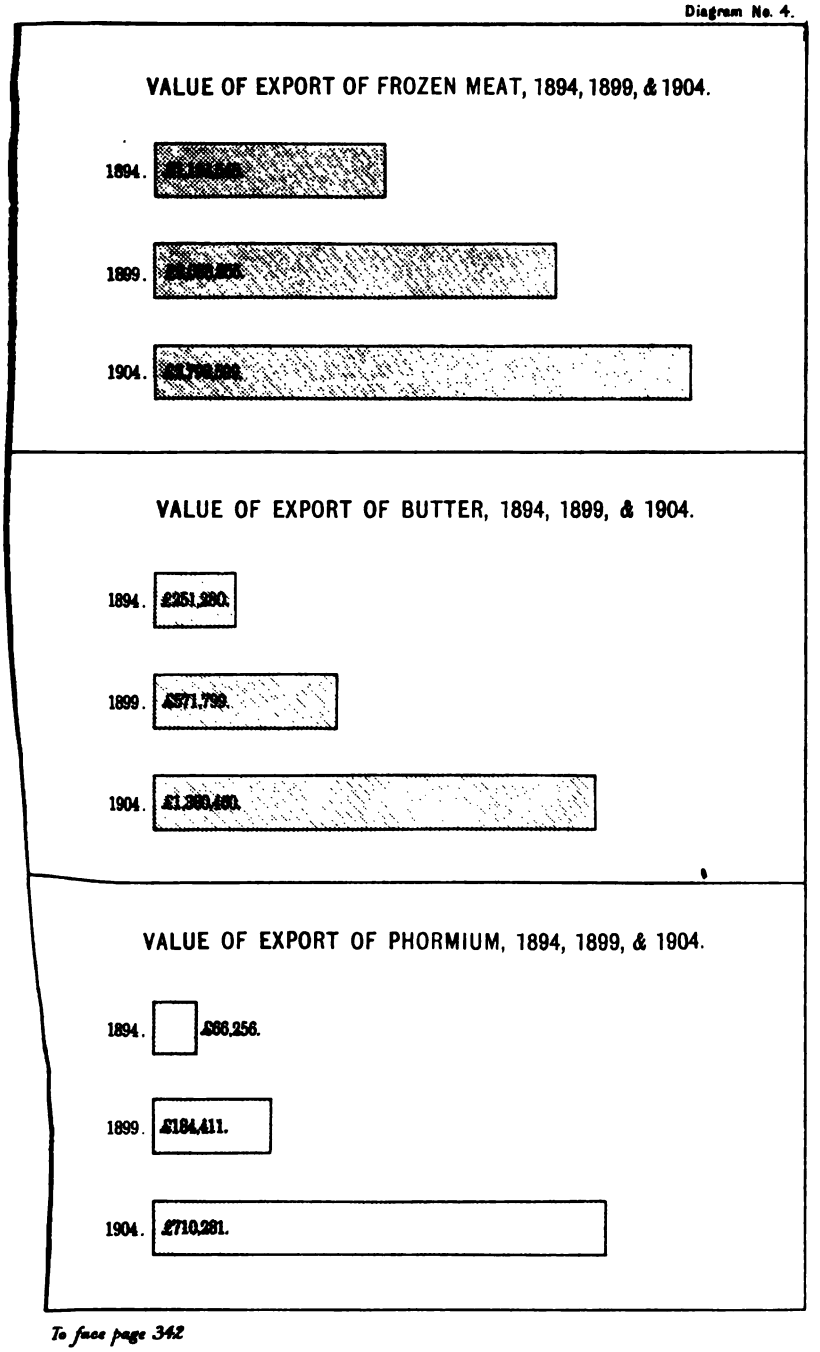
The position as to value in respect of a period of seventeen years, 1888 to 1904 inclusive, is presented in a table giving the domestic exports for each. The most important items of export given under the heading "Other New Zealand Produce" are coal, silver, minerals, fish, oysters, fungus, kauri-gum, timber, bacon and hams, salted and preserved meats, tallow, sheep and rabbit skins, hides, sausage-skins, and live-stock. The aggregate value of these in 1904 was £2,081,222.

EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE.

Calendar Year.	Wool.	Gold.	Frozen Meat.	Butter and Cheese.	Agricultural Produce.	Manufactures	Other N.Z. Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1888	3,115,098	914,309	628,800	197,170	905,907	233,383	1,260,461	7,255,128
1889	3,976,375	785,490	783,374	213,945	1,424,297	569,880	1,288,647	9,042,008
1890	4,150,596	751,360	1,087,617	207,687	1,289,864	547,947	1,393,687	9,428,761
1891	4,129,686	1,007,172	1,194,724	236,933	894,467	420,357	1,516,755	9,400,094
1892	4,313,307	951,963	1,033,377	318,204	1,035,637	367,677	1,345,703	9,365,868
1893	3,774,738	915,921	1,085,167	354,271	716,546	345,636	1,365,164	8,557,443
1894	4,827,016	887,865	1,194,545	366,483	317,655	224,958	1,266,626	9,085,148
1895	3,662,131	1,162,181	1,262,711	378,510	326,029	188,702	1,409,889	8,390,153
1896	4,391,848	1,041,428	1,251,993	411,882	572,355	198,081	1,309,749	9,177,336
1897	4,443,144	980,204	1,566,286	553,122	495,175	197,601	1,360,735	9,596,267
1898	4,645,804	1,080,691	1,698,750	539,466	410,677	253,805	1,695,795	10,324,988
1899	4,324,627	1,513,180	2,088,856	713,617	913,678	378,066	1,867,716	11,799,740
1900	4,749,196	1,439,602	2,123,881	969,731	1,230,565	549,342	1,992,932	13,055,249
1901	3,699,103	1,753,784	2,253,262	1,121,091	1,532,386	425,142	1,905,692	12,690,460
1902	3,354,563	1,951,426	2,718,763	1,369,341	1,045,986	755,232	2,302,288	13,498,599
1903	4,041,274	2,037,832	3,197,043	1,513,065	744,845	823,358	2,480,775	14,838,192
1904	4,673,826	1,987,501	2,793,599	1,565,946	559,243	896,362	2,125,310	14,601,787

The preceding table shows that the value of the exports of New Zealand produce fell from £9,428,761 in 1890 to £8,390,153 in 1895, then rose to £13,055,249 in 1900, and had in 1903 increased to £14,838,192, the highest value yet attained in any one year. A slight decrease is shown for the last year of the series (1904). This is consequent on the use of figures for the calendar year.

Diagram No. 4.



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Thus there was a net increase of exports, since 1895, to the value of £6,211,634, all New Zealand produce. With the amount of increase in money must be considered the state of prices of the various kinds of produce.

The export of wool, measured by quantity, rose from 102,817,077 lb. in 1890 to 144,647,376 lb. in 1904, or at the rate of 40·68 per cent., and that of frozen meat from 898,894 cwt. to 1,912,979 cwt.

Gold, too, which was exported to the quantity of 187,641 oz. in 1890, increased to 520,323 oz. in 1904, the rate of increase being 177·30 per cent.

Wool exported and produced.

The quantity of wool exported in 1904, as previously shown, was 144,647,376 lb., valued at £4,673,826—a decrease of 10,481,005 lb., or 6·76 per cent., on the quantity exported in the previous year, but an increase of £632,552, or 15·65 per cent., on the value. The annual production of wool is best estimated by taking the exports for the twelve months immediately preceding the commencement of shearing, and adding thereto the quantity used in the colony for manufacturing purposes. But this method does not allow for wool or sheep-skins exported.

The following shows the produce for each of the last seventeen years ending on the 30th September :—

Year ending 30th September.	Quantity exported.	Quantity purchased by Local Mills.	Total Annual Produce.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1888	89,276,268	4,079,563	93,355,831
1889	95,618,507	3,556,004	99,174,511
1890	102,522,185	2,979,293	105,501,478
1891	108,619,473	2,918,073	111,537,546
1892	110,860,050	3,388,954	114,249,004
1893	119,643,874	2,629,855	122,273,729
1894	128,480,457	2,476,155	130,956,612
1895	129,333,769	3,299,132	132,632,901
1896	128,309,673	3,989,934	132,299,607
1897	134,410,955	3,298,469	137,709,424
1898	150,401,399	3,763,831	154,165,230
1899	143,644,203	4,258,505	147,902,708
1900	144,829,515	3,223,392	148,052,907
1901	143,064,789	4,629,924	147,694,713
1902	155,652,563	4,203,312	159,855,875
1903	160,919,693	5,294,652	166,214,345
1904	141,031,699	5,191,451	146,223,150

From these figures it appears that, notwithstanding the apparent decrease from 1898 to 1901, and for 1904, the wool-clip has increased by over 56½ per cent. during the last seventeen years.

To arrive at a perfectly correct estimate of the increase in wool-production it would be necessary to take into consideration the proportion of greasy, scoured (and sliped), and washed wool exported

each year, the washing process, of course, greatly reducing the apparent weight. The percentages of greasy, scoured, and washed wool to the total quantities exported during the last seven years are:—

Years.	Greasy. Per Cent.	Scoured and Sliped. Per Cent.	Washed. Per Cent.
1898	78 62	20·36	1·02
1899	77·54	21·64	0·82
1900	78·62	20·10	1·28
1901	78·25	20·61	1·14
1902	73 82	24·26	1·92
1903	76·47	22·15	1·38
1904	79·87	18·93	1·20

Although the increase in the wool-production since 1888 is, of course, mainly due to the greater number of sheep — namely, 18,280,806—in April, 1904, it becomes necessary to note that there is a diminution since 1902 to the number of 2,061,921. In fact, the number of sheep has receded in two years to less than the number for 1892, chiefly in consequence of killing for export.

A comparative statement for several years is supplied, showing the number of flocks in groups of sizes:—

NUMBER OF FLOCKS, 1892 TO 1904.

Size of Flocks.	1892.	1894.	1896.	1898.	1900.	1903.	1904.
Under 500	8,822	10,314	12,028	12,836	12,239	12,428	12,177
500 and under 1,000..	2,033	2,427	2,605	2,708	2,810	2,923	2,909
1,000 " 2,000..	1,193	1,409	1,460	2,412*	2,621†	2,751‡	§2,742
2,000 " 5,000..	761	933	892				
5,000 " 10,000..	314	345	340	341	352	342	362
10,000 " 20,000..	231	230	231	231	196	207	199
20,000 and upwards ..	176	179	147	144	139	110	104
Totals ..	13,530	15,837	17,703	18,722	18,357	18,761	18,493

* From 1,000 to 2,500, 1,798 flocks; from 2,500 to 5,000, 614 flocks.
† From 1,000 to 2,500, 1,971 flocks; from 2,500 to 5,000, 650 flocks.
‡ From 1,000 to 2,500, 2,081 flocks; from 2,500 to 5,000, 670 flocks.
§ From 1,000 to 2,500, 2,078 flocks; from 2,500 to 5,000, 664 flocks.

It will be apparent that the general tendency of increase since the year 1892 is towards the multiplication of the smaller flocks, whose owners are better able to cope with the rabbit difficulty than the large runholders.

Export of Rabbit-skins.

Prior to 1878 rabbit-skins were a very small item in the exports, but in that year the number sent out of the colony amounted to 3,951,209. Ten years after (1888) the export had risen to 11,809,407, from which it increased to 17,041,106 in 1893, the greatest number as yet exported in a year. From 1895 the fall was rapid, and the export for 1898 only reached 6,607,934 skins. In 1899 there was a slight upward tendency, the number exported being 7,891,648, which, however, fell to 5,690,893 in the year 1900. In 1901 7,122,008 skins were exported, and in 1904 only 6,103,930 skins.

The figures for the years in which there has been decline are quoted :—

Year.	Number of Rabbit-skins exported.	Year.	Number of Rabbit-skins exported.
1893	17,041,106	1899	7,891,648
1894	14,267,385	1900	5,690,893
1895	15,229,314	1901	7,112,008
1896	10,828,612	1902	6,139,794
1897	8,099,334	1903	6,101,899
1898	6,607,934	1904	6,103,930

From the above it will be seen that the importance of the export has very much diminished. The fall, represented in money value, has been :—

Year.	Value of Rabbit-skins exported. £	Year.	Value of Rabbit-skins exported. £
1893	138,952	1899	81,118
1894	87,993	1900	41,689
1895	85,022	1901	57,046
1896	65,599	1902	52,566
1897	47,472	1903	40,727
1898	51,607	1904	40,843

While the amount of money received for this produce of the colony shows less profit than formerly, it may be a satisfactory result, as seemingly indicating some abatement of the rabbit pest. Large quantities of frozen rabbits are now exported, and are alluded to in the remarks on the frozen-meat industry on the next page.

Export of Sheep-skins and Pelts.

These form a more important article of export at the present time than the rabbit-skins, though in the year 1888 the position was the reverse as regards value in money. In 1888 the number of sheep-skins and pelts sent away from New Zealand was 1,646,401, against 6,037,460 in 1904, a rise of 267 per cent. for the period between those years. The value increased from £83,574 to £401,726, or 381 per cent. Figures for the last ten years are quoted :—

Year.	Export of Sheep-skins and Pelts. No.	Year.	Export of Sheep-skins and Pelts. No.
1895	3,230,539	1900	4,669,430
1896	3,001,791	1901	4,601,531
1897	3,688,051	1902	6,144,680
1898	4,995,325	1903	7,142,531
1899	4,960,054	1904	6,037,460

Export of Tallow.

Besides wool and meat, tallow is largely exported, and since the year 1888, when 136,460 cwt. were sent away, the export has increased to 322,480 cwt. in 1904. In 1903 the quantity was 396,940 cwt. The ten latest years show the following results :—

TALLOW EXPORTED.

Years.	Cwt.	£	Years.	Cwt.	£
1895 ..	263,560	260,999	1900 ..	367,780	368,473
1896 ..	222,540	208,821	1901 ..	335,360	351,710
1897 ..	310,200	259,964	1902 ..	424,060	550,131
1898 ..	347,160	302,141	1903 ..	396,940	517,871
1899 ..	338,620	311,649	1904 ..	322,480	357,974

The decreases for 1903 and 1904 synchronize with those of the number of sheep in the colony.

Frozen Meat exported.

Frozen meat now takes second place among the exports of New Zealand produce. In 1904, 1,912,979 cwt., valued at £2,793,599, were shipped in the colony. An account of the development of the industry was given in a special article in the Year-book, 1894. The total export for each year since the commencement of the trade has been :—

Year.	Lb.	Year.	Lb.
1882 ..	1,707,328	1894 ..	114,827,216
1883 ..	9,853,200	1895 ..	127,018,864
1884 ..	28,445,228	1896 ..	123,576,544
1885 ..	33,204,976	1897 ..	157,687,152
1886 ..	38,758,160	1898 ..	173,798,576
1887 ..	45,035,984	1899 ..	208,972,624
1888 ..	61,857 376	1900 ..	206,621,072
1889 ..	73,564,064	1901 ..	208,045,264
1890 ..	100,234,756	1902 ..	239,513,384
1891 ..	110,199,082	1903 ..	266,408,800
1892 ..	97,636,557	1904 ..	214,253,648
1893 ..	100,262,453		

The above figures for 1899 include 129,224 cwt. (or 4,876,534 number) of frozen rabbits and hares in the skin; those for 1900 include 12,260 (731 cwt.) of hares, and 6,501,997 rabbits, weighing 167,971 cwt., valued at £154,856; those for 1901 include 42,202 (2,943 cwt.) of hares, and 4,830,669 (124,353 cwt.) of rabbits, valued at £117,813; those for 1902 include 23,421 (1,643 cwt.) of hares, and 4,776,914 (123,229 cwt.) of rabbits, valued at £118,884; those for 1903 include 8,145 (588 cwt.) of hares, and 4,452,829 (112,972 cwt.) of rabbits, valued at £100,088; and those for 1904 include 8,509 (683 cwt.) of hares, and 3,788,576 (100,442 cwt.) of rabbits, valued at £86,931: so that rabbits can hardly now be looked upon as wholly worthless, especially when the export of the skins, previously remarked upon, is further considered.

To ascertain the total value of the meat export in 1904 it is necessary to take into consideration, with the amount of £2,793,599, value of frozen meat before stated, £4,015 for frozen poultry and £12,029 for frozen fish; also the value of preserved meats, £64,588; of salted beef and pork, £10,601; and of bacon and hams, £6,222.

Gold exported.

The amount of gold exported in 1904 was 520,323 oz., a decrease of 12,991 oz. on the quantity exported in 1903.

The total quantity of gold entered for duty to the 31st December, 1904, which may be reckoned as approximately the amount obtained in the colony, was 16,626,141 oz., of the value of £65,136,648. For fuller information, see special section on mining.

Grain exported.

The value of the grain exported in 1904 was £392,346. The grain exports for 1903 and 1904 were made up as under :—

	1903.		1904.	
	Bushels.	£	Bushels.	£
Wheat	71,700	14,068	813,535	126,035
Oats	4,956,330	453,702	2,693,417	212,724
Barley	154,137	26,917	75,193	13,322
Malt	1,020	269	374	96
Maize	18,058	3,656	420	53
Peas and beans	160,403	35,066	193,017	40,113
Rye and unenumerated ..	1,100	187	22	3
Total quantity and value	5,362,748	£533,865	3,775,978	£392,346

Compared with the previous year, the quantity and value of grain exported in 1904 show a considerable decrease.

From the year 1890 to 1898, inclusive, the decline in the export of wheat was very great, while for 1899, 1900, and 1901 there was a revival, as will be seen by the following figures. In 1902 and 1903 the quantity sent out of the colony fell to 194,671 bushels and 71,700 bushels respectively, but in 1904 the export was 813,535 bushels.

Year.	Wheat exported. Bushels.	Year.	Wheat exported. Bushels.
1890	4,467,026	1900	2,867,069
1892	2,460,774	1901	2,301,092
1894	228,904	1902	194,671
1896	453,123	1903	71,700
1898	10,090	1904	813,535
1899	2,901,676		

The imports of wheat during 1898 exceeded the exports by upwards of 50,000 bushels, but from 1899 to 1904 the imports were practically nil, the small quantity introduced into the colony being for seeding purposes only.

In oats, the quantity exported in 1904 shows a decrease over that for the previous year :—

Year.	Export of Oats. Bushels.	Year.	Export of Oats. Bushels.
1891	4,052,414	1900	5,818,648
1892	3,830,444	1901	10,514,924
1894	1,963,288	1902	5,185,812
1896	2,247,053	1903	4,956,330
1898	816,210	1904	2,693,417
1899	3,520,734		

The acreages under cereals for the last four years have been:—

	1901-1902. Acres.	1902-1903. Acres.	1903-1904. Acres.	1904-1905. Acres.
Land in wheat (for threshing)	163,462	194,355	230,346	258,015
" oats "	405,924	483,659	409,390	342,189
" barley "	26,514	27,921	34,681	29,484

Butter and Cheese exported.

The total quantity of butter and cheese exported in the past sixteen years, and the amount of either commodity sent to the United Kingdom, is tabulated:—

Year.	Total Export of Butter	Butter Exported to the United Kingdom.	Total Export of Cheese.	Cheese Exported to the United Kingdom.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1889	37,955	21,099	26,558	7,633
1890	34,816	26,579	40,451	31,043
1891	39,430	28,989	39,770	29,565
1892	53,930	41,509	41,493	30,000
1893	58,149	52,363	46,201	41,567
1894	60,771	58,845	55,655	54,540
1895	57,964	55,194	76,743	73,369
1896	71,353	60,092	71,372	58,692
1897	99,002	79,849	77,683	67,681
1898	96,801	80,814	68,711	41,412
1899	136,086	121,502	69,440	40,901
1900	172,583	165,871	102,849	81,908
1901	201,591	170,903	104,294	74,510
1902	253,998	170,207	74,746	50,325
1903	285,106	249,016	74,780	64,661
1904	314,360	299,171	84,526	82,046

Of the butter exported in 1904, 299,171 cwt., valued at £1,309,977, were shipped to the United Kingdom; 151 cwt., value £631, to Victoria; 20 cwt., value £94, to Tasmania; 25 cwt., value £105, to Western Australia; 677 cwt., value £3,109, to Fiji; 12,897 cwt., value £59,527, to Cape Colony and Natal; 1,055 cwt., value £5,418, to the South Sea Islands; 3 cwt., value £14, to Norfolk Island; 56 cwt., value £242, to Transvaal Colony; 1 cwt., value £5, to Hongkong; 5 cwt., value £28, to Bengal; 285 cwt., value £1,244, to British Columbia; 13 cwt., value £61, to United States of America; and 1 cwt., value £5, to China.

Of the cheese exported, 82,046 cwt., valued at £178,940, were sent to the United Kingdom; 259 cwt., value £941, to New

South Wales; 317 cwt., value £977, to Victoria; 912 cwt £2,137, to Western Australia; and 103 cwt., value £451, other Australian States; 707 cwt., valued at £1,501, to Cape and Natal; and 182 cwt., valued at £539, to other countries. the quantity of butter exported in 1904 (314,360 cwt.) sh increase of 728 per cent. on the quantity exported in 18 increase in the export of cheese during the sixteen ye been at the rate of 218 per cent.—84,526 cwt. in 1904, as 26,558 cwt. in 1889.

Phormium fibre exported.

Phormium fibre, of which 26,936 tons (excluding 1,201 tow), valued at £710,281, were exported in 1904, shows an i in the export, on comparing the figures for last year with tl 1903, when the quantity sent away was 22,652 tons. Ou the question of prices, a large permanent development of dustry depends on the cultivation and careful selection of th used, and on improvements in the method of preparing the fi

Kauri-gum exported.

The export for 1904 (9,203 tons) is a substantial one. Th was £501,817, or an average of £54 10s. 7d. per ton. Full i tion as to the uses of this resin and the kauri-gum industry ge was given in a special article in Part III. of the Year-book fo It embraces interesting matter from the report of the Roya mission which investigated the whole subject in 1898.

DETAILS OF ALL EXPORTS, 1904.

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Ster	
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and othe Colonial Produce and Manufactures.
				£	£
Acid—					
Unenumerated ..	lb.	..	576	..	16
Alkali—					
Soda, caustic ..	cwt.	1	..	1	..
Unenumerated ..	"	43	7	26	15
Agricultural implements	..	..	..	860	1,072
Ambergris	lb.	2	..	147	..
Animals, living—					
Birds	No.	7	..	17	..
Cattle, horned ..	"	480	..	4,781	..
Bees	..	..	..	22	..

DETAILS OF ALL EXPORTS, 1904—*continued.*

Articles exported		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total
Animals, living—*continued.*				£	£	£
Dogs	No.	31	..	68	..	
Donkeys	"	..	7	..	28	
Horses	"	344	9	19,102	525	19,
Lizards	"	2	..	20	..	
Pigs	"	323	..	477	..	
Poultry	"	3,056	..	535	..	
Sheep	"	7,430	..	12,711	..	12,
Apparel and slops		..	..	2,105	3,112	5,
Arms, ammunition, and explosives—						
Caps, percussion ..	No.	..	50,000	..	13	
Cartridges	"	3,900	28,600	20	106	
Detonators		..	..	..	46	
Dynamite	lb.	..	900	..	66	
Firearms	No.	..	39	..	182	
Fuse	coils	..	1,410	..	52	
Ordnance stores		..	..	..	750	
Powder, sporting ..	lb.	..	1,600	..	169	
" blasting ..	"	..	100	..	4	
Shot	cwt.	..	6	..	10	
Unenumerated		..	..	..	18	
Bacon and hams—						
Bacon	cwt.	583	..	2,041	..	2,(
Hams	"	1,091	..	4,181	..	4,1
Bags and sacks—						
Cornsacks	doz.	806	2,518	161	458	
Unenumerated ..	"	151	26,717	20	2,842	2,8
Basketware		..	..	15	..	
Bêche-de-mer.. ..	cwt.	..	6	..	17	
Beer	galls.	20,306	3,453	1,987	791	2,7
Belting—						
Leather	lb.	..	310	..	70	
Other than leather ..	..	..	..	..	146	1
Beverages, non-alcoholic—						
Aerated waters ..	doz.	2,131	62	443	13	4
Limejuice, unsweetened	galls.	3,817	165	235	12	2
Bicycles and tricycles ..	No.	6	52	70	500	5
Materials for		..	..	1	1,350	1,3
Biscuits—						
Fancy	lb.	22,650	800	487	16	5
Ships', plain ..	cwt.	5,406	41	4,422	148	4,5
Blacking		..	..	..	223	
Blacklead		..	..	..	42	
Boats	No.	5	..	573	..	
Bones	tons	16	..	73	..	
Books, printed		..	..	5,327	5,684	11,

DETAILS OF ALL EXPORTS, 1904—*continued.*

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
				£	£	£
Boots and shoes ..	doz. prs.	49	550	255	1,979	2,234
Bran	tons	3,599	..	8,629	..	8,629
Brass—						
Pigs, bars, &c. ..	cwt.	..	183	..	307	307
Manufactures ..	..	..	..	..	54	54
Bricks	No.	4,000	..	12	..	12
Bricks, fire	"	534	177	43	18	61
Brushware and brooms ..		..	..	3	86	89
Building material ..	..	..	..	76	39	115
Butter	cwt.	314,360	..	1,380,460	..	1,380,460
Candles	lb.	..	1,625	..	35	35
Canvas	..	..	..	..	77	77
Carpeting and druggeting ..		..	..	20	785	805
Carriages, &c.—						
Carriages	No.	16	1	388	174	562
Carts and wagons ..	"	33	..	328	..	328
Perambulators ..	"	6	..	20	..	20
Materials for ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Casks, empty.. ..	No.	121	4,081	24	877	901
Cement	barrels	372	443	182	181	363
Chaff	tons	109	..	474	..	474
Chains	cwt.	..	2	..	10	10
Cheese	"	84,526	..	185,486	..	185,486
Chicory	lb.	..	22,880	..	95	95
Chinaware	..	..	..	20	402	422
Coals	tons	165,220	340	139,898	198	140,096
Cocoa and chocolate ..	lb.	..	3,048	..	196	196
Coffee—						
Raw	"	3,335	11,823	56	252	308
Roasted	"	642	180	31	11	42
Confectionery—						
Chocolate in plain trade packages ..	lb.	..	125	..	11	11
Unenumerated ..	"	14,880	5,071	402	181	583
Copper, pig, bar, and sheet	cwt.	..	1	..	1	1
Copperware	..	..	..	1	11	12
Cordage	cwt.	615	194	1,360	431	1,791
Iron and steel ..	"	..	42	..	100	100
Cork, cut	..	..	..	..	57	57
Cottons--						
Calico	..	..	..	..	2,183	2,183
Cheese-cloth ..	..	..	..	..	16	16
Tubular-woven cotton cloth ..		..	..	..	268	268
Unenumerated ..	..	..	..	..	4,827	4,827
Cotton—						
Raw	lb.	..	2,412	..	44	44
Wick	"	..	2,180	..	91	91

DETAILS OF ALL EXPORTS, 1904—*continued.*

Articles exported.		Quantities. Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	Quantities. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Value in Sterling. Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	Value in Sterling. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
				£	£	£
Cutlery		..	..	..	205	205
Doors	No.	569	..	608	..	608
Drapery		..	..	49	1,929	1,978
Lace and laces		..	..	..	326	326
Drugs—						
Baking-powder		..	..	4	6	10
Chemicals n.o.e.		..	..	1,026	166	1,192
Cream of tartar ..	lb.	..	13,664	..	525	525
Insecticides		..	..	10	2	12
Drugs, and druggists' sundries		..	..	243	1,391	1,634
Anhydrous ammonia ..		..	..	..	5	5
Medicinal barks		..	..	..	67	67
Phosphorus		..	..	..	34	34
Sheep-dip		..	..	568	1,197	1,765
Washing-powder		..	..	..	70	70
Dyes		..	..	..	64	64
Earthenware		..	..	165	275	440
Eggs	doz.	6,391	..	388	..	388
Engine-packing ..	cwt.	..	40	..	493	493
Essential oils	lb.	..	56	..	12	12
Fancy goods and toys		..	..	925	2,757	3,682
Curiosities		..	..	1,504	..	1,504
Felt sheathing		..	..	..	20	20
Fire-hose and other appliances ..		..	..	5	25	30
Fish—						
Dried	cwt.	41	86	69	161	230
Potted and preserved	lb	139,053	86,293	6,186	2,047	8,233
Frozen	cwt.	8,319	..	12,029	..	12,029
Ova	No	267,000	..	260	..	260
Fishing-tack'e ..		..	..	..	89	89
Floorcloth and oilcloth ..		..	..	..	173	173
Flour	tons	387	..	3,079	..	3,079
Foods, animal, n.o.e.		..	..	164	12	176
Foods, farinaceous—						
Arrowroot	lb.	..	1,040	..	14	14
Sago and tapioca ..	cwt.	..	30	..	19	19
Maizena and cornflour	lb.	..	920	..	13	13
Fruits—						
Bottled and preserved	doz.	48	248	29	69	98
Fruits, dried—						
Currants	lb.	..	11,566	..	131	131
Raisins	"	..	9,231	..	176	176
Unenumerated ..	"	120	28,087	3	494	497

DETAILS OF ALL EXPORTS, 1904—*continued.*

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
				£	£	£
Fruits, fresh	lb.	94,773	16,200	906	98	1,004
Pulp and partially preserved	"	997,717	..	11,053	..	11,053
Fungus	cwt.	4,936	..	11,156	..	11,156
Furniture and upholstery ..		..	..	760	148	908
Furniture and other polish ..		..	..	..	46	46
Furs		..	..	..	1,009	1,009
Gelatine and isinglass	lb.	920	402	50	61	111
Glass bottles, empty		..	..	..	155	155
Glass—						
Broken	cwt.	721	220	50	16	66
Mirrors		..	..	..	11	11
Glassware		..	..	8	602	610
Glycerine	cwt.	457	..	747	..	747
Gold	oz.	520,323	..	1,987,501	..	1,987,501
Grain and pulse—						
Barley	bush.	75,193	..	13,322	..	13,322
Beans and peas ..	"	193,017	29	40,113	22	40,135
Maize	"	420	..	53	..	53
Oats	"	2,693,417	..	212,724	..	212,724
Rye	"	22	..	3	..	3
Wheat	"	813,535	..	126,035	..	126,035
Grease	cwt.	..	4	..	6	6
Grindery		..	..	..	170	170
Gum, kauri	tons	9,203	..	501,817	..	501,817
Haberdashery		..	..	..	448	448
Buttons		..	..	..	20	20
Sewing-cottons		..	..	5	367	372
Hair	cwt.	908	..	4,006	..	4,006
Hardware, holloware, and ironmongery		..	..	286	3,326	3,612
Hats and caps ..	doz.	22	45	75	240	315
Hay and straw ..	tons	59	..	182	..	182
Hides	No.	54,823	..	53,431	..	53,431
Honey	lb.	55,166	..	1,204	..	1,204
Hops	cwt.	5,753	86	28,740	155	28,895
Horns and hoofs ..	tons	53	..	1,272	..	1,272
Hosiery		..	..	865	407	1,272
Indiarubber goods		..	..	..	1,031	1,031
Ink—						
Printing	lb.	..	125	..	12	12
Writing		..	..	25	..	25

DETAILS OF ALL EXPORTS, 1904—*continued.*

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
				£	£	£
Instruments, musical—						
Harmoniums ..	No.	..	5	..	50	50
Pianofortes ..	"	..	14	..	634	634
Unenumerated ..	..	..	..	6	586	592
Instruments—						
Scientific	..	..	..	..	359	359
Surgical and dental ..	..	..	..	..	248	248
Surveying	..	..	..	..	111	111
Iron and steel—						
Angle	cwt.	10	..	5	..	5
Bar, bolt, and rod ..	tons	..	24	..	361	361
Bolts and nuts ..	cwt.	..	3	..	5	5
Castings for ships ..	tons	7	..	96	..	96
Galvanised manufactures ..		..	..	312	339	651
Pipes and fittings ..	cwt.	..	69	..	72	72
Sheet and plate ..	tons	..	7	5	44	49
Sheet, galvanised, corrugated	cwt.	..	2,155	..	1,828	1,828
Sheet, galvanised, plain	"	..	60	..	59	59
Tanks, 400 galls. ..	No.	..	25	..	79	79
" 200 galls. ..	"	..	2	..	3	3
Wire, fencing, barbed	tons	..	28	..	380	380
" " plain ..	"	..	5	..	61	61
Wire netting ..	..	..	..	..	170	170
Wire, n.o.e. ..	tons	..	1	..	17	17
Unenumerated ..	"	1	1	10	24	34
Jams, jellies, and preserves	lb.	16,129	6,119	277	99	376
Jellies, concentrated ..	"	..	1,749	..	53	53
Jewellery	..	..	..	343	514	857
Jewellers' sweepings ..	..	..	..	180	75	255
Lamps, lanterns, and lampwick		..	..	25	271	296
Lard	cwt.	68	..	88	..	88
Leather	"	11,177	2	67,940	40	67,980
Leather manufactures ..		..	..	129	118	247
Lime	bush.	1,402	..	59	..	59
Linen piece goods ..	..	..	..	5	71	76
Linseed	centals	3,774	..	1,660	..	1,660
Machinery—						
Agricultural		..	..	2,360	1,586	3,946
Dairying		..	..	164	1,878	2,042
Dredging		..	..	9,865	1,010	10,875
Electric		..	..	7	1,152	1,159
Engines, steam ..	No.	..	15	..	1,010	1,010

DETAILS OF ALL EXPORTS, 1904.—*continued.*

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Machinery—*continued.*				£	£	£
Engines, parts of		..	..	53	203	256
" boilers for ..	No.	1	4	200	63	263
" gas and oil	"	..	12	..	1,212	1,212
Flour-milling		..	..	..	157	157
Gas-making		..	..	..	177	177
Mining		..	..	7,584	1,354	8,938
Printing		..	..	..	1,276	1,276
Refrigerating		..	..	15	680	695
Sewing and knitting	No.	1	119	8	582	590
Woodworking		..	..	..	175	175
Woollen-milling		..	..	..	365	365
Unenumerated		..	..	865	3,903	4,768
Materials for, and parts of ..		..	..	..	66	66
Malt..	bush.	374	..	96	..	96
Manures—						
Bonedust	tons	..	22	..	130	130
Unenumerated ..	"	375	6	1,557	31	1,588
Marble		..	..	11	99	110
Matches and vestas	gross boxes	..	995	..	207	207
Wooden ..	"	..	3,611	..	258	258
Mats and matting		..	..	178	84	262
Meal, oaten	centals	1,281	..	548	..	548
Meats—						
Beef, frozen ..	cwt.	172,311	..	211,960	..	211,960
" salted ..	"	7,305	..	10,155	..	10,155
Kidneys, frozen ..	"	5,865	..	11,569	..	11,569
Lamb, frozen ..	carcases	1,917,126	..	1,062,476	..	1,062,476
	=cwt.	584,793				
Mutton, " ..	carcases	2,050,542	..	1,370,546	..	1,370,546
	=cwt.	1,014,741				
Mutton (joints), frozen	cwt.	26,872	..	35,901	..	35,901
Pork, frozen ..	"	3,389	..	8,004	..	8,004
" salted ..	"	153	..	446	..	446
Poultry, frozen ..	pairs	19,596	..	4,015	..	4,015
Veal, frozen ..	cwt.	134	..	199	..	199
Other kinds, frozen ..	"	3,749	..	6,013	..	6,013
Rabbits, frozen in the skins	No.	3,788,576	..	86,422	..	86,422
	=cwt.	100,442				
Hares, frozen in the skins	No.	8,509	..	509	..	509
	=cwt.	683				
Potted and preserved	"	22,788	23	64,588	57	64,645
Extract	lb.	14,737	..	1,958	..	1,958
Unenumerated ..	cwt.	583	..	1,465	..	1,465
Medicines, patent		..	..	128	287	415
Metal manufactures		..	..	1,399	5,134	6,533
Typewriters ..	No.	..	20	..	227	227
Rivets and washers ..	cwt.	..	17	..	29	29
Anchors	No.	..	1	..	15	15
Weighbridges		.			16	16

DETAILS OF ALL EXPORTS, 1904—*continued*.

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
				£	£	£
Metal, old	cwt.	10,773	30	4,050	30	4,080
Milk, preserved ..	lb.	263,243	53,541	5,230	1,114	6,344
Millinery	..	..	..	8	108	116
Feathers, ornamental ..		..	..	80	323	403
Minerals—						
Auriferous ore ..	tons	977	..	8,898	..	8,898
Hæmatite	"	7	..	96	..	96
Ironsand	"	100	..	59	..	59
Manganese	"	196	..	570	..	570
Scheelite-ore ..	"	17	..	791	..	791
Unenumerated ..	"	310	..	420	..	420
Mustard	lb.	..	72	..	4	4
Nails	cwt.	..	423	..	382	382
Naphtha	galls.	..	775	..	109	109
Nuts—						
Almonds in shell ..	lb.	..	440	..	13	13
Cocoanuts	No.	..	1,920	..	11	11
Unenumerated ..	lb.	150	..	3	..	3
Oakum	cwt.	..	9	..	16	16
Oil—						
Castor, bulk ..	galls.	..	33	..	4	4
Colza	"	..	635	..	92	92
Cocoanut	"	2,650	..	300	..	300
Fish, penguin, and seal	"	..	15	..	3	3
Linseed	"	..	2,989	..	387	387
Vegetable	"	..	64	..	11	11
Kerosene	"	..	149,654	..	7,342	7,342
Mineral, other kinds	"	..	3,999	..	329	329
Neatsfoot	"	302	..	20	..	20
Olive, bulk	"	..	557	..	126	126
Whale	"	6,619	..	536	..	536
Unenumerated ..	"	20	6,516	15	564	579
Oilmen's stores ..	..	..	..	..	2,195	2,195
Onions	cwt.	5,370	..	1,922	..	1,922
Opium	lb.	..	122	..	81	81
Oysters	doz.	335,868	..	2,785	..	2,785
Paints and colours—						
Ground in oil ..	cwt.	..	471	..	681	681
Mixed ready for use ..	"	1	379	5	1,461	1,466
Unenumerated ..	"	61	..	37	..	37
Paper—						
Bags	"	685	..	586	..	586
Printing	"	..	53	..	59	59
Wrapping	"	716	208	522	224	746
Writing	"	..	34	..	120	120
Peel, candied and dried	lb.	284	..	5	..	5

DETAILS OF ALL EXPORTS, 1904—*continued.*

Articles exported.		Quantities.		Value in Sterling.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
Perfumery—				£	£	£
Perfumed spirits ..	galls.	..	29	..	41	41
Unenumerated ..	..	..	..	..	35	35
Phormium	tons	26,936	..	710,281	..	710,281
Tow	"	1,201	..	3,866	..	3,866
Photographic goods ..	..	..	..	35	669	704
Pictures	..	..	..	6,166	1,280	7,446
Picture frames and mounts	..	..	..	9	5	14
Pitch	cwt.	633	3	160	4	164
Plants and shrubs ..	..	..	..	624	..	624
Plate and platedware ..	..	..	..	..	2,146	2,146
Pollard and sharps ..	tons	65	..	266	..	266
Portmanteaux ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Potatoes	tons	3,698	..	9,366	..	9,366
Printing materials ..	..	..	..	4	281	285
Provisions	..	..	..	1,025	745	1,770
Pumps	..	..	..	202	285	487
Rags	cwt.	987	8	902	4	906
Railway plant ..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Rice	cwt.	..	777	..	658	658
Rugs	..	..	..	2,975	56	3,031
Saccharine	oz.	..	112	..	4	4
Saddlery	..	..	..	667	340	1,007
Salt	tons	..	90	..	272	272
Sashes ..	pairs	1,179	..	852	..	852
Sauces	galls.	36	237	6	130	136
Sausage-skins ..	cwt.	12,460	138	56,434	220	56,654
Seeds—						
Grass and clover ..	"	46,293	166	95,835	486	96,321
Unenumerated ..	..	..	..	3,285	202	3,487
Shells, pearl	cwt.	2	26	15	91	106
Ship-chandlery ..	..	..	..	402	552	954
Silk piece-goods ..	..	..	..	..	461	461
Silver	oz.	1,094,461	..	112,875	..	112,875
Skins—						
Calf and other kinds	No.	11,060	..	2,121	..	2,121
Rabbit	"	6,103,930	..	40,843	160	41,003
	= lb.	1,003,040				
Sheep, with wool ..	No.	533,413	..	106,976	..	106,976
	= lb.	4,206,976				
Sheep, without wool ..	No.	5,504,047	..	294,750	..	294,750
	= lb.	12,833,612				
Pelt pieces	lb.	16,800	..	131	..	131
Soap—						
Common	cwt.	8,251	..	7,227	..	7,227

A table is appended giving details of goods forwarded in the year 1904 to the Cook and other Pacific Islands annexed to New Zealand in 1901. These do not appear as exports from the colony, being merely part of the internal trade or transactions between one portion of what is now New Zealand and another.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
		£
Animals, living	..	358
Apparel and slops n.o.e.	..	538
Bags and sacks	754 doz.	258
Biscuits	1,380 cwt.	1,279
Boots and shoes	67 doz. pairs	356
Butter	69 cwt.	335
Casks, empty..	626 No.	227
Cement	742 barrels	347
Coal	2,331 tons	1,167
Cordage	61 cwt.	140
Cotton piece-goods	..	2,125
Drapery	..	1,645
Fancy goods and toys	..	196
Fish, preserved	..	409
Flour	106 tons	1,095
Furniture and upholstery	..	215
Hardware, holloware, and ironmongery.. ..	..	730
Hosiery	..	174
Iron and steel	..	840
Matches	2,379 gross boxes	279
Meats, salted and preserved	1,297 cwt.	3,244
Metal manufactures	..	191
Nails, iron	..	320
Oils	7,684 galls.	395
Oilmen's stores	..	786
Provisions, unenumerated	..	439
Rice..	509 cwt.	344
Rugs	..	173
Soap, common	688 cwt.	513
Specie	..	950
Spirits	608 galls.	221
Sugar, refined	722 cwt.	685
Timber	..	4,127
Tobacco	..	581
Woollen piece-goods	..	359
Miscellaneous	..	2,603
Total value of goods shipped to the Islands ..		£28,644

Of the above, goods to the value of £28,544 were forwarded from Auckland, £2 from Wellington, £2 from Oamaru, and £96 from Dunedin.

Particulars of goods cleared outwards from these annexed islands in 1904 will be found in Section X., p. 307.

Total Value of Trade.

The value of the total trade of New Zealand advanced from £13,431,804 in the year 1886 to £28,040,042 in 1904. But of these amounts some portion was coin. Excluding the specie, the figures for 1886 are £12,853,736, and for 1904 £27,638,780.

Year.	Total Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports (excluding Specie).	Exports (excluding Specie).	Excess of Exports over Imports (excluding Specie).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1886	13,431,804	6,759,013	6,672,791	6,319,223	6,534,513	215,290
1887	13,111,684	6,245,515	6,866,169	6,064,281	6,680,772	616,491
1888	13,709,225	5,941,900	7,767,325	5,430,050	7,403,206	1,972,156
1889	15,650,727	6,308,863	9,341,864	5,980,583	9,183,954	3,203,371
1890	16,072,245	6,260,525	9,811,720	5,928,895	9,569,316	3,640,421
1891	16,070,246	6,503,849	9,566,397	6,431,101	9,560,859	3,129,758
1892	16,477,907	6,943,056	9,534,851	6,742,544	9,490,920	2,748,376
1893	15,896,879	6,911,515	8,985,364	6,494,279	8,680,845	2,186,566
1894	16,019,067	6,788,020	9,231,047	5,990,177	9,221,550	3,231,373
1895	14,950,353	6,400,129	8,550,224	6,115,953	8,518,119	2,402,166
1896	16,458,425	7,137,320	9,321,105	7,035,379	9,299,907	2,264,528
1897	18,072,216	8,055,223	10,016,993	7,994,201	9,741,222	1,747,021
1898	18,748,555	8,230,600	10,517,955	8,211,409	10,449,838	2,238,429
1899	20,677,968	8,739,633	11,938,335	8,613,656	11,923,422	3,309,766
1900	23,892,257	10,646,096	13,246,161	10,207,326	13,223,258	3,015,932
1901	24,699,339	11,817,915	12,881,424	11,353,416	12,869,810	1,516,394
1902	24,971,700	11,326,723	13,644,977	10,958,038	13,635,459	2,677,421
1903	27,799,053	12,788,675	15,010,378	12,075,959	14,971,926	2,895,967
1904	28,040,042	13,291,694	14,748,348	12,900,030	14,738,750	1,838,720

The trade for these years has been selected for exhibition in tabular form because during each of the series there was an excess of exports over imports, whereas previously the reverse obtained, and the colony was purchasing to an extent not covered by the value of the export. During the last nineteen years the excess of exports over imports, excluding money sent to and from the colony, amounted to a total sum of £44,850,146.

How different the foregoing conditions were from those previously obtaining will be seen by observing the balance of trade for the years 1881 to 1885, inclusive :—

Year.	Excess of Imports over Exports. £	Year.	Excess of Imports over Exports. £
1881	1,406,898	1884	235,981
1882	1,948,485	1885	539,239
1883	761,938		

The gradually declining excess of imports turned in 1886 and 1887 to a small excess of exports, but subsequently the excess of exports was very great, and attained the sum of £3,640,421 in the year 1890.

Again considering the results for the nineteen years, 1886–1904, during which the balance was in favour of the exports, the external trade is shown for each year per head of population, the calculations being made exclusive as well as inclusive of specie, for the purpose of arriving at exact conclusions as regard trade in goods. In the year 1894 the imported money amounted to a sum of £797,843, and in 1903 to £712,716, making a substantial difference in the rates.

Excluding specie, the trade per head of population increased from £22 1s. 7d., in 1886, to £32 14s. 2d. in 1904: imports from £10 17s. 1d. to £15 5s. 4d., and exports from £11 4s. 6d. to £17 8s. 10d.

Year.	Including Specie.			Excluding Specie.		
	Total Trade per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).	Imports per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).	Exports per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).	Total Trade per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).	Imports per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).	Exports per Head of Mean Population (excluding Maoris).
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1886	23 1 5	11 12 2	11 9 3	22 1 7	10 17 1	11 4 6
1887	21 19 8	10 9 5	11 10 3	21 7 5	10 3 4	11 4 1
1888	22 12 11	9 16 4	12 16 7	21 4 0	8 19 5	12 4 7
1889	25 9 11	10 5 6	15 4 5	24 15 9	9 15 6	15 0 3
1890	25 13 10	10 0 2	15 13 8	24 19 4	9 11 0	15 8 4
1891	25 10 4	10 6 6	15 3 10	25 7 10	10 4 3	15 3 7
1892	25 13 2	10 16 3	14 16 11	25 5 6	10 9 11	14 15 7
1893	24 0 9	10 9 0	13 11 9	22 18 11	9 16 5	13 2 6
1894	23 11 9	9 19 11	13 11 10	22 7 11	8 16 5	13 11 6
1895	21 11 10	9 4 10	12 7 0	21 2 8	8 16 8	12 6 0
1896	23 5 8	10 1 11	13 3 9	23 2 2	9 19 1	13 3 1
1897	25 0 11	11 3 3	13 17 8	24 11 7	11 1 7	13 10 0
1898	25 9 3	11 3 7	14 5 8	25 6 11	11 3 1	14 3 10
1899	27 11 5	11 13 1	15 18 4	27 7 8	11 9 8	15 18 0
1900	31 5 9	13 18 10	17 6 11	30 13 8	13 7 4	17 6 4
1901	31 15 0	15 3 10	16 11 2	31 2 9	14 11 11	16 10 10
1902	31 6 0	14 3 11	17 2 1	30 16 6	13 14 8	17 1 10
1903	33 17 10	15 11 10	18 6 0	32 19 6	14 14 5	18 5 1
1904	33 3 8	15 14 7	17 9 1	32 14 2	15 5 4	17 8 10

The highest record of trade (excluding specie) was that for 1874, when the rate per head was £41 4s. 5d., the imports, in consequence of the large expenditure of borrowed money, amounting at that time to £24 17s. per head, against £15 5s. 4d. in 1904.

It has been customary to leave out the Maoris in estimating the sum per head, for their industries and necessities swell the volume of trade in comparatively so slight a measure that the amount per head of European population can be more truly ascertained by omitting them altogether.

Trade with Different Countries, States, or Colonies.

The trade with the United Kingdom in 1904 amounted to £19,858,613, comprising 70·82 per cent. of the total.

With the Australian States trade was done during 1904 to the value of £3,710,658, of which New South Wales claimed £2,020,537, and Victoria £1,474,940, made up as follows:—

Exports from New Zealand.	£
To New South Wales, 1904	843,720
" Victoria, 1904	871,935

Imports into New Zealand.	£
From New South Wales, 1904	1,176,817
" Victoria, 1904	603,005

The latter amounts in each case represent the declared values of the imports into New Zealand from the States mentioned, not their export value as given in the New South Wales and Victorian returns.

Included in the exports to New Zealand from New South Wales is coal to the quantity of 146,615 tons, valued at £137,427.

The imports from the United States in 1904 show an increase when compared with the previous year's figures, and the exports a decrease. Details of articles imported will be found on page 332.

The articles of exported New Zealand products for 1904 were:—

Exports to United States of America.	£
Gum kauri), value	296,787
Phormium fibre "	106,871
Sheep-skins "	96,690
Wool "	46,654
Sausage-skins "	34,867
Coal "	1,779
Grass-seed "	858
Onions "	823
Leather "	210

The following table shows the value of the total trade with the United States for each of the past ten years, 1895 to 1904 inclusive, during which period the trade has increased considerably. But the increase is mostly on the side of the imports from those States, and especially from the Atlantic ports, from which there is a far greater output to New Zealand than from the Pacific side.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Imports from		Exports to		Total Trade.
	Atlantic Ports.	Pacific Ports.	Atlantic Ports.	Pacific Ports.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1895	351,823	42,410	298,536	18,103	710,872
1896	419,689	73,151	263,564	63,025	819,429
1897	521,939	106,105	252,013	123,083	1,003,140
1898	700,555	99,856	337,059	286,074	1,423,544
1899	687,906	87,403	387,614	45,885	1,208,808
1900	958,286	103,587	424,314	34,482	1,520,669
1901	1,174,745	240,515	332,175	186,904	1,934,339
1902	1,146,575	172,362	447,623	42,341	1,808,901
1903	1,239,535	201,823	563,885	105,764	2,111,007
1904	1,309,302	218,613	542,470	56,451	2,126,836

The development in the decennial period is at the rate of nearly 200 per cent., or an increase in value of £1,415,964.

Figures showing ten years' trade with Germany exhibit advancing imports reaching for the year 1904 to the substantial sum of £308,804. Details of articles imported from Germany will be found on page 333.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Year.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1895	78,034	2,481	80,515
1896	101,381	5,190	106,571
1897	157,066	5,468	162,534
1898	153,102	17,244	170,346
1899	160,605	28,027	188,632
1900	182,074	24,186	206,260
1901	198,521	10,470	208,991
1902	210,560	9,389	219,949
1903	274,297	17,584	291,881
1904	308,804	23,931	332,735

The principal articles of New Zealand produce exported Germany in the year 1904 were :—

	£
Gum (kauri)	19,924
Wool	1,052
Greenstone	746

The trade with India and Ceylon reached a total of £466,419, against £400,103 in 1903. The imports—tea, rice, castor-oil, wool-packs, &c.—were reckoned at £462,598, leaving a balance of only £3,821 for exports.

The value of the South African trade from 1895 to 1904 is as follows:—

Year.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1895	58	10,255	10,313
1896	129	12,508	12,637
1897	87	6,795	6,882
1898	72	2,766	2,838
1899	215	90,187	90,402
1900	502	405,419	405,921
1901	386	825,476	825,862
1902	997	754,059	755,056
1903	299	455,187	455,486
1904	804	154,398	155,202

Trade of Australasia.

The following table gives the value of the imports and exports of what is now the Commonwealth of Australia and the Colony of New Zealand for the year 1903:—

State or Colony.	Total Value of		Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Imports.	Exports.		
	£	£	£	£
Queensland	6,731,207	9,514,974	2,783,767	..
New South Wales ..	26,770,169	26,738,111	..	32,058
Victoria	17,859,171	19,707,068	1,847,897	..
South Australia	6,618,627	8,300,445	1,681,818	..
Ditto, Northern Territory	125,245	189,914	64,769	..
Western Australia ..	6,769,922	10,324,732	3,554,810	..
Tasmania	2,593,810	2,843,108	249,298	..
New Zealand	12,788,675	15,010,378	2,221,703	..

In the preceding table is given the total trade inwards and outwards of each State and colony, counting twice over the value of goods produced in one State or colony and carried thence into another, and reckoning the same goods three times where they are imported from without into one State or colony and re-exported thence in the same year into another. But, in order to form a just idea of the trade of Australasia as a whole it is necessary to

eliminate the inter-State traffic altogether. From the following table the value of imports and exports exchanged between the various States has accordingly been excluded :—

EXTERNAL TRADE OF AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Total Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£
1885 ..	72,220,444	41,136,038	31,084,406	10,051,632	..
1890 ..	75,143,818	38,451,160	36,692,658	1,758,502	..
1891 ..	84,565,778	41,325,033	43,240,745	..	1,915,712
1892 ..	75,325,933	34,529,501	40,796,432	..	6,266,931
1893 ..	67,788,738	27,925,990	39,862,748	..	11,936,758
1894 ..	65,192,202	26,063,630	39,128,572	..	13,064,942
1895 ..	67,624,317	27,425,725	40,198,592	..	12,772,867
1896 ..	74,511,262	34,420,596	40,090,666	..	5,670,070
1897 ..	83,569,568	37,862,741	45,706,827	..	7,844,086
1898 ..	85,600,442	37,310,583	48,289,859	..	10,979,276
1899 ..	97,637,194	39,990,123	57,647,071	..	17,656,948
1900 ..	104,298,717	48,351,933	55,946,784	..	7,594,851
1901 ..	109,651,267	50,506,802	59,144,465	..	8,637,663
1902 ..	101,019,347	47,539,709	53,479,638	..	5,939,929
1903 ..	105,339,392	46,142,240	59,197,152	..	13,054,912

It will be observed that in the year 1885 the excess of imports over exports for Australasia amounted to no less a sum than £10,051,632, and that five years later the excess of imports had fallen to £1,758,502. In 1891 the position was completely reversed, the exports exceeding the imports by £1,915,712. This excess increased to £6,266,931 in the following year (1892), and to £13,064,942 in 1894, but decreased to £12,772,867 in 1895, to £5,670,070 in 1896. It was £7,844,086 in 1897, £10,979,276 in 1898, and in 1899 the excess of exports over imports amounted to £17,656,948. In 1900 there was a falling-off in the value of exports, and the excess amounted to only £7,594,851, but in 1901 the balance in favour of exports was £8,637,663. Both imports and exports declined during 1902, and the excess of exports over imports was only £5,939,929 ; but in 1903 the value of imports shows a decrease of over a million and a quarter, while the exports exceeded those of the previous year by nearly five millions and three-quarters, the value of the excess of the latter being more than thirteen millions sterling.

The trade per head of the population in each of the States of the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand in 1903 was :—

TRADE PER HEAD OF THE POPULATION IN 1903.

State or Colony.	Mean Population.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Queensland	512,690	13 2 7	18 11 2	31 13 9
New South Wales	1,422,803	18 16 4	18 15 10	37 12 2
Victoria	1,208,880	14 15 6	16 6 0	31 1 6
South Australia	361,724	18 5 11	22 18 11	41 4 10
Ditto, Northern Territory ..	4,311	..	..	..
Western Australia	221,278	30 11 11	46 13 2	77 5 1
Tasmania	177,547	14 12 2	16 0 3	30 12 5
New Zealand	820,217	15 11 10	18 6 0	33 17 10

But the values of the exports of the Australian States, more especially New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, are largely increased by the inclusion of articles the produce or manufacture of other States, colonies, and countries.

The value of home productions or manufactures exported from each State or colony in 1903, and the rate per head of mean population, were as follow:—

State or Colony.	Home Produce exported.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.
Queensland	9,087,874	17 14 6
New South Wales	18,665,804	13 2 5
Victoria	14,940,024	12 7 2
South Australia	5,157,519	14 5 2
Ditto, Northern Territory ..	179,535	..
Western Australia	10,193,449	46 1 4
Tasmania	2,804,380	15 15 11
New Zealand	14,838,192	18 1 10

The next table sets forth the amount of the trade of each of the above-named States and colony with the United Kingdom in 1903:—

State or Colony.	Imports from the United Kingdom.	Exports to the United Kingdom.	Total Trade with the United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
Queensland	2,061,685	2,627,383	4,689,068
New South Wales	6,651,820	7,559,759	14,211,579
Victoria	5,977,947	3,280,134	9,258,081
South Australia	1,929,879	1,786,396	3,716,275
Ditto, Northern Territory	28,118	30,225	58,343
Western Australia	2,599,142	4,071,968	6,671,110
Tasmania	597,540	606,888	1,204,428
New Zealand	7,512,668	11,345,075	18,857,743

The statement appended shows the relative importance of Australasia as a market for the productions of the United Kingdom:—

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCTIONS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN 1903, TO—

	£
British India and Ceylon	35,917,383
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	25,287,611
Germany	23,550,631
United States	22,605,131
Australasia	22,505,828
France	15,800,011
Dominion of Canada	11,112,577
Russia	9,114,434
Belgium	8,797,812
Holland	8,686,410
Argentine Republic	8,010,585
Italy	7,801,211
Sweden and Norway	7,201,327
China	6,740,637
Egypt	6,439,936
Brazil	5,605,795
Turkey	5,534,617
Japan	4,591,619
Spain	4,574,687
Denmark, Iceland, and Greenland	4,078,374
Straits Settlements	3,125,945
Chili	3,009,040
West India Islands and Guiana	2,735,588
Hongkong	2,719,614
Java, &c.	2,542,835
Portuguese possessions in Eastern Africa	2,514,699
Portugal	2,036,286

The exports to other countries did not amount to £2,000,000 in any one case.

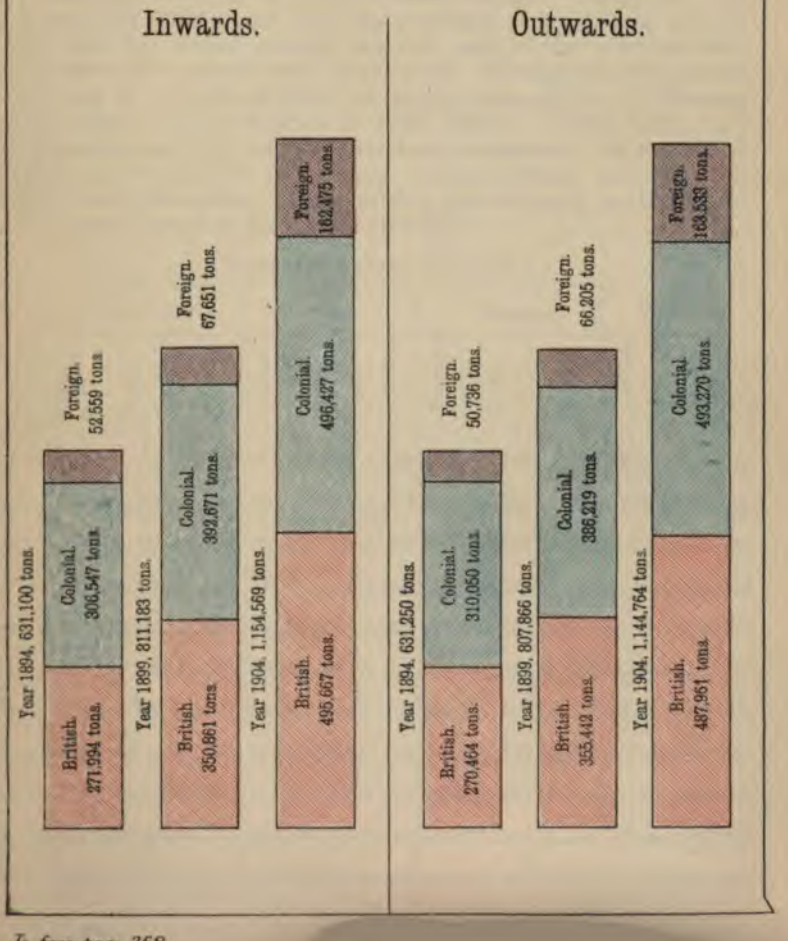
Australasia as a whole, with a population of about 4,800,000, thus takes the fifth place in importance for consumption of British produce, the exports thereto being more than three-fifths the value of similar exports to British India, with its 294,000,000 inhabitants

Diagram No. 5.

TONNAGE OF SHIPPING.

ENTERED INWARDS AND OUTWARDS.

1894, 1899, & 1904.



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SECTION XII.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

SHIPPING.

THE shipping entered inwards during 1904 comprised 629 vessels, of 1,154,569 tonnage; while entered outwards were 620 vessels, of 1,144,764 tonnage. Comparison with the figures for the previous year shows in the entries an increase of 12 vessels and of 52,505 tons, and in the clearances an increase of 12 vessels and 31,599 tons. Of the vessels inwards, 149, of 495,667 tons, were British; 410, of 496,427 tons, colonial; and 70, of 162,475 tons, foreign. Those outwards numbered 146, of 487,961 tons, British; 403, of 493,270 tons, colonial; and 71, of 163,533 tons, foreign. Compared with the figures for 1903 there was an increase of 4 vessels and of 39,926 tons in British vessels entered, and in the colonial shipping entered of 7 vessels and 18,008 tons. Foreign shipping shows an increase of 1 in the number of vessels entered, and a decrease of 5,429 tons. Of the entries in 1904, 229, of 115,251 tons, were sailing-vessels, and 400, of 1,039,318 tons, steamers. Of the clearances, 226, of 120,779 tons, were sailing-vessels, and 394, of 1,023,985 tons, steamers. The shipping inwards and outwards for eleven years is given in the table following:—

VESSELS ENTERED, 1894–1904.

Year.	Total Number.			British.			Colonial.			Foreign.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1894 ..	609	631,100	21,834	141	271,994	6,456	423	306,547	13,279	45	52,559	2,099
1895 ..	611	672,951	22,074	146	299,667	6,837	420	319,313	13,209	45	53,971	2,028
1896 ..	589	614,097	19,857	126	249,601	5,495	395	300,176	12,210	68	64,320	2,152
1897 ..	600	686,899	21,542	133	276,020	6,086	395	340,793	13,138	72	70,086	2,318
1898 ..	620	765,255	24,081	152	329,065	7,910	399	369,840	13,897	69	66,350	2,274
1899 ..	609	811,183	23,929	149	350,861	6,986	388	392,671	14,666	72	67,651	2,277
1900 ..	616	854,632	23,791	156	392,394	7,183	393	392,519	14,135	67	69,719	2,473
1901 ..	688	1,063,274	29,724	175	448,688	7,713	441	461,729	16,063	72	152,857	5,948
1902 ..	638	1,089,179	30,264	172	496,203	8,871	395	429,467	15,305	71	163,509	6,088
1903 ..	617	1,102,064	30,600	145	455,741	7,799	403	478,419	16,497	69	167,904	6,304
1904 ..	629	1,154,569	31,478	149	495,667	8,548	410	496,427	16,901	70	162,475	6,029

VESSELS CLEARED 1894–1904.

Year.	Total Number.			British.			Colonial.			Foreign.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1894 ..	614	631,250	21,934	140	270,464	6,437	432	310,050	13,527	42	50,736	1,970
1895 ..	597	648,946	21,619	134	281,840	6,528	420	315,171	13,068	43	51,935	2,023
1896 ..	592	627,659	20,217	123	259,064	5,637	402	305,926	12,448	67	62,669	2,132
1897 ..	587	675,333	21,409	140	280,229	6,240	378	327,068	12,881	69	68,036	2,288
1898 ..	622	765,793	24,130	150	322,150	7,898	403	377,102	13,948	69	66,541	2,284
1899 ..	604	807,866	24,117	152	355,442	7,194	379	386,219	14,656	73	66,205	2,267
1900 ..	613	825,275	23,481	149	368,241	6,978	397	388,436	14,153	67	68,598	2,350
1901 ..	691	,075,906	30,028	177	462,179	7,954	441	458,994	16,106	73	154,733	5,968
1902 ..	611	1,048,770	29,294	152	447,351	7,983	385	437,489	15,171	74	163,930	6,140
1903 ..	608	1,113,165	30,660	141	462,122	7,890	401	485,337	16,503	66	165,706	6,267
1904 ..	620	,144,7	31,049	146	487,961	8,341	403	493,270	16,659	71	163,533	6,049

NOTE.—Coasting-vessels are not included in the above table.

The noticeable feature in the operations for the period covered by the table is a considerable increase of tonnage inwards and outwards, but not in the numbers of vessels, showing that larger ships are now used than those of eleven years ago.

The figures given apply to the external trade only; but in a new country such as New Zealand, as yet deficient in roads, but having an extensive seaboard and a number of good harbours, the coastal trade must be relatively very large, as is evidenced by the figures next given:—

SHIPPING ENTERED COASTWISE, 1904.

	Number.	Tons.
Sailing-vessels	5,002	343,930
Steamers	18,809	9,343,873

SHIPPING CLEARED COASTWISE, 1904.

	Number.	Tons.
Sailing-vessels	4,967	357,100
Steamers	18,706	9,376,869

The total number of vessels entered coastwise was thus 23,[illegible] of 9,687,803 tons, an increase of 374 vessels and 471,582 tons

the figures for 1903. The total clearances coastwise were 23,673 vessels, of 9,733,969 tons, an increase of 525 vessels and 466,989 tons on the number for the previous year.

Registered Vessels.

The number and tonnage of the registered vessels belonging to the several ports on the 31st December, 1904 (distinguishing sailing-vessels and steamers), was as under:—

Registered Vessels, 31st December, 1904.

Ports.	Sailing-vessels.			Steam-vessels.		
	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.
Auckland	208	19,596	18,163	103	13,328	7,796
Napier	8	601	588	18	1,585	872
Wellington	22	3,355	3,186	34	6,599	3,591
Nelson	9	301	280	10	1,357	780
Lyttelton	30	6,087	5,839	10	2,583	1,097
Dunedin	41	13,242	12,940	68	87,119	53,374
Invercargill	14	1,333	1,279	4	248	74
Totals	332	44,515	42,275	247	112,819	67,584

Railways.

The history and progress of railways in New Zealand was specially described in the Year-book of 1894, as was also the line partly built by the New Zealand Midland Railway Company. An account of the line belonging to the Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company was published in the Year-book for 1895.

In the year 1860 a contract was let for the construction of the first New Zealand railway. Up to the year 1870 there were only 46 miles of railway in operation. In that year the construction of railways came to be part of the public-works policy just then initiated, and the Railways Act of 1870 authorised certain lines to be made and surveys of others. In 1876 the abolition of the provinces placed the earlier constructed railways in the hands of the General Government. At that time there were 718 miles open for traffic.

The length of Government railways open for traffic on the 31st March, 1905, was 2,374 miles, of which 919 were situated in the North Island and 1,455 in the Middle Island.

The sections of the North Island lines consist of the Kawakawa, 8 miles; Whangarei, 23; Kaihu, 17; Auckland, 374; Gisborne–Karaka, 13 miles; and the Wellington–Napier–New Plymouth, 484 miles. The Middle Island secti[illegible] Hurunui–Bluff,

with branches, 1,240 miles; Westland, 117; Westport, 31; Nelson, 33; Picton, 34 miles. The estimated total cost of construction to 31st March, 1905, was £21,701,572, (besides £1,302,132 spent on unopened lines) and the average cost per mile of open line £9,141.

The following statement shows the number of miles of Government railways open, the number of train-miles travelled and of passengers carried, and the tonnage of goods traffic, for the past fifteen years:—

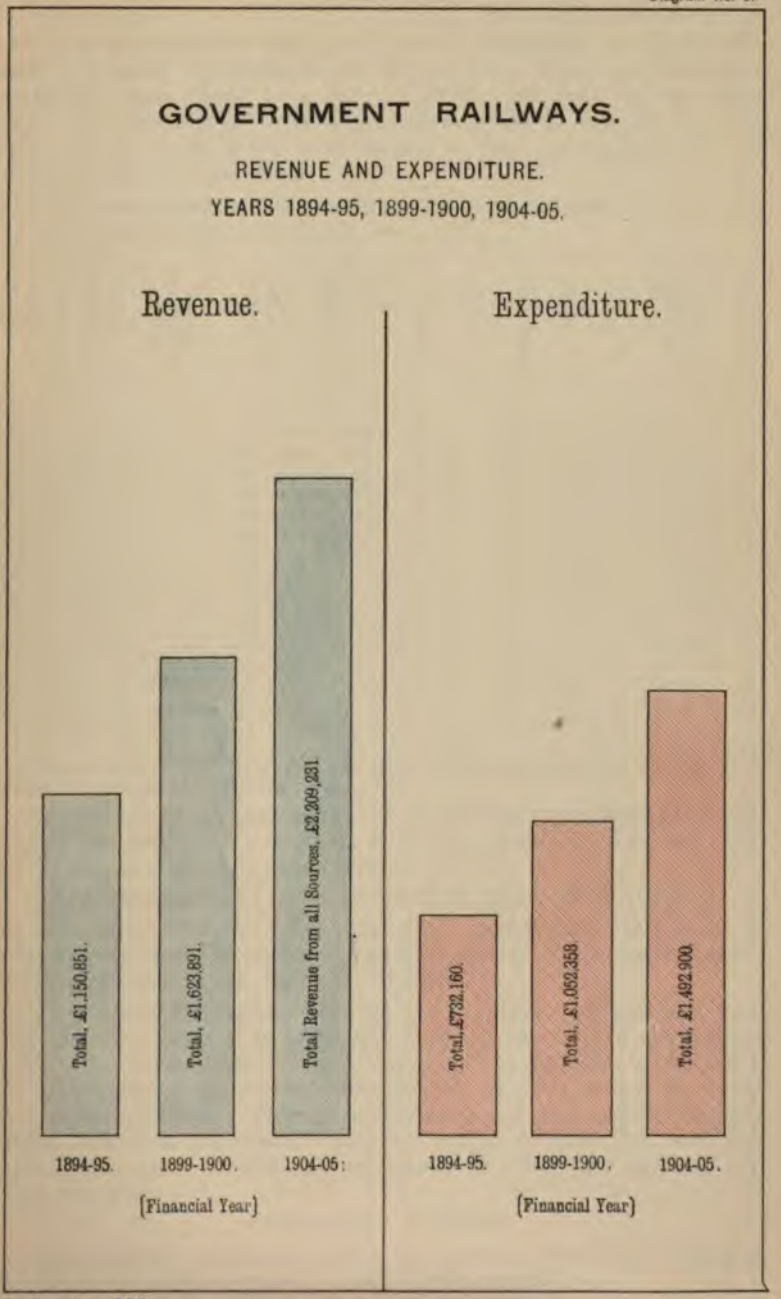
Year.	Length open.	Train-mileage.	Passengers.	Season Tickets issued.	Goods and Live-stock *
					Tons.
1890–91	1,842	2,894,776	3,433,629	13,881	2,134,023
1891–92	1,869	3,010,489	3,555,764	16,341	2,122,987
1892–93	1,886	3,002,174	3,759,044	16,504	2,258,235
1893–94	1,948	3,113,231	3,972,701	17,226	2,128,709
1894–95	1,993	3,221,620	3,905,578	28,623	2,123,343
1895–96	2,014	3,307,226	4,162,426	36,233	2,175,943
1896–97	2,018	3,409,218	4,439,387	43,069	2,461,127
1897–98	2,055	3,666,483	4,672,264	48,660	2,628,746
1898–99	2,090	3,968,708	4,955,553	55,027	2,744,441
1899–1900 ..	2,104	4,187,893	5,468,284	63,335	3,251,716
1900–1901 ..	2,212	4,620,971	6,243,593	82,921	3,461,331
1901–1902 ..	2,235	5,066,360	7,356,136	100,778	3,667,039
1902–1903 ..	2,291	5,443,333	7,575,390	118,431	3,918,261
1903–1904 ..	2,328	5,685,399	8,306,383	129,919	4,259,217
1904–1905 ..	2,374	6,107,079	8,514,112	140,453	4,185,468

The traffic in local products for the past fifteen years was:—

Year.	Wool.	Timber.	Grain.	Minerals.	Horses and Cattle.	Sheep and Pigs.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Number.	Number.
1890–91 ..	87,701	153,078	528,683	828,079	44,999	1,313,155
1891–92 ..	85,888	170,521	442,277	873,899	47,618	1,117,253
1892–93 ..	96,842	169,910	523,637	884,031	46,590	1,359,860
1893–94 ..	101,340	183,192	411,191	864,538	51,573	1,394,456
1894–95 ..	103,328	198,578	388,556	857,917	52,075	1,563,213
1895–96 ..	99,363	213,132	374,699	878,659	50,766	1,893,058
1896–97 ..	98,958	257,825	423,888	1,032,252	47,256	2,016,437
1897–98 ..	103,055	313,073	427,448	1,048,868	54,871	2,399,379
1898–99 ..	97,396	310,266	420,071	1,147,353	66,226	2,552,745
1899–1900 ..	104,621	334,677	764,033	1,218,698	76,537	2,559,836
1900–1901 ..	96,519	380,803	772,571	1,366,241	84,289	2,463,250
1901–1902 ..	101,878	427,153	813,345	1,443,792	95,384	2,780,019
1902–1903 ..	116,309	436,008	718,376	1,604,426	115,198	3,883,177
1903–1904 ..	101,316	509,712	820,453	1,744,323	122,064	3,826,646
1904–1905 ..	107,625	493,327	732,480	1,806,360	126,575	3,490,752

* The equivalent tonnage for live-stock has been given.

Diagram No. 6.



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No ... revenue was ... for

The revenue for the year 1904–5 amounted to £2,209,231; and the total expenditure to £1,492,900. The net revenue—£716,331—was equal to a rate of £3 6s. per cent. on the capital cost; the percentage of expenditure to revenue was 67·58. The earnings on some of the lines ranged as high as £8 14s. 3d., and even £9 13s. 4d., per cent.

The particulars of the revenue and expenditure for the past fifteen years are given herewith:—

Year.	Passenger Fares.	Parcels Luggage and Mails.	Goods and Live-stock.	Rents and Miscellaneous.	Total.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Percentages of Expenditure to Revenue.	Percentages Revenue to Capital Cost.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	%	£	s.	d.
1890–91	353,593	38,997	690,779	38,332	1,121,701	700,703	420,998	62·47	2	18	11
1891–92	364,617	41,795	671,469	37,550	1,115,431	706,517	408,914	63·34	2	15	9
1892–93	390,619	44,801	707,785	38,316	1,181,521	732,141	449,380	61·97	3	1	0
1893–94	402,019	45,206	686,469	39,098	1,172,792	735,358	437,434	62·70	2	17	9
1894–95	385,149	43,270	683,726	38,706	1,150,851	732,160	418,691	63·62	2	14	6
1895–96	389,234	54,736	698,115	40,956	1,183,041	751,368	431,673	63·51	2	16	0
1896–97	410,160	58,084	774,163	43,751	1,286,158	789,054	497,104	61·35	3	3	10
1897–98	433,430	60,872	837,589	44,117	1,376,008	857,191	518,817	62·30	3	4	10
1898–99	475,553	66,418	882,077	45,617	1,469,665	929,737	539,928	63·26	3	5	10
1899–00	515,020	68,488	985,723	54,660	1,623,891	1,052,358	571,533	64·80	3	8	5
1900–01	544,976	72,712	1,051,694	57,854	1,727,236	1,127,847	599,389	65·30	3	9	8
1901–02	621,019	79,561	1,110,575	63,431	1,874,586	1,252,237	622,349	66·80	3	8	6
1902–03	625,698	87,273	1,189,101	71,966	1,974,038	1,343,415	630,623	68·05	3	6	1
1903–04	704,660	10 ,151	1,293,169	72,661	2,180,641	1,438,724	741,917	65·98	3	11	8
1904–05	738,158	115,051	1,277,976	78,046	2,209,231	1,492,900	716,331	67·58	3	6	0

NOTE.—For 1895-96 and subsequent years the railways have been credited with the value of services performed for other Government departments, and debited with the value of work done for the railways by other departments.

The revenue per (average) mile of railway open during the year was £938, and the expenditure £634; equal to 7s. 2½d. and 4s. 10½d. per train-mile respectively.

The total number of miles travelled by trains was 6,107,079.

In addition to the above railways, there were 113 miles of private lines open for traffic on the 31st March, 1905—including the Wellington–Manawatu Railway, 84 miles.

The cost of the construction of the Wellington–Manawatu Railway is now returned as £816,730, being at the rate of £9,723 per mile. The term "cost of construction," as applied to railways, includes value of equipment, rolling-stock, &c., not merely the road-line and buildings. The gross earnings for the twelve months ended the 28th February, 1905, amounted to £127,733, and the working-expenses to £72,616, equivalent to 56·85 per cent. of the gross receipts.

Australasian Railways.

The following statement gives the average number of miles of Government railways open for traffic in A

RAILWAYS (STATE ONLY).

State or Colony.	Year ended	Average Miles open.	Train Miles Run.	Cost of Construction of Open Lines.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Net Revenue to Cost.	Number of Locomotives.	Number of Vehicles. Passenger.	Number of Vehicles. Goods and Live-stock.
				£	£	£	%			
Queensland ..	30 June, 1904	2,828	4,646,987	20,887,585	1,305,552	811,951	2·36	347	453	7,369
New South Wales ..	30 June, 1904	3,224	10,400,503	42,288,517	3,436,413	2,258,940	2·78	620	682	13,005
Victoria	30 June, 1904	3,371	9,172,644	41,216,703	3,438,141	1,921,867	3·68	550	1,200	10,465
South Australia ..	30 June, 1904	1,882	3,770,633	14,698,311	1,177,645	688,614	3·33	345	439	6,474
Western Australia ..	30 June, 1904	1,535	4,594,234	8,955,929	1,588,084	1,179,624	4·56	329	269	5,759
Tasmania	31 Dec., 1903	*462	931,716	†3,883,729	247,683	166,355	2·09	75	179	1,523
New Zealand ..	31 Mar., 1905	2,347	6,107,079	21,701,572	2,209,231	1,492,900	3·30	389	864	13,885

* Includes 7½ miles private lines worked by Government. † State railways only.

In addition to the Government lines open for traffic in 1903–4, New South Wales had 81½ miles of private railway; Western Australia, 629 miles (partly used for timber conveyance); Queensland, 268; Tasmania, 158½ miles, 7½ miles of which are worked by Government; and New Zealand, on 31st March, 1905, 113 miles.

Postal and Electric Telegraph.

There were 1,887 post-offices in New Zealand at the end of 1904.

The number of letters, letter-cards, post-cards, books, and pattern-packets, newspapers, and parcels dealt with during the year, compared with the number handled in 1903, was as under:—

	Total Number dealt with. 1903.	1904.	Increase.
Letters	60,512,647	65,119,560	4,606,913
Letter-cards	1,174,810	1,381,874	207,064
Post-cards	1,453,463	2,310,551	857,088
Books and pattern-packets	19,567,734	20,107,921	540,187
Newspapers	19,696,434	21,500,744	1,804,310
Parcels	327,629	357,504	29,875

The average number of letters, &c., posted per head of the population in each of the past five years was,—

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Letters and letter-cards	49·01	63·49	68·07	70·38	73·40
Post-cards	2·43	1·88	1·55	1·68	2.43
Books and parcels	21·10	21·09	21·45	21·80	21·62
Newspapers	16·17	17·81	16·79	17·20	18·23

The facilities afforded for the transmission of parcels through the Post Office to places within and without the colony have proved of much convenience to the public. The regulations admit of parcels up to 11 lb. in weight being sent to almost all the important countries of the world.

The following table shows the number of parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom, the Australian States, &c., in 1903 and 1904:—

Country.	Number of Parcels.			
	Received.		Despatched.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
United Kingdom and foreign countries *vid* London	37,652	43,808	7,575	8,552
United States	5,024	5,310	1,286	1,321
Vancouver	353	386	167	286
Victoria	5,058	5,937	2,365	3,062
New South Wales	8,865	9,287	3,322	3,842
South Australia	347	417	325	394
Queensland	449	555	453	677
Tasmania	349	320	496	589
Western Australia	291	292	394	560
Samoa	12	12	170	175
Fiji	73	67	286	328
Ceylon	260	390	78	74
Uruguay	..	..	21	24
Cape Colony	352	391	396	445
Natal	84	114	89	107
India	486	601	154	204
Total	59,655	67,887	17,577	20,640

Pacific Cable.

The cable, which was opened for traffic between New Zealand and Australia and Fiji on the 9th April, 1902, was completed to Bamfield, Vancouver Island, on the 31st October following, and opened for international business on the 8th December, 1902.

The route is from Doubtless Bay, New Zealand, to Vancouver, Canada, *viâ* Norfolk Island, Fiji, and Fanning Island. The Australian connection is at Norfolk Island. The deep-sea portion of the Vancouver–Fanning Island cable is stated to be the longest in the world. Following the opening of the cable a much faster service between the colony, America, and Europe has resulted.

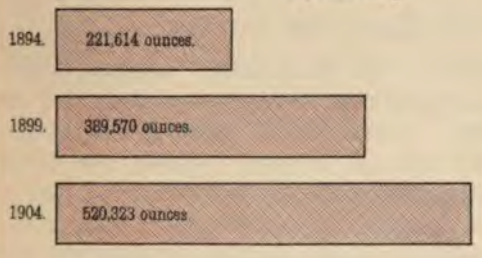
Diagram No. 7.

OUTPUT OF GOLD.

(ENTERED FOR DUTY FOR EXPORTATION.)

1894,1899, and 1904.

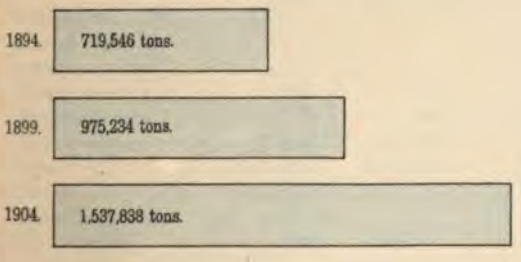
Quantity.



Value.

OUTPUT OF COAL.

1894, 1899, and 1904.



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SECTION XIII.—MINING.

THE natural mineral resources of New Zealand are very great, and have exercised in the past a most important influence on the development and progress of the colony. Gold to the value of £65,136,648 was obtained prior to the 31st December, 1904; the value of the produce for the year 1904 having been £1,987,501. In the earliest years the gold was obtained from alluvial diggings, but at the present time the greatest quantity is taken from gold-bearing quartz, which is distributed widely through several parts of the colony, and thus there is a much better prospect of the permanency of this industry than alluvial diggings alone could give.

The yield of silver to the end of 1904 amounted to £657,153 in value, the quantity mined in 1904 having been 1,094,461 oz., valued at £112,875.

Of other minerals, the value of the product to the same date amounts to £23,458,673, of which kauri-gum yielded £12,359,087, and coal, with coke, £10,789,204.

The quantities and values of precious metals and minerals obtained during the year 1904, and the total value of all mining produce since 1853, are:—

	1904.		Total Value since 1853.
	Oz.	£	£
Gold	520,323	1,987,501	65,136,648
Silver	1,094,461	112,875	657,153
	1,614,784	2,100,376	65,793,801
	Tons.		
Copper-ore ..	..	..	18,211
Chrome-ore ..	..	..	38,002
Antimony-ore ..	..	..	52,598
Manganese-ore ..	196	570	61,626
Hæmatite-ore ..	7	96	439
Mixed minerals ..	1,404	10,168	132,295
Coal	1,537,838	826,207	10,764,400
Shale	..	..	7,211
Coke (exported) ..	..	..	24,804
Kauri-gum ..	9,203	501,817	12,359,087
		£3,439,234	£89,252,474

Of the gold entered for exportation during the year ended the 31st March, 1905—viz., 519,212 oz., representing a value of £2,008,576—about 55 per cent. came out of quartz-mines; but, if the total yield of gold obtained in the colony be taken, the value of which to 31st March, 1905, is £65,636,837, about 25 per cent. came from quartz-mines and 75 per cent. from alluvial workings.

GOLD-MINING.

The history of the finding of gold in this colony was briefly sketched in the Year-books for 1893 and 1894, and need not, therefore, be given again, but New Zealand's greatest mine is worthy of especial comment.

In an article written on the Hauraki Goldfields by Waldemar Lindgren, of the United States Geological Survey Department, and published in the *New Zealand Mines Record* of the 17th April, 1905, the Hauraki Peninsula is stated to be one of the most interesting gold-mining regions of the world, and the Waihi Mine is thus described:—

From Karangahake a wagon-road leads up to Waihi, a distance of ten miles, first through the picturesque cañon of the Ohinemuri, then over a bleak and hilly fern-covered plateau, only about 300 ft. above the sea, and sloping towards the east coast. The central topographic feature at the Waihi is Martha Hill, containing the croppings of the Martha lode, and rising to 500 ft. above the sea-level.

Cropping conspicuously, the Waihi lodes were discovered in 1878, and rich ore was found near the surface; but it proved difficult to amalgamate by plates or by pans, and only about two-thirds of the value was recovered. Important developments began in 1890, when the ground was acquired by the Waihi Gold-mining Company, and more especially in 1894, when the cyanide process was introduced. The total production from 1890 to the end of 1903 has amounted to £3,100,000.

During 1904 the production has continued at the rate of about £50,000 per month, or £600,000 per year. In 1903 the ore averaged £2 10s. per ton; the expenses were £300,000, leaving a profit of £335,000; dividends for 1904 were 60 per cent. on a capital of £500,000, or 10 per cent. on present share values. Total dividends paid by the company add up to £1,355,000, and ore-reserves are estimated at 583,000 tons. Of the 330 stamps, the larger number drop on oxidized ores. Wet-crushing has recently been introduced; 40-mesh screens are used, and the duty is consequently rather small; the pulp is separated, the sand cyanided directly, and the slime by aid of filter-presses. A small number of stamps run on sulphide ore, the pulp of which is further treated on plates and vanners, while the tailing is again separated and the slime cyanided.

The geological features are simple. Martha Hill forms a projecting small area of andesitic rock which contains the gold veins, and is surrounded by later non-mineralised rhyolite tuff. After the veins were formed some erosion took place, and over this accentuated topogrophy the ryolites were poured out. The mine developments prove this, for in many places the drifts suddenly run out into the barren rhyolite, often containing carbonised wood; this is especially noteworthy on the second level, where the old surface is shown to have been steep.

At the time of my visit the depth attained was only 500 ft.; however, the total lengths of the drifts must aggregate many miles. There are half a dozen veins within a short distance, dipping steeply and striking N.N.E., but with tly radiating directions; the most important is called the Martha; one, the

Albert, intersects the principal system. Pay-shoots of great length and width have been developed on all of the veins. On the 500-ft. level the Martha is said to be payable for 1,700 ft., the width ranging up to 40 ft., and the ore averaging about £3 per ton.

The country-rock in the upper levels is generally brownish and oxidized, like that of the Karangahake mines; but in the deeper levels fresher rock is found, although it is greatly altered by metasomatic processes, and contains much pyrite. Mr. Park determines it, on authority of Mr. Hutton, as hypersthene-andesite; all of it, however, is not of that character, for specimens collected on the 500-ft. level in the foot-wall of the Martha lode consist of a dark-green porphyritic rock, with recognisable phenocrysts of corroded quartz and orthoclase. The ferro-magnesian silicates, probably pyroxene, are altered to serpentinoid aggregates. Lime-soda felspars could not be definitely recognised, while the groundmass is micropoikilitic, and certainly contains much quartz. The rock is thus either a dacite or is intermediate between a dacite and a quartz-bearing trachyte.

The Martha is a wide lode, consisting chiefly of quartz-filling, with subordinate amounts of metasomatic quartz. The walls are not always marked by sharply defined sheer planes, because near them the quartz is apt to mix with the rock in brecciated zones, with abundant and sharply outlined inclusions of country. The whole vein-formation indicates, by lack of compressive stress phenomena, that large cavities were probably opened near the surface at the time of vein-formation. On the 500-ft. level the lode is 80 ft. wide, the first 40 ft. near the shaft being practically barren, and the next 40 ft. is said to average £3 to £4. The quartz of the upper levels is like that of the Talisman, peculiarly lamellar and hackly, sometimes consisting of a loose framework of quartz blades coated by small quartz crystals, or again chalcedonic with concentric structure. Very commonly it is coated by black oxide of manganese.

The normal "oxidized" ore contains free gold and argentite, as at the Talisman. The gold is rarely visible to the naked eye, and has a fineness of about 645. The silver exists as argentite, in minute particles, and often appearing as thin wavy lines in the quartz, just as in the Talisman. The average proportion of gold to silver by weight is about 1 to 3 or 1 to 4, and the bullion is worth about 16s. 8d. per ounce; there are great variations. On the whole, the values are very constant; from the surface down to the 500-ft. level they average about £3 per ton.

The Waihi Mine also contains unoxidized sulphide ore, and in this we find a key to some of the puzzling questions of secondary alterations. A little pyrite was found at the first level on the Martha lode and at the second the sulphide ore on the foot-wall was a few feet wide. At the 500-ft. level 20 ft. of sulphide ore is exposed at a corresponding place, while an equal width of thoroughly oxidized ore adjoins it on the hanging-wall side. The rock adjoining the sulphide ore has suffered great alteration, although seemingly fresh. Pyrite and a carbonate, probably calcite, are abundant in metasomatic development, as is a brownish-green serpentine. The veinlets traversing it contain much secondary orthoclase or valencianite, together with quartz and calcite. The ore itself is a product of filling, and consists of quartz and calcite in intimate intergrowth. The sulphides, amounting to about 3 per cent., consist of pyrite and dark-brown zinc-blende, the latter sometimes in concentric crustification. Incipient dissolution of the calcite is often noted. The value of the sulphide ore is very nearly the same as that of the oxidized ore. If anything, the grade is somewhat higher, but the assays seem to indicate that it contains more gold and less silver. A little cobalt and tellurium occur. Elsewhere in the oxidized zone, on the 500-ft. level, calcite is abundant in places, and the development of lamellar quartz from the mixture of quartz and calcite is most plainly shown in all stages by the dissolution of the latter mineral, with attendant deposition of admixed manganese.

What has taken place is probably this: Descending surface waters have dissolved and carried away the calcite; secondary deposition of quartz and chal-

cedony has accompanied this process; simultaneously the pyrite and zinc-blende have been oxidized and carried away as sulphates. The gold has remained in finely divided state; the silver has been redeposited with chalcedonic quartz as argentite.

These developments in the Waihi emphatically contradict the opinion, often heard on the Hauraki Goldfield, that impoverishment necessarily follows the appearance of the primary calcitic ore, and they must be accepted as a favourable sign for the permanence of the ore-bodies to greater depth than yet attained.

The Waihi has been pumping water for some time, beginning from the upper levels, but there is apparently little surface water, most of the workings being practically dry. It comes in, however, in large quantities from certain parts of the veins, and is probably in part ascending, for its temperature is 73·5° Fahr., or some 20° higher than the average temperature of the region. It is not likely that the calcite has been leached by ascending water, which must be well saturated with carbonate of calcium.

Gold-dredging.

During the past year (1904) the dredging industry in Otago and Southland showed better results than for 1903, the total yield being nearly 89,000 oz., as against a little more than 87,000 oz. The Electric Company's No. 1 dredge obtained 1,273 oz. for five days' actual dredging. The maximum number of dredges running during any one week was sixty-seven, and the favourable weather conditions enabled a fair average of working to be maintained.

On the west coast of the Middle Island the number of dredges in operation during 1904 was thirty-nine and the aggregate yield nearly 28,700 oz., an average per dredge of about 735 oz., as compared with 613 oz. for 1903. Both the number of dredges in operation and the total yield for 1904 show a falling off as compared with the previous year.

Miners, and Gold entered for Export at different Districts.

The total number of gold-miners employed in 1904 was 10,898, as against 10,210 for the previous year. In some places, more especially in Otago, Nelson, and on the West Coast, many of the miners do not depend entirely on mining, but employ a part of their time in farming and other pursuits.

In 1901 an Act was passed reducing the fee payable for a miner's right from 10s. to 5s.

The total quantity of gold entered for export during the years ending 31st March, 1904, and 31st March, 1905, for the several districts, and the total quantity and value of the gold exported from the colony from the 1st January, 1857, to the 31st March, 1905, are shown hereunder; but this does not necessarily include the whole of the gold produced, as no doubt much has been taken out of the colony from time to time by people who have evaded the duty, and a good deal has been used for making jewellery and ornaments:—

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD ENTERED FOR EXPORTATION FROM NEW ZEALAND FOR THE YEARS ENDED THE 31ST MARCH, 1904 AND 1905, AND THE TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE FROM JANUARY, 1857, TO 31ST MARCH, 1905.

District.	Year ending 31st March, 1904.		Year ending 31st March, 1905.		Decrease for Year ending 31st March, 1905.	Total Quantity and Value from January, 1857, to 31st March, 1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
	Oz.	£	Oz.	£	Oz.	Oz.	£
Auckland ..	233,271	834,070	222,652	815,499	10,619	3,511,385	13,047,913
Wellington ..	..	..	..	..	..	188	706
Marlborough	1,279	5,073	166	662	1,113	88,945	346,637
Nelson ..	8,222	32,819	6,461	25,814	1,761	288,280	1,138,832
West Coast ..	126,184	504,845	119,545	478,050	6,639	6,474,599	25,752,652
Canterbury ..	..	..	..	..	..	123	483
Otago ..	171,489	690,141	170,388	688,551	1,101	6,386,596	25,349,614
Totals ..	540,445	2,066,948	519,212	2,008,576	21,233	16,750,116	65,636,837

It will be seen from the above table that there was last year a decrease in the export of gold of 21,233 oz. on the figures for the preceding twelve months.

Of the total quantity of gold entered for exportation last year Auckland contributed 42·88 per cent.; Marlborough, 0·03 per cent.; Nelson, 1·25 per cent.; West Coast, 23·02 per cent.; and Otago, 32·82 per cent.

MINERAL PRODUCTION (VALUE) OF AUSTRALASIA TO END OF 1903.

The total value of mineral production for Australasia to the end of the year 1903 is shown in the following table. The figures, except those for New Zealand, are taken from Mr. Coghlan's "Statistics of the Six States of Australia and New Zealand":—

State or Colony.	Gold.	Silver and Silver-lead.	Copper.	Tin.	Coal.	Other Minerals.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New S'th Wales	50,924,164	35,283,159	6,611,165	6,817,122	44,021,102	5,088,341	148,745,053
Victoria ...	266,810,712	864,319	206,895	718,163	1,239,026	487,335	270,326,450
Queensland ...	58,312,127	923,725	2,724,014	5,053,186	3,159,073	450,245	70,622,370
South Australia	2,573,357	140,441	23,726,585	49,530	...	541,482	27,031,395
W'st'n Australia	46,868,094	40,225	391,603	293,872	306,288	418,075	48,318,157
Tasmania... ...	5,449,564	2,872,276	4,984,668	7,758,167	507,914	372,560	21,945,149
New Zealand ...	63,149,147	544,278	18,211	...	9,938,193	12,163,411*	85,813,240
Australasia ...	494,087,165	40,668,423	38,663,141	20,690,040	59,171,596	19,521,449	672,801,814

* Inclusive of kauri-gum to the value of £11,857 270.

Gold-production of Australasia (quantity).

The gold-yield of Australasia (in crude ounces) for the years 1898 to 1903 was as under:—

	1898. Oz.	1900. Oz.	1902. Oz.	1903. Oz.
Queensland	920,048	963,189	860,453	921,363
New South Wales ..	340,493	345,650	190,316	295,778
Victoria	837,257	807,407	777,738	822,424
South Australia ..	31,961	24,086	28,198	27,829
Western Australia ..	1,050,184	1,580,950	2,177,442	2,436,311
Tasmania	74,233	81,125	70,996	59,891
New Zealand	280,175	373,616	508,045	533,314
	3,534,351	4,176,023	4,613,188	5,096,910

The increase for the period is 1,562,559 oz. The mint value of Australasian gold averages £3 16s. per ounce, and a comparison of value is therefore as follows: 1898, £13,430,533; 1900, £15,868,887; 1902, £17,530,114; 1903, £19,368,258: increase, 1898 to 1903, £5,937,725.

Gold-production of the World for each of the Five Years 1898–1902.

(From a table compiled in the Government Statistician's Office, Perth, Western Australia.)

The quantities are given throughout the table in fine ounces, the accepted standard of value for which is £4 4s. $11\frac{5}{11}$d. per ounce.

Countries and Continents.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Australasia.	Fine oz.	Fine oz.	Fine oz.	Fine oz.	Fine oz.
Western Australia	939,490	1,470,605	1,414,311	1,703,416	1,871,038
Victoria	788,429	804,665	760,319	730,450	720,862
Queensland	647,487	668,150	676,058	598,412	640,493
New Zealand	254,416	356,231	338,911	412,876	459,406
New South Wales	282,914	382,162	252,116	173,543	161,256
Tasmania	66,267	77,111	74,444	69,490	70,996
South Australia	22,474	18,633	19,418	21,946	22,395
New Guinea	5,627	10,402	7,560	8,693	8,693
Total ounces ..	3,007,104	3,787,959	3,543,137	3,718,826	3,955,139
Total value £	12,773,366	16,090,227	15,050,289	15,796,569	16,800,363

Gold-production of the World, 1898–1902—continued.

Countries and Continents.		1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Africa.		Fine oz.	Fine oz.	Fine oz.	Fine oz.	Fine oz.
Transvaal Colony		3,823,367	3,637,713	348,761	231,076	1,718,921
Rhodesia		14,257	48,399	72,568	143,698	161,654
Madagascar		976	6,809	33,485	30,800	38,484
Abyssinia		5,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	8,000
Mozambique		..	5,416	8,475	12,377	14,514
Gold Coast Colony		15,029	12,077	8,944	5,223	5,223
Cape Colony		107	120	116	71	16
Natal and Zululand ..		15	56	12	135	78
French Guinea		..	..	..	805	1,441
Senegal		3,608	5,089	1,552	1,419	967
French Ivory Coast ..		2,949	975	274	605	605
Total ounces ..		3,865,308	3,721,654	479,187	434,209	1,949,903
Total value	£	16,418,785	15,808,581	2,035,457	1,844,402	8,282,661
America.						
United States of America ..		3,118,398	3,437,210	3,829,897	3,805,500	3,870,000
Canada		666,445	1,028,620	1,350,176	1,167,320	1,032,253
South and Central America ..		1,096,335	841,337	828,273	1,102,942	1,110,649
Total ounces ..		4,881,178	5,307,167	6,008,346	6,075,762	6,012,902
Total value	£	20,733,926	22,543,412	25,521,832	25,808,196	25,541,184
Europe.						
Russia		1,073,525	1,083,543	1,082,499	1,105,412	1,105,412
Other European countries ..		104,585	113,752	127,557	118,140	120,115
Total ounces ..		1,178,110	1,197,295	1,210,056	1,223,552	1,225,527
Total value	£	5,004,293	5,085,786	5,139,991	5,197,319	5,205,708
Asia.						
British India		377,358	405,753	445,381	454,523	463,834
China		261,655	270,720	251,092	231,465	287,996
Other Asiatic countries ..		115,902	154,301	205,303	277,281	276,057
Total ounces ..		754,915	830,774	901,776	963,269	1,027,887
Total value	£	3,206,675	3,528,904	3,830,501	4,091,707	4,366,187
The World.						
Total ounces ..		13,686,615	14,844,849	12,142,502	12,415,618	14,171,358
Total value	£	58,137,045	63,056,910	51,578,070	52,738,193	60,196,103

COAL-MINING.

The extent of the coal-measures in New Zealand will make coal-mining one of the large industries in the colony, especially on the west coast of the Middle Island, where bituminous coal exists equal, if not superior, in quality to coal of the same class in any part of the world.

The progressive increase in the output of coal from 1878 to the end of 1904 is shown below :—

Year.	Raised in the Colony.		Imported.	Total raised in the Colony and Imported per Annum.	Exported (excluding Coal for Fuel by Ocean Steamers).	Total Consumption of Coal within the Colony.	Yearly Increase in Consumption within the Colony.
	Total.	Yearly Increase.					
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1878 ..	162,218	..	174,148	336,366	3,921	332,445	..
1879 ..	231,218	69,000	158,076	389,294	7,195	382,099	49,654
1880 ..	299,923	68,705	123,298	423,221	7,021	416,200	34,101
1881 ..	337,262	37,339	129,962	467,224	6,626	460,598	44,398
1882 ..	378,272	41,010	129,582	507,854	4,245	503,609	43,011
1883 ..	421,764	43,492	123,540	545,304	7,172	538,132	34,523
1884 ..	480,831	59,067	148,444	629,275	6,354	622,921	84,789
1885 ..	511,063	30,232	130,202	641,265	2,371	638,894	15,973
1886 ..	534,353	23,290	119,873	654,226	2,862	651,364	12,470
1887 ..	558,620	24,267	107,230	665,850	12,951	652,899	1,535
1888 ..	613,895	55,275	101,341	715,236	27,678	687,558	34,659
1889 ..	586,445	-27,450*	128,063	714,508	39,290	675,218	12,340
1890 ..	637,397	50,952	110,939	748,336	33,404	714,932	39,714
1891 ..	668,794	31,397	125,318	794,112	29,093	764,019	49,087
1892 ..	673,315	4,521	125,453	798,768	28,169	770,599	6,580
1893 ..	691,548	18,233	117,444	808,992	24,288	784,704	14,105
1894 ..	719,546	27,998	112,961	832,507	25,449	807,058	22,354
1895 ..	726,654	7,108	108,198	834,852	26,151	808,701	1,643
1896 ..	792,851	66,197	101,756	894,607	27,974	866,633	57,932
1897 ..	840,713	47,862	110,907	951,620	26,639	924,981	58,348
1898 ..	907,033	66,320	115,427	1,022,460	18,348	1,004,112	79,131
1899 ..	975,234	68,201	99,655	1,074,889	14,146	1,060,743	56,631
1900 ..	1,093,990	118,756	124,033	1,218,023	36,699	1,181,324	120,581
1901 ..	1,227,638	133,648	149,764	1,377,402	77,563	1,299,839	118,515
1902 ..	1,362,702	135,064	127,853	1,490,555	110,666	1,379,889	80,050
1903 ..	1,420,193	57,491	163,923	1,584,116	97,461	1,486,655	106,766
1904 ..	1,537,838	117,645	147,196	1,685,034	56,513	1,628,521	141,866

* Decrease.

It will be seen from the above that, with the exception of 1889, there has been a steady increase in the output of coal from the mines in the colony year after year since records have been kept by the Mines Department. The yearly increase in output is principally due to the growing demand for consumption within the colony. During a period of twenty-seven years the annual consumption of coal in New Zealand has increased to the extent of 1,296,076 tons, showing that new industries are quickly springing up, requiring fuel for generating motive power.

The total output from the mines last year was 1,537,838 tons as against 1,420,193 tons for 1903, an increase of 117,645 tons. The coal imported from other countries was 147,196 tons, against 163,923 tons in 1903, a decrease in the importation last year of 16,727 tons. The imports were 146,615 tons from New South Wales, 437 tons from Victoria, 142 tons from the United Kingdom, and

2 tons from the United States. The total export of coal was 165,560 tons, of which 165,220 tons were colonial produce, and 340 tons imported coal from other countries. Of the coal exported, 109,047 tons were for coaling direct steamers trading between the colony and the United Kingdom, and has been treated as coal consumed within the colony, these steamers trading wholly between New Zealand and Great Britain. Taking, therefore, the output from the mines and the coal imported, there is a total of 1,685,034 tons, of which 56,513 tons were exported, leaving the consumption within the colony last year 1,628,521 tons, as against 1,486,655 tons for 1903, an increased consumption of 141,866 tons.

The largest increase in the output last year was in the Greymouth district—namely, 40,687 tons. There was also an increased production from the mines in the Waikato district of 21,120 tons, in the Southland district of 14,293 tons, in the Otago district of 13,119 tons, in the West Wanganui district of 11,328 tons, in the Miranda district of 8,772 tons, in the Kawakawa and Hikurangi districts of 7,564 tons, in the Reefton district of 4,936 tons, in the Malvern district of 1,593 tons; but there was a decline in the Whangarei, Kamo, Ngunguru, and Whauwhau districts of 2,864 tons, in the Mokau district of 1870 tons, and in the Westport district of 1,033 tons.

The quantities of coal produced in each district are as under:—

Name of District.	Output of Coal.		Increase or Decrease.	Approximate Total Output of Coal up to the 31st December, 1904.
	1904.	1903.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Kawakawa and Hikurangi ..	79,248	71,684	+ 7,564	1,401,356
Whangarei, Kamo, Ngunguru, and Whauwhau	26,971	29,835	− 2,864	556,580
Waikato	116,676	95,556	+ 21,120	1,555,027
Mokau	4,280	6,150	− 1,870	44,214
Miranda	15,342	6,570	+ 8,772	25,835
Pelorus	..	..	..	711
West Wanganui	12,430	1,102	+ 11,328	68,715
Westport	570,273	571,306	− 1,033	5,851,591
Reefton	15,119	10,183	+ 4,936	124,308
Greymouth	239,128	198,441	+ 40,687	3,737,451
Malvern	25,120	23,527	+ 1,593	467,576
Timaru	..	..	..	10,657
Otago	320,681	307,562	+ 13,119	5,299,212
Southland	112,570	98,277	+ 14,293	958,008
Totals	1,537,838	1,420,193	+117,645 Net.	20,101,241

(+) Increase. (−) Decrease.

The following table, constructed from "Laboratory Reports of the Geological Survey" (Sir J. Hector) gives the composition of samples of New Zealand coals freshly taken from [illegible]—

Number.	Description.	Locality.	Analysis.				Evaporative Power.*	
			Fixed Carbon.	Hydro-carbon.	Water.	Ash.	1.	2.
1	Anthracite ..	Acheron, Canterbury ..	84·12	1·96	1·80	12·12	10·93	18·50
2	Bituminous ..	Coalbrookdale ..	74·83	20·50	1·16	3·51	9·70	16·45
3	" ..	" ..	70·00	22·15	2·52	5·33	9·10	15·40
4	" ..	Banbury	69·97	25·71	0·99	3·33	9·09	15·38
5	Altered brown coal	Malvern Hills ..	68·54	19·89	4·15	7·42	8·27	12·50
6	Bituminous ..	Tyneside	65·59	29·18	0·82	4·41	8·52	13·55
7	Glance coal ..	Rakaia Gorge ..	64·51	21·27	6·76	7·46	8·30	13·20
8	Bituminous ..	Wallsend	62·87	31·64	1·66	3·83	8·17	13·82
9	" ..	Grey River	62·37	29·44	1·99	6·20	8·01	13·22
10	Pitch coal ..	Kawakawa	61·16	28·00	2·51	8·33	7·95	12·55
11	Bituminous ..	Preservation Inlet ..	60·88	28·60	4·33	6·19	7·91	12·80
12	Pitch coal ..	Blackball, Grey River	60·20	29·97	8·01	1·82	7·82	12·20
13	Bituminous ..	Mokihinui	59·75	32·14	3·97	4·14	7·76	11·80
14	" ..	Coalpit Heath ..	58·81	38·98	1·02	1·19	7·64	12·96
15	" ..	Mokihinui	57·92	34·94	3·96	3·18	7·50	12·75
16	" ..	Brunner Mine ..	56·62	35·68	1·59	6·11	7·36	12·46
17	" ..	" ..	56·21	37·73	1·50	4·56	7·30	12·36
18	" ..	Westport	56·01	37·17	2·60	4·22	7·28	12·30
19	" ..	Mokihinui	55·59	38·86	3·16	2·39	7·20	12·22
20	" ..	Brunner	54·16	35·85	2·50	7·49	7·04	11·91
21	Altered brown coal	Malvern Hills ..	53·29	32·04	12·65	2·02	6·92	11·50
22	Bituminous ..	Wallsend	53·10	35·47	1·41	10·02	6·90	11·68
23	" ..	Otamataura Creek ..	52·89	36·63	2·19	8·29	6·90	11·70
24	" ..	Near Cape Farewell ..	51·37	38·72	4·38	5·53	6·31	11·60
25	Pitch coal ..	Kawakawa	50·15	42·63	4·18	3·04	6·50	11·80
26	Glance coal ..	Whangarei	50·11	38·68	8·01	3·20	6·50	11·75
27	Pitch coal ..	Kamo	50·01	37·69	9·61	2·69	6·50	11·17
28	Brown coal ..	Malvern Hills ..	49·99	35·42	11·79	2·80	6·49	10·90
29	" ..	Fernhill	49·95	36·95	12·00	1·10	6·49	10·99
30	" ..	Allandale	47·31	34·26	12·41	6·02	6·15	10·96
31	" ..	Kaitangata	46·48	33·48	14·66	5·38	6·04	10·22
32	" ..	Shag Point	46·21	32·65	16·02	5·12	6·00	10·16
33	" ..	Homebush	44·92	36·00	15·83	3·25	5·83	9·87
34	Pitch coal ..	Hikurangi, Whangarei	44·50	47·00	5·99	2·51	5·78	9·79
35	Brown coal ..	Hokonui	44·28	38·22	16·50	1·00	5·75	9·77
36	" ..	Kaitangata	44·11	38·32	15·44	2·13	5·74	9·96
37	" ..	Nightcaps	43·62	33·68	18·33	4·37	5·67	9·59
38	Pitch coal ..	Shag Point	43·19	30·05	15·82	10·94	5·61	9·52
39	Brown coal ..	Springfield	42·68	33·66	18·65	5·01	5·55	9·38
40	" ..	Orepuki	42·64	36·26	14·44	6·66	5·54	9·38
41	" ..	Kaitangata	38·29	32·43	17·50	11·78	4·87	8·32
42	" ..	Shag Point	35·76	30·86	13·22	20·16	4·64	7·85
43	" ..	Allandale	34·72	41·43	18·99	4·86	4·51	7·63
44	Pitch coal ..	Grey River	34·72	56·48	6·20	2·60	4·51	7·63
		FOR COMPARISON.						
	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Best	58·33	34·17	1·83	5·67	7·50	12·82
	"	Worst	53·34	26·66	3·33	16·67	6·90	11·72

* The second column headed "Evaporative Power" is obtained by the use of a multiple computed from the results of Professor Liversedge's experiments upon the coals of New South Wales. The multiple used for the first column is the one which has long been generally used for computing the evaporative power of coals; but, to prevent any unfair and prejudicial comparison of our coals with those of New South Wales, the second column is given.

treated. The value of this phosphate as a fertiliser has been satisfactorily proved, and there is every indication of a growing industry in quarrying the rock and preparing it for use. With such a valuable material at our very doors, there is no doubt that in future the importation of phosphate manures will cease, or at least be greatly reduced, whilst the question of export from this colony is within the range of possibility.

Other Metals or Minerals.

Very little has been done in the colony to prospect and develop mines other than for gold and silver. The only exports last year of metalliferous products, excluding gold and silver, were 977 tons of auriferous ore, 100 tons of ironsand, 17 tons of scheelite-ore, 196 tons manganese, and small parcels of other minerals, representing an aggregate value of £10,834.

Kauri-gum.

The quantity of kauri-gum exported last year was 9,203 tons, as against 9,357 tons for 1903. Last year's produce (£501,817) gave an average value of about £54 10s. 7d. per ton, while for 1903 the average was £67 8s. 11d. per ton.

SECTION XIV. — OCCUPATION OF LAND; AND LIVE-STOCK.

THE occupation of land must not be confused with ownership,* because there are large parcels of lands held which are unused and unoccupied. Neither can lands occupied be properly compared with the returns of Crown lands alienated or in process of alienation, for certain lands have passed into the hands of Europeans which were never made waste lands of the Crown.

The occupied lands of the colony for 1904–5 have been returned by the Department of Agriculture at 36,511,154 acres, including Crown lands leased for pastoral purposes only, or 34,673 acres in excess of the area for the preceding year.

The comparatively small increase in the area of occupied lands is apparently mainly, if not altogether, caused by some of the Crown pastoral leases expiring and not being renewed.

Tables are given showing the numbers and acreages of holdings, grouped according to size, for the last five years in which the Department of Agriculture has compiled the information.

In 1895 the holdings of over 1 acre in extent, as returned to the Registrar-General, numbered only 46,676. Holdings occupied by Maoris were excluded, besides holdings of exactly 1 acre, also gardens and orchards attached to residences.†

OCCUPIED LANDS: HOLDINGS.

[This and the succeeding statement deal with the full extent of occupied land, *including* Crown pastoral leases.]

Sizes of Holdings.	No. of Holdings.				
	1900–1.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.
1 acre to 10 acres, inclusive	17,468	17,817	18,348	18,731	19,529
10 acres to 50 "	11,399	11,531	11,348	11,386	11,518
50 " 100 "	7,162	7,130	7,239	7,245	7,540
100 " 200 "	9,080	9,332	9,400	9,570	9,822
200 " 320 "	5,751	5,898	5,998	6,145	6,408
320 " 640 "	6,023	6,201	6,387	6,566	7,043
640 " 1,000 "	2,212	2,324	2,449	2,497	2,609
1,000 " 5,000 "	2,802	2,854	3,003	3,075	3,318
5,000 " 10,000 "	392	393	366	379	395
10,000 " 20,000 "	233	234	217	223	225
20,000 " 50,000 "	167	165	175	169	177
50,000 acres and over	97	103	104	106	96
	62,786	63,982	65,034	66,092	68,680

* The latest information in reference to ownership of land which is available gives figures up to the 31st March, 1902. It is contained in Parliamentary Return B.-20 of that

The holdings are shown to have increased by the number of 5,894 since 1900–1.

The total acreage of occupied land for each of the last five years is shown:—

OCCUPIED LANDS: ACREAGES.

Sizes of Holdings in Acres.				1900–1. Acres.	1901–2. Acres.	1902–3. Acres.	1903–4. Acres.	1904–5. Acres.
1 to	10	inclusive	...	71,387	73,954	73,726	76,464	79,136
10 "	50	"	...	320,158	324,620	314,940	319,241	321,444
50 "	100	"	...	556,868	560,888	566,406	570,736	590,962
100 "	200	"	...	1,389,120	1,431,532	1,424,265	1,462,747	1,497,078
200 "	320	"	...	1,493,761	1,543,749	1,550,548	1,594,245	1,665,285
320 "	640	"	...	2,772,325	2,836,787	2,908,745	3,016,780	3,214,473
640 "	1,000	"	...	1,843,235	1,924,982	1,960,730	2,007,817	2,129,093
1,000 "	5,000	"	...	5,715,047	5,849,516	6,195,878	6,171,815	6,523,951
5,000 "	10,000	"	...	2,591,497	2,525,849	2,600,348	2,612,806	2,706,225
10,000 "	20,000	"	...	3,272,741	3,285,879	3,146,714	3,383,033	3,265,856
20,000 "	50,000	"	...	5,417,990	5,578,887	5,272,922	5,107,555	5,317,969
50,000 and over		"	...	9,467,444	9,571,246	9,872,225	10,153,242	9,199,682
				34,911,573	35,507,889	35,887,447	36,476,481	36,511,154

In regard to holdings, out of a total of 68,680 in 1905 the large proportion of 38,587, or 56·18 per cent., were from 1 to 100 acres in extent; 48,409, or 70·48 per cent., were from 1 to 200 acres; and 54,817, or 79·82 per cent., were from 1 to 320 acres in size. The total number over 320 acres was only 13,863, or 20·18 per cent. of the whole, thus indicating a considerable degree of moderately close settlement, although the area of the holdings over the 320-acres limit necessarily shows as very large in a table which includes the Crown pastoral leases.

The plan of excluding these leases from the table showing the holdings in classes has its advantages, though not now adopted.

The extent of land occupied as shown in the returns according to tenure is tabulated for each provincial district. The acreage in the last column of the statement is apparently short of the actual facts, judging from the figures shown in the table of "Crown Tenants," as given in the report of the Surveyor-General. The difference may lie in what has been returned for Crown pastoral leases to the agricultural-statistics collectors and the areas on which rent is paid given by the Lands Department.

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year, and states the total number of owners of land (town and country holdings of all sizes) to be 115,713 for the colony. The most important figures (showing ownership of *productive* land) are those of freeholders outside boroughs and town districts, and excluding holdings of under 5 acres. These figures are:—

NEW ZEALAND OWNERS (OVER 5 ACRES).

Year 1902	...	...	43,735	Year 1886	...	...	34,450
" 1892	...	...	38,935	" 1883	...	...	30,764
" 1889	...	...	37,432				

† At the census of April, 1901, the actual number of persons described in the census schedules as having occupations necessitating their occupying holdings of land was 40,144. This number includes 28,337 farmers, 3,220 runholders, 895 market-gardeners, 2,388 horticulturists or gardeners, 4,702 dairy-farmers, 345 fruit-growers, 29 vignerons, 159 poultry-farmers, 35 bee-farmers, and 34 others.

OCCUPATION OF LAND: TENURE.

Provincial Districts.	Total Area of Holdings.	Freehold.	Leased from Private Individuals or Public Bodies.	Leased from Natives.	Held from Crown under Different Tenures.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Auckland	6,035,995	3,973,346	443,692	538,759	1,080,198
Taranaki	1,219,550	628,920	202,687	112,432	275,511
Hawke's Bay	3,030,162	1,798,628	306,679	577,595	347,260
Wellington	4,013,678	2,532,246	501,010	336,374	644,048
Marlborough	2,453,209	830,621	69,591	28,393	1,524,604
Nelson	2,099,992	964,793	161,374	23,626	950,199
Westland	599,783	58,836	26,361	4,833	509,753
Canterbury	6,684,875	2,701,513	849,090	16,744	3,117,528
Otago..	10,373,910	2,903,318	1,013,554	28,920	6,428,118
Totals	36,511,154	16,392,221	3,574,038	1,667,676	14,877,219

Arranged according to the number of holdings, the provincial districts stand in order as under:—

Auckland	17,776 holdings.
Otago	14,141 "
Canterbury	11,703 "
Wellington	11,136 "
Taranaki	5,031 "
Hawke's Bay	3,292 "
Nelson	3,288 "
Marlborough	1,498 "
Westland	815 "

The occupied holdings of the North Island now considerably outnumber those of the Middle Island, the numbers being—North Island, 37,235; Middle Island, 31,445. For the year 1896–97 the returns showed 29,535 holdings for the Middle Island, against 29,369 for the North, besides 36 holdings at the Chatham Islands of which no account has been taken recently.

The full details of holdings and acreages, classified according to size, for the year 1904–5 will be found in the table on the following page:—

Occupation of Land: Number and Area of Holdings (including Crown Pastoral Leases).

As compiled by the Department of Agriculture.

Table showing for the Year 1904–5 the Occupied Holdings and the Acreages (including Crown Pastoral Leases) in Groups of Sizes, according to the Provincial Districts.

Provincial District.	Total of Holdings.	1–10 Acres, inclusive.	Over 10–50 Acres, inclusive.	Over 50–100 Acres, inclusive.	Over 100–200 Acres, inclusive.	Over 200–320 Acres, inclusive.	Over 320–640 Acres, inclusive.	Over 640–1,000 Acres, inclusive.	Over 1,000–5,000 Acres, inclusive.	Over 5,000–10,000 Acres, inclusive.	Over 10,000–20,000 Acres, inclusive.	Over 20,000–50,000 Acres, inclusive.	Over 50,000 Acres.
Auckland: Area in acres ...	6,035,995	20,426	86,968	167,956	392,497	432,071	789,317	524,953	1,505,273	658,987	499,316	429,652	528,579
Number of holdings ...	*17,776*	*5,089*	*3,022*	*2,132*	*2,581*	*1,659*	*1,740*	*643*	*760*	*95*	*35*	*14*	*6*
Taranaki: Area in acres ...	1,219,550	3,700	17,476	61,865	183,592	186,905	263,233	145,023	313,884	19,619	24,253	...	...
Number of holdings ...	*5,031*	*762*	*598*	*776*	*1,225*	*721*	*581*	*179*	*181*	*3*	*2*	...	...
Hawke's Bay: Area in acres ...	3,030,162	4,933	16,994	23,331	43,827	50,507	125,185	119,985	493,607	320,233	618,286	878,974	334,210
Number of holdings ...	*3,292*	*1,109*	*621*	*300*	*295*	*192*	*269*	*141*	*239*	*48*	*41*	*32*	*5*
Wellington: Area in acres ...	4,013,678	13,208	47,409	97,909	285,622	253,167	537,402	379,614	1,051,368	387,259	507,576	276,089	177,061
Number of holdings ...	*11,136*	*3,125*	*1,729*	*1,219*	*1,810*	*974*	*1,174*	*455*	*547*	*56*	*35*	*9*	*3*
Marlborough: Area in acres ...	2,453,209	1,680	4,692	9,529	21,909	28,115	85,077	77,866	278,959	150,591	250,357	500,952	1,043,482
Number of holdings ...	*1,498*	*467*	*175*	*125*	*146*	*105*	*182*	*100*	*145*	*22*	*15*	*17*	*9*
Nelson: Area in acres ...	2,099,992	3,203	18,516	33,412	68,459	74,878	147,279	124,820	295,054	49,563	113,357	397,990	773,461
Number of holdings ...	*3,288*	*829*	*639*	*418*	*452*	*290*	*321*	*150*	*155*	*8*	*7*	*13*	*6*
Westland: Area in acres ...	599,783	698	3,756	6,967	16,783	19,335	30,075	11,340	43,196	139,228	135,174	193,231	...
Number of holdings ...	*815*	*274*	*127*	*93*	*109*	*74*	*67*	*16*	*20*	*20*	*8*	*7*	...
Canterbury: Area in acres ...	6,684,875	15,507	62,463	89,026	191,695	229,500	487,038	293,647	1,218,547	403,969	349,731	1,039,448	2,304,304
Number of holdings ...	*11,703*	*3,887*	*2,248*	*1,169*	*1,297*	*894*	*1,079*	*367*	*619*	*60*	*25*	*33*	*25*
Otago: Area in acres ...	10,373,910	15,781	63,170	100,973	292,694	390,717	749,867	451,845	1,324,063	576,776	767,806	1,601,633	4,038,585
Number of holdings ...	*14,141*	*3,997*	*2,359*	*1,308*	*1,904*	*1,499*	*1,630*	*558*	*652*	*83*	*57*	*52*	*42*
Totals: Area in acres ...	36,511,154	79,136	321,444	590,962	1,497,078	1,665,285	3,214,473	2,129,093	6,523,951	2,706,225	3,265,856	5,317,969	9,199,682
Totals: *Number of holdings*	*68,689*	*19,529*	*11,518*	*7,540*	*9,822*	*6,408*	*7,043*	*2,609*	*3,318*	*395*	*225*	*177*	*96*

LIVE-STOCK.

A comparative table is presented showing the increase in live-stock since the year 1858. The figures are taken from the census as far as 1891, but for 1895–96 and following years the results of the enumeration made annually by the Department of Agriculture under "The Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics Act, 1895," have been made use of.

Year.	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Poultry.
1858 ..	14,912	122	137,204	1,523,324	11,797	40,734	*
1861 ..	28,275	153	193,285	2,761,383	12,191	43,270	236,098
1864 ..	49,409	339	249,760	4,937,273	12,005	61,276	378,414
1867 ..	65,715	323	312,835	8,418,579	11,964	115,104	676,065
1871 ..	81,028	397	436,592	9,700,629	12,434	151,460	872,174
1874 ..	99,859	267	494,917	11,704,853	14,276	123,921	1,058,198
1878 ..	137,768	241	578,430	13,069,338	14,243	207,337	1,323,542
1881 ..	161,736	362	698,637	12,985,085	11,223	200,083	1,566,114
1886 ..	187,382	297	853,358	16,564,595	10,220	277,901	1,679,021
1891 ..	211,040	348	831,831	18,128,186	9,055	308,812	1,790,070
1895–96	237,418	426	1,047,901	19,826,604†	*	239,778	*
1896–97	249,813	434	1,138,067	19,138,493†	*	209,834	*
1897–98	252,834	393	1,209,165	19,687,954†	*	186,027	*
1898–99	258,115	534	1,203,024	19,673,725†	*	193,512	*
1899–1900	261,931	459	1,222,139	19,348,506†	*	249,751	*
1900–1 ..	266,245	480	1,256,680	19,355,195†	*	250,975	*
1901–2 ..	279,672	406	1,361,784	20,233,099†	*	224,024	*
1902–3 ..	286,955	464	1,460,663	20,342,727†	*	193,740	*
1903–4 ..	298,714	468	1,593,547	18,954,553†	*	226,591	*
1904–5 ..	314,322	448	1,736,850	18,280,806†	*	255,320	*

* Not enumerated. † Numbers for April, 1895, and years following.

The stock owned by Maoris in the year 1901, which is included above, comprised 317,436 sheep and 36,943 head of cattle. The number of horses is not specified, but is known to be large.

TABLE SHOWING FOR EACH COUNTY IN NEW ZEALAND THE NUMBER OF HORSES CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS IN 1904.

County.	Horses, October, 1904.	Cattle, including Calves, October, 1904.	Dairy Cows, included in foregoing.	Sheep, including Lambs, April, 1904.	Pigs, October, 1904.
Mongonui ..	2,243	10,668	1,538	19,865	1,682
Whangaroa ..	607	1,715	170	7,532	909
Bay of Islands ..	2,839	13,037	2,085	28,031	1,949
Hokianga ..	2,882	9,059	1,652	7,633	2,925
Rodney	2,427	17,849	4,731	59,199	1,097
Whangarei ..	5,142	35,364	9,903	24,807	1,786
Otamatea ..	1,924	19,361	3,949	36,918	1,074
Hobson	2,167	15,927	3,295	15,806	1,925
Waitemata ..	2,712	14,651	4,148	31,726	1,827
Eden	5,659	7,119	3,973	8,095	2,324
Manukau ..	9,269	59,662	22,337	93,271	8,513

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC.—*continued.*

County.	Horses, October, 1904.	Cattle, including Calves, October, 1904.	Dairy Cows, included in foregoing.	Sheep, including Lambs, April, 1904.	Pigs, October, 1904.
Coromandel ..	1,139	5,312	937	16,405	1,012
Thames ..	1,267	5,596	2,375	4,619	1,185
Ohinemuri ..	2,110	6,851	2,580	2,998	1,919
Waikato ..	3,954	30,056	9,216	26,799	4,232
Raglan	3,653	31,162	4,494	81,224	2,936
Waipa	4,014	26,904	8,899	21,212	3,674
Piako	3,388	32,615	6,645	134,126	2,354
West Taupo, Kawhia, & Awakino	4,202	23,112	2,704	32,794	3,814
East Taupo and Rotorua	1,818	3,439	582	26,708	1,425
Tauranga ..	3,164	17,843	3,606	2,674	2,119
Whakatane ..	1,263	6,031	1,762	18,926	897
Opotiki	1,592	7,711	1,924	15,220	1,771
Waiapu	4,122	18,447	801	380,325	3,739
Cook	8,847	63,353	5,430	950,165	4,896
Wairoa	4,176	12,972	2,347	515,284	1,594
Hawke's Bay ..	8,409	43,980	6,411	1,171,919	4,398
Waipawa ..	5,347	43,098	8,068	669,327	2,828
Woodville ..	1,406	14,593	5,613		1,557
Patangata and Weber	2,596	37,916	1,339	704,658	669
Clifton	1,955	24,859	5,834	19,421	2,164
Taranaki ..	4,785	54,199	23,704	19,787	7,177
Egmont ..	2,174	33,257	13,910	6,921	2,371
Stratford ..	3,024	51,064	19,878	69,912	5,482
Hawera ..	6,013	83,760	37,983	107,252	11,547
Patea	3,475	32,110	9,743	199,516	2,355
Waitotara ..	2,255	17,702	4,268	119,535	2,000
Waimarino ..	1,421	4,473	1,249	43,150	2,021
Wanganui ..	4,146	21,816	4,542	319,668	2,808
Rangitikei ..	6,896	45,430	9,338	521,310	3,970
Kiwitea	2,543	24,452	7,127	232,187	2,763
Pohangina ..	1,292	15,922	4,869	98,165	2,235
Oroua	2,548	18,810	8,754	252,057	3,333
Kairanga ..	3,837	23,180	9,919		3,108
Manawatu ..	2,970	24,876	9,083	123,853	4,090
Horowhenua ..	3,352	27,868	9,229	114,810	4,898
Hutt	5,439	15,545	8,362	182,474	3,335
Featherston ..	3,375	31,193	4,286	421,068	2,197
Wairarapa South ..	2,341	19,994	5,722	153,409	2,013
Masterton ..	3,943	28,473	3,554	497,329	1,458
Castlepoint ..	570	7,997	78	147,991	57
Akitio	1,382	18,667	2,277	151,571	813
Pahiatua ..	2,392	23,634	9,798	186,364	4,071
Eketahuna ..	1,188	11,730	5,256	57,199	2,049
Mauriceville ..	488	4,719	1,772	60,748	585
Marlborough ..	3,708	7,861	2,283	480,777	1,962
Sounds	929	6,216	2,151	159,183	1,678
Kaikoura ..	1,360	3,836	1,066	171,868	517
Collingwood ..	504	3,609	1,249	43,023	771
Takaka.. ..	886	4,250	1,605		1,653
Waimea ..	4,970	14		[illegible]	4,688

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC.—*continued.*

County.	Horses, October, 1904.	Cattle, including Calves, October, 1904.	Dairy Cows, included in foregoing.	Sheep including Lambs, April, 1904.	Pigs, October, 1904.
Buller	596	3,583	1,325	2,357	638
Inangahua ..	1,029	6,424	1,232	25,212	978
Grey	1,032	6,380	1,504	12,316	915
Westland ..	1,561	11,373	2,300	14,899	978
Amuri	1,434	3,967	323	393,846	127
Cheviot	1,159	2,710	637	181,217	507
Ashley	9,049	22,551	7,952	750,316	8,325
Selwyn	16,527	36,436	17,306	655,855	22,383
Mount Herbert ..	463	2,550	357	215,316	258
Akaroa	2,290	22,016	5,723		2,106
Ashburton ..	10,347	11,220	3,941	858,008	8,773
Geraldine ..	4,728	8,216	2,797	577,606	4,291
Levels	4,046	7,169	2,289		2,822
Waimate ..	6,330	14,973	4,806	575,195	4,908
Mackenzie ..	1,792	4,084	1,294	399,385	708
Waitaki.. ..	6,952	28,676	11,258	492,964	5,372
Waihemo ..	1,428	5,691	2,245	102,150	740
Waikouaiti ..	1,633	10,776	5,399	72,343	1,835
Peninsula ..	904	7,408	4,275	2,273	811
Taieri	7,467	28,235	9,736	174,898	5,093
Bruce	3,810	10,266	3,618	152,889	1,830
Clutha	4,966	20,798	5,844	278,183	2,382
Tuapeka ..	3,917	7,225	2,375	338,374	1,078
Maniototo ..	2,447	7,123	1,835	266,336	636
Vincent.. ..	2,493	5,613	1,403	233,137	675
Lake	1,598	3,778	991	144,393	663
Southland ..	18,166	72,333	21,479	734,784	9,395
Wallace and Fiord	5,648	23,418	5,579	366,578	2,801
Stewart Island ..	11	314	92	1,441	93
Totals ..	314,322	1,736,850	498,241*	18,280,806	255,320

* Not including 51,875 heifers over two years old intended for dairying.

Live-stock in Australasia.

The following gives the number of the principal kinds of live-stock in Australasia for the year 1903–4 :—

State or Colony.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.
Queensland	8,392,044	2,481,717	401,984	117,553
New South Wales	28,656,501	1,880,578	458,014	221,592
Victoria	10,841,790	1,602,384	392,237	350,370
South Australia	5,350,258	536,580	192,411	89,331
Western Australia	2,600,633	497,617	82,747	50,209
Tasmania..	1,597,053	185,938	35,541	56,538
	April, 1903.	Oct., 1903.	Oct., 1903.	Oct., 1903.
New Zealand	18,954,553	1,593,547	298,714	226,591

New Zealand thus takes second place in order for number of sheep, and fourth for the number of her cattle and horses.

The losses in Australia have raised this colony to the second position in regard to sheep. To illustrate this, the case of Queensland shows 19,856,959 sheep in 1895, falling to 8,392,044 in 1903. Cattle fell in number from 7,012,997 in 1894 to 2,481,717 in 1903.

Sheep.

The returns made to the Department of Agriculture show a smaller number of sheep for the year 1886 than the census figures given previously, because the account was taken later in the year. The particulars are given for that year, and each of ten years, 1895–1904, distinguishing the number for the North from that in the Middle Island.

According to these returns, the flocks of the North Island increased from 5,285,907 sheep in the year 1886 to 9,203,963 in 1904, or at the rate of over 74 per cent., while sheep in the Middle Island decreased from 9,888,356 to 9,076,843, a loss of 8·21 per cent. in the same period. For the North Island the increase during the nineteen years was 3,918,056 sheep, while in the Middle Island there was a decrease of 811,513.

Year.	North Island.	Middle Island.	Total.
1886	5,285,907	9,888,356	15,174,263
1895	8,994,646	10,831,958	19,826,604
1896	9,131,736	10,006,757	19,138,493
1897	9,540,717	10,147,237	19,687,954
1898	9,864,945	9,808,780	19,673,725
1899	9,953,399	9,395,107	19,348,506
1900	9,998,173	9,357,022	19,355,195
1901	10,218,945	10,014,154	20,233,099
1902	10,286,346	10,056,381	20,342,727
1903	9,433,831	9,520,722	18,954,553
1904	9,203,963	9,076,843	18,280,806

There was a decrease of 2,061,921 in the total number of sheep since April, 1902, by the above figures, and a decrease between 1895 and 1904 amounting to 1,545,798, or at a rate of 8 per cent. The export and local consumption of wool developed from 111,537,546 lb. for the year ended September, 1891, to 146,223,150 lb. for the corresponding year of 1904. The export of sheepskins and pelts, which in 1890 was 2,292,521 in number, rose to 6,037,460 in 1904.

In spite of the great slaughter required for the export of frozen mutton, the number of sheep in New Zealand kept up wonderfully until the last two years for which results are shown.

The proportion of small flocks of sheep has increased very considerably, and with smaller flocks the rabbit difficulty should be easier to master than with large ones.

NUMBER OF FLOCKS, 1886, 1891, 1896, 1901, 1902, 1903, AND 1904.

Size of Flocks.	1886.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Under 500	6,024	8,272	12,028	11,700	11,961	12,428	12,177
500 and under 1,000	1,189	1,691	2,605	3,059	3,158	2,923	2,909
1,000 " 2,000	747	969	1,460	2,877*	2,962*	2,751*	2,742*
2,000 " 5,000	532	666	892				
5,000 " 10,000	263	287	340	397	385	342	362
10,000 " 20,000	228	239	231	189	206	207	199
20,000 and upwards ..	166	169	147	138	131	110	104
	9,149	12,293	17,703	18,360	18,803	18,761	18,493

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
* From 1,000 to 2,500	2,189	2,232	2,081	2,078
" 2,500 to 5,000	688	730	670	664
	2,877	2,962	2,751	2,742

The average size of the flocks is found to have been 1,659 sheep for 1886, 1,081 in 1896, 1,010 in 1903, and 989 in 1904.

Of the provincial districts, that of Canterbury had most sheep in 1904, Wellington came next, and Otago occupied the third place. The full particulars, showing decreases since 1903 to be general throughout the colony, though not so heavy as in the preceding year, are given :—

Provincial District.	No. of Sheep in 1904.	No. of Sheep in 1903.	Decrease.
Canterbury	4,031,681	4,176,236	144,555
Wellington	3,682,888	3,793,518	110,630
Otago	3,360,743	3,632,765	272,022
Hawke's Bay	3,061,188	3,116,673	55,485
Auckland	2,037,078	2,086,789	49,711
Nelson	845,376	857,142	11,766
Marlborough	811,828	826,474	14,646
Taranaki	422,809	436,851	14,042
Westland	27,215	28,105	890
	18,280,806	18,954,553	673,747

The number of breeding ewes in the colony in April, 1904, was returned at 9,222,448, and in April, 1903, at 9,071,751, an increase of 150,697 for the year.

Figures for ten years are given. There is an apparent disposition now to avoid an unrestrained slaughter for purposes of the frozen-meat industry :—

BREEDING-EWES.

1895	8,465,653	1900	9,257,054
1896	8,382,781	1901	9,906,616
1897	8,687,193	1902	9,610,149
1898	8,445,012	1903	9,071,751
1899	8,661,746	1904	9,222,448

The annual export and consumption of sheep during the last five years has been :—

Year.	Export of Frozen Mutton and Lamb, including Pieces at 60 lb. to a Sheep.	Live Sheep exported.	Estimated Consumption in the Colony: Carcases.	Total
1900	3,055,135	3,840	1,800,000	4,858,975
1901	3,400,138	3,668	1,834,000	5,237,806
1902	4,084,578	48,047	1,904,000	6,036,625
1903	4,922,622	21,763	1,942,000	6,886,385
1904	4,017,829	7,430	1.998,000	6,023,259

It has been estimated that the annual consumption of mutton in New Zealand is equivalent to 2·25 sheep per inhabitant, and that the number of sheep required in the present year (1905) for food will be about 2,050,000. (Maoris, for the purposes of this calculation, have been included.)

For the year ended 30th April, 1904, the total number of sheep and lambs slaughtered in the colony was,—

Sheep	3,344,564
Lambs	2,642,426
Total	5,986,990

according to returns collected by the Department of Agriculture, which would tend to show that the above estimate of consumption is somewhat too high.

Two important advantages that sheep-farming has in New Zealand are (1) the low cost of the production of mutton, and (2) the high percentage of natural increase. With regard to the high percentage of increase, there need only be cited a few average returns from well-known flocks to show what excellent lambings New Zealand farmers obtain under good management.

LAMBING RETURNS.—AVERAGES.

Locality.	Breed of Flock.	Breed of Rams.	Breed of Ewes.	No. of Ewes.	Percentage of Lambs.	Remarks.
North Island ..	Lincoln	Lincoln	Lincoln	7,517	81·04	Land merely surface-sown in English-grass pasture.
" ..	"	"	"	5,301	85·05	
" ..	"	"	⅞ Lincoln	12,177	100·00	
" ..	Romney	Romney	Romney	1,141	96·17	
" ..	Lincoln	Southd'n	Lincoln	2,033	94·71	
Middle Island	Merino	Merino	Merino	14,765	75·36	Mountainous country in n'tive past're, unimproved.
" ..	"	B. Leic'str	"	4,235	88·94	
" ..	Cross-bred	"	Cross-bred	8,624	80·82	In English-grass pasture.
" ..	Half-bred	"	Half-bred	2,747	82·79	
" ..	B. Leic'str	"	B. Leic'str	778	90·77	
" ..	Lincoln	Lincoln	Lincoln	452	88·08	
" ..	R. Marsh	R. Marsh	R. Marsh	253	111·46	
" ..	E. Leic'str	E. Leic'str	E. Leic'str	464	93·34	
" ..	Shropshire	Shropshire	Shropshire	168	97·41	
" ..	Southd'n	Southd'n	Southd'n	114	96·87	

The above returns are fair average ones, but much higher might have been shown if exceptional cases had been selected.

Cattle.

The cattle as enumerated in 1904–5 for each provincial district are given in the next table. Here is shown the substantial increase of 143,303 head of all classes over the number returned in 1903–4, and of no less than 34,937 in the number of cows and heifers for dairy purposes.

Provincial District.	Bulls for Stud Purposes.	Steers over Two Years Old.	Cows and Heifers for Dairy Purposes.	Cows and Heifers for Breeding Purposes.	Cows and Heifers for Fattening.	Steers and Heifers under Two Years not otherwise enumerated.	Totals.
Auckland	7,845	80,434	125,397	76,465	15,482	177,221	482,844
Taranaki	4,770	34,803	123,066	11,367	8,438	96,805	279,249
Hawke's Bay ..	2,260	28,039	27,027	41,095	4,414	49,724	152,559
Wellington ..	6,286	60,768	117,940	60,148	11,323	130,016	386,481
Marlborough ..	284	2,554	5,801	715	1,559	7,000	17,913
Nelson	751	5,175	13,694	2,181	2,917	14,464	39,182
Westland	259	3,667	4,310	2,947	1,543	5,027	17,753
Canterbury ..	1,840	17,664	49,939	3,410	7,706	48,656	129,215
Otago	3,697	29,488	82,942	19,920	10,114	85,493	231,654
Totals, 1904–5 ..	27,992	262,592	550,116*	218,248	63,496	614,406	1,736,850
" 1903–4 ..	26,629	245,049	515,179*	176,595	49,949	580,146	1,593,547
Increase ..	1,363	17,543	34,937	41,653	13,547	34,260	143,303

*Including heifers over two years old intended for dairying: 47,054 in 1903–4, and 51,875 in 1904–5. For actual number of dairy cows in each county see table on pages 396 to 398.

Out of a total of 1,736,850 cattle in the colony, the North Island is shown to have had 1,301,133, or 75 per cent., while the Middle Island had 435,717, or 25 per cent. Similarly, the dairy cows and heifers intended for dairying in the North Island numbered 393,430, or 72 per cent., and in the Middle Island 156,686, or 28 per cent.

Thus, the North Island, which has a slightly greater number of sheep to that of the Middle Island, contains besides three times as many dairy cows and other cattle.

Of the total number of cattle (1,736,850) given above, 498,241 were dairy cows. It is found impossible to give a statement of the total quantity of butter and cheese made in the colony. All that can be said is that there were in September, 1904, 284 cheese and butter factories, with 444 skimming-stations, reported to the Department of Agriculture. A summary of the returns rendered by these factories to the Department of their output for the previous year makes it possible to arrive at the approximate quantity of cheese and butter made at them.

An attempt to estimate the total production of butter in the colony can be made, although it would not be safe to put forward the result as anything more than a probable approximation to the facts.

First, as to factory production. Accepting the information given by the Department of Agriculture, it would amount to 46¼ million lb. annually at the present rate. This does not seem too high considered in the light of the last returns obtained at the census of March, 1901, which gave 30 million lb. weight of butter as the actual produce for the year 1900, shown in the returns obtained from each factory.

Secondly, as to butter made on farms. This can only be estimated by means of an indirect process. Allowing 20 lb. per head of the mean population for 1904, the consumption is shown as nearly 17 million lb. weight. Adding 35 million lb. for export gives 52 million lb. altogether as the total supply. Taking from 52 million the 46¼ million shown above as made in factories leaves 5¾ million lb. for the quantity made on the farms.

The census returns for 1891 gave an account of all the butter and cheese made in the colony, and also stated the number of milch cows at that time. Using these figures, and taking 2½ lb. of cheese to be the equivalent of 1 lb. of butter, it is calculated that every milch cow furnished the milk for 163 lb. of butter (after allowing for consumption of milk in the colony). Mr. Murphy allows 200 lb. of butter to a cow in New Zealand, and 500 lb. of cheese. According to the Year-book of Victoria each dairy cow (wet or dry) produces there annually 326 gals. of milk, which might render 134 lb. of butter.

The number of butter and cheese factories in each provincial district as in September, 1904, with the output for the previous year, is next shown :—

Provincial District.	Number of Factories.			Skimming-stations.	Output.	
	Butter.	Cheese.	Butter and Cheese.		Butter.	Cheese.
					Tons.	Tons.
Auckland ..	51	7	2	110	3,564¾	278½
Taranaki ..	80	9	5	80	6,680¼	1,711
Hawke's Bay ..	14	2	1	18	846	155
Wellington ..	30	15	1	117	5,463½	1,256
Marlborough ..	1	3	..	1	18	221
Nelson	9	1	..	7	213	9
Westland ..	2	..	..	3	52	..
Canterbury ..	8	7	1	40	1,449½	306½
Otago	10	23	2	68	2,420	1,916½
Totals, 1904 ..	205	67	12	444	20,707	5,853½
" 1903 ..	192	63	17	380	18,035¼	5,038
" 1902 ..	179	65	10	276	14,716½	5,600½

Of the above, 21 were returned as "new" in 1904, and in 15 cases the output was not stated. Two factories combined butter-making with milk-preserving, the output of the latter not being stated.

In order to encourage dairy farmers to improve the quality of their herds, the Government has from time to time imported pure-bred stud-bulls, which are located in different parts of the colony. A small fee is charged for the service of these animals.

Horses.

The increase in horses is shown for four census years :—

Census Years.	Number of Horses.	Numerical Increase.	Increase per Cent.
1880	187,382	23,658	12·63
1891	211,040	26,378	12·50
1896	237,418	28,827	12·14
1901	266,245		

At the enumeration made in 1904–5 (October to January), the number of horses was found to have increased to 314,770 (including 448 mules and asses), for which particulars are given. It will be seen that the Provincial District of Auckland had by far the most horses, Otago and Canterbury following, Wellington taking fourth place.

Provincial District.	Entires.	Geldings.	Mares over Two Years old.	Mares with Foal at Foot, or to foal this Season.	Colts and Fillies under Two Years old.	Totals.
Auckland ..	899	35,762	24,098	9,474	12,433	82,666
Taranaki ..	166	8,878	7,096	2,419	2,873	21,432
Hawke's Bay ..	187	9,590	6,805	2,519	2,849	21,950
Wellington ..	520	22,275	16,696	5,644	7,295	52,430
Marlborough ..	57	2,609	1,943	578	811	5,998
Nelson	97	4,462	3,621	1,077	1,336	10,593
Westland ..	40	1,195	734	243	381	2,593
Canterbury ..	451	24,288	17,784	5,574	7,541	55,638
Otago	549	25,728	19,411	6,387	9,395	61,470
Totals, 1904–5	2,966	134,787	98,188	33,915	44,914	314,770*
" 1903–4	2,818	128,076	95,240	31,643	41,405	299,182*
Increase ..	148	6,711	2,948	2,272	3,509	15,588

* Including 448 mules and asses in 1904–5, and 468 in 1903–4.

Classified according to breed, the numbers for the two years under review are :—

	1903–4.	1904–5.
Thoroughbred	6,937	8,406
Draught	110,136	118,697
Other breeds (harness and saddle) ..	169,151	172,795
Ponies under 14 hands	12,490	14,424
Mules and asses	468	448
Totals	299,182	314,770

Thoroughbred stallions, imported and owned by the State, are stationed throughout the colony, and are available to breeders at moderate fees.

The export of horses from New Zealand is not so large as might be expected. The figures for 1904 are: To Bengal, 137; Victoria, 58; Fiji, 29; New South Wales, 77; Natal, 8; Tasmania, 10; Western Australia, 4; United Kingdom, 11; and South Sea Islands, 19; a total of 353.

Pigs.

The figures given in the accompanying table are those compiled by the Agricultural Department, and for 1904–5 show an increase of 28,729 in the total number of pigs for the previous year—226,591. The Auckland Provincial District has more pigs than any other, Canterbury following closely.

NUMBER OF PIGS IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT.

Provincial District.	Boars.	Sows over One Year old kept for Breeding.	Sows under One Year Old kept for Breeding.	Barrows or Sows all Ages kept for Fattening.	Totals.
Auckland ..	1,769	9,787	3,807	46,621	61,984
Taranaki ..	744	4,505	390	25,457	31,096
Hawke's Bay ..	330	1,655	552	8,509	11,046
Wellington ..	1,222	7,181	1,700	37,701	47,804
Marlborough ..	99	601	170	3,287	4,157
Nelson	234	1,248	178	7,702	9,362
Westland ..	68	327	61	1,437	1,893
Canterbury ..	1,016	7,734	1,301	44,523	54,574
Otago	868	4,441	1,464	26,631	33,404
Totals ..	6,350	37,479	9,623	201,868	255,320

ANGORA GOATS.

The Government has introduced some pure-bred goats by way of encouraging the breeding of this animal. There are several privately owned flocks in the colony, and the production of mohair should be a profitable undertaking. The animals thrive on dry, scrubby country.

Produce of New Zealand.

Estimated Value of the Produce of New Zealand (exclusive of Buil li
Trades output) for the Year 1902–3.

	£
1. Agricultural, pastoral, and dairy produce	18,600,000
2. Mining output	3,200,000
3. Fisheries and forests	1,200,000
4. Manufactures (other than those included above, being the great primary industries*)	4,700,000
Total (excluding value of building trades output†)	27,700,000

* The produce of great primary industries, such as meat-freezing establishme butter factories, sawmills, &c., have been included in items 1 and 3.

† To add the value of building trades output would increase the total sum to o thirty millions sterling.

SECTION XV.—AGRICULTURE.

By the Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics Act, passed in 1895, the duty of collecting returns devolved upon the Department of Agriculture. The plan adopted is similar to that used in the United Kingdom, the account of land laid down in crop being made up at an early date, while estimates of produce are made after the results of threshing are known.

A summary of the particulars obtained at the collection made in October, 1904, is now shown, with the finally corrected statements of yield of the principal crops. Full remarks on the progress of agriculture in New Zealand, in respect of all its features in detail, are supplied in the special article devoted to the subject which appears as the first of Section II., in Part III.

ACREAGE AND ACTUAL YIELD IN PRINCIPAL CORN-CROPS, 1905.

Provincial District.	Wheat.			Oats.			Barley.			Maize.			Rye.		
	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.	Acres.	Yield per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Bushels.
Auckland	2,351	32·86	77,257	3,927	38·44	150,948	1,181	36·62	43,250	8,589	46·48	399,245			
Taranaki	1,007	32·00	32,224	2,126	43·00	91,418	738	43·00	31,734	162	40·00	7,290			
Hawke's Bay ...	902	33·00	29,766	6,185	42·00	259,770	1,275	40·00	51,000	1,037	70·00	72,590			
Wellington ...	7,371	31·38	231,343	18,518	35·51	657,578	1,353	39·92	54,024	190	40·00	7,600			
Marlborough ...	4,353	29·00	126,237	2,935	45·00	132,075	8,601	36·00	309,636	91	35·00	3,185	1,129	28·00	31,612
Nelson	2,759	32·00	88,280	5,262	40·80	214,710	3,401	34·96	118,903	15	33·00	495			
Westland	...	...	...	11	32·00	352	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Canterbury ...	185,619	35·03	6,502,705	136,200	45·25	6,163,177	9,121	41·99	383,035	...	...	...			
Otago	53,653	37·94	2,035,861	167,025	41·21	6,883,583	3,814	35·81	136,582	...	...	...			
Totals	258,015	35·36	9,123,673	342,189	42·53	14,553,611	29,484	38·26	1,128,164	10,084	48·63	490,405	1,129	28·00	31,612

NUMBER OF ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT, 1905.

Provincial District.	In Grass or Clover, sown after Land ploughed.	In Grass, surface-sown: Land not ploughed.	In Hay, included in either or both of the Previous Columns.	In Bare Fallow.	In Grain-crops.	In Green and other Crops.	In Garden.	In Orchard or Vineyard.	Total in Grass, Crop, and Fallow.	In Plantations of Forest Trees.	Tussock or Native Grass, and Unimproved.
Auckland ..	655,815	1,677,366	14,220	10,740	18,526	86,696	3,730	11,744	2,464,617	10,983	3,560,395
Taranaki ..	172,628	700,914	10,332	216	4,342	20,487	883	835	900,805	1,029	318,216
Hawke's Bay ..	356,556	1,408,596	7,923	3,395	10,080	33,527	1,086	1,670	1,814,910	4,645	1,210,607
Wellington ..	291,865	2,373,147	13,081	1,809	29,129	63,180	2,251	3,651	2,765,032	4,544	1,244,102
Marlborough ..	98,964	283,134	1,848	1,191	18,982	19,471	269	506	422,517	1,556	2,029,136
Nelson ..	123,771	344,910	3,344	1,319	12,201	32,923	533	3,211	518,868	1,977	1,579,147
Westland ..	9,154	49,516	1,155	9	12	984	69	236	59,980	7	539,796
Canterbury ..	1,511,335	431,329	13,524	13,598	341,924	286,763	4,725	3,159	2,592,833	22,378	4,069,664
Otago ..	1,521,614	299,425	13,389	31,036	226,730	288,765	3,630	2,470	2,373,670	5,727	7,994,513
Totals ..	4,741,702	7,568,337	78,816	63,313	661,926	832,796	17,176	27,482	13,912,732	52,846	22,545,576

ACREAGE UNDER SOWN GRASSES, AND CULTIVATION GENERALLY, FOR EACH COUNTY, AS ON THE 15TH OCTOBER, 1904.

Counties.	In Sown Grasses, after having been ploughed.	In Sown Grasses, not previously ploughed.	Land broken up but not under Crop.	Total under Crop.	In Garden.	In Orchard.	Plantations of Forest Trees.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Mongonui	7,107	28,482	45	1,087	68	169	17
Whangaroa ..	1,069	5,676	4	118	19	88	2
Bay of Islands ..	7,217	30,218	80	1,063	75	240	154
Hokianga	551	26,509	8	658	138	319	44
Rodney	13,126	86,070	482	915	183	1,139	119
Whangarei ..	22,093	105,632	424	1,667	82	1,128	278
Otamatea	8,612	78,574	368	340	48	292	50
Hobson	2,081	40,614	136	481	86	171	61
Waitemata ..	24,435	37,270	1,867	1,502	290	2,327	216
Eden	16,937	4,821	74	931	1,282	612	306
Manukau	124,286	101,143	4,344	17,323	367	1,490	1,082
Coromandel ..	3,611	12,233	2	278	40	78	2
Thames	4,902	7,725	14	913	55	374	19
Ohinemuri ..	9,472	13,008	96	1,635	268	143	43
Waikato	68,746	33,665	657	10,403	103	505	4,477
Raglan	18,023	101,142	180	3,773	31	216	78
Waipa	70,199	11,547	413	13,209	150	883	495
Piako	134,068	50,542	628	18,426	77	303	1,034
West Taupo, Kawhia and Awakino	17,472	74,122	238	3,550	42	79	184
East Taupo and Rotorua	4,368	8,807	115	1,013	15	57	1,796
Tauranga	35,978	23,659	120	8,820	76	525	265
Whakatane ..	8,867	9,452	104	2,122	14	53	26
Opotiki	13,949	14,390	271	3,294	29	86	8
Waiapu	1,186	201,469	22	2,136	18	51	10
Cook	37,460	570,596	48	9,565	174	416	217
Wairoa	19,149	258,855	..	3,920	72	133	244
Hawke's Bay ..	182,110	382,760	1,985	18,600	669	1,050	1,956
Waipawa	95,824	309,837	385	15,208	224	186	1,698
Woodville	8,683	79,600	19	1,934	30	195	168
Patangata and Weber	50,790	377,544	1,006	3,945	91	106	579
Clifton	14,020	67,534	..	3,123	101	102	13
Taranaki	46,698	103,521	88	5,844	391	337	244
Egmont	18,383	70,955	..	1,931	65	46	15
Stratford	3,394	190,120	5	2,006	78	11	55
Hawera	52,175	148,233	50	6,908	191	149	318
Patea	37,958	120,551	73	5,017	57	190	384
Waitotara	25,968	70,846	42	2,805	218	206	194
Waimarino ..	255	26,851	3	525	89	4	17
Wanganui	16,446	165,685	32	3,044	70	246	322
Rangitikei	63,752	265,811	786	15,607	218	471	980
Kiwitea	3,486	152,195	125	3,587	17	155	72
Pohangina ..	441	87,279	38	554	2	105	8
Oroua	12,748	81,060	35	6,575	93	321	144
Kairanga	13,348	75,165	196	4,288	250	491	354
Manawatu.. ..	46,617	57,378	40	12,329	104	116	317
Horowhenua ..	6,646	101,733	14	3,015	157	297	102
Hutt	5,850	166,885	50	1,776	610	316	267
Featherston ..	45,579	203,180	123	12,202	53	160	904

ACREAGE UNDER SOWN GRASSES, ETC.—*continued.*

Counties.	In Sown Grasses, after having been ploughed.	In Sown Grasses, not previously ploughed.	Land broken up but not under Crop.	Total under Crop.	In Garden.	In Orchard.	[illegible]
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A
Wairarapa South ..	20,190	150,286	227	9,427	63	169	
Masterton	25,747	317,316	25	13,456	156	207	
Castlepoint ..	1,878	91,904	..	711	15	28	
Akitio	546	109,381	30	194	36	10	
Pahiatua	1,468	144,377	39	1,279	60	262	
Eketahuna ..	501	65,392	3	713	27	57	
Mauriceville ..	399	40,423	1	222	13	30	
Marlborough ..	64,577	108,796	1,108	32,909	178	296	1,
Sounds	2,802	105,131	12	1,853	67	188	
Kaikoura	31,585	69,207	71	3,691	24	22	
Collingwood ..	843	15,321	..	229	5	87	
Takaka	2,956	25,920	36	1,149	5	235	
Waimea	32,435	162,912	403	21,696	299	2,532	
Buller	649	7,225	..	142	75	135	
Inangahua ..	6,770	40,726	..	995	11	71	
Amuri	44,301	69,714	761	10,644	107	23	
Cheviot	35,817	23,092	119	10,269	31	128	
Grey	4,693	21,440	9	350	43	153	
Westland	4,461	28,076	..	646	26	83	
Ashley	252,589	142,954	2,864	102,406	712	473	2,
Selwyn	309,056	29,000	1,601	144,642	2,070	1,372	5,
Mount Herbert ..	9,267	21,336	..	808	5	89	
Akaroa	17,919	160,095	..	2,040	112	284	
Ashburton	409,915	14,417	1,972	177,839	708	414	9,
Geraldine	142,300	13,056	2,767	54,164	226	173	1,
Levels	87,260	3,572	2,636	48,119	405	236	1,
Waimate	224,666	35,666	1,293	80,064	368	103	
Mackenzie.. ..	58,363	11,233	465	18,605	119	15	
Waitaki	196,026	33,736	2,259	70,213	369	264	
Waihemo	33,062	8,474	180	10,317	73	73	
Waikouaiti ..	19,874	49,758	148	6,603	31	113	
Peninsula	4,436	10,970	..	1,421	154	22	
Taieri	87,696	15,783	388	25,847	586	364	
Bruce	104,966	7,061	2,081	34,765	229	74	
Clutha	180,068	36,587	2,175	48,292	348	82	
Tuapeka	101,272	8,331	1,176	33,805	208	433	1,
Maniototo	50,674	4,383	564	22,176	224	39	
Vincent	23,881	8,480	899	13,840	106	279	
Lake	14,967	4,639	6,038	12,118	92	70	
Southland	555,324	64,401	13,672	179,482	951	556	1,
Wallace and Fiord ..	149,264	46,330	1,451	56,605	259	98	
Stewart Island ..	104	492	5	11	..	3	
Totals.. ..	4,741,702	7,568,337	63,313	1,494,722	17,176	27,482	52,

The extent of land in cultivation (including sown grasses a land broken up but not under crop) amounted to 13,912,732 acr Of this area, land under artificial grasses comprised 88·48 per cen land under grain-crops, 4·76 per cent.; land under root and gre crops, 5·99 per cent.; land in garden and orchard, 0·32 per cen and land in fallow, 0·45 per cent. Full details for the last eighte years are tabulated.

NUMBER OF ACRES IN GRASS, UNDER EACH CLASS OF CROP, AND IN BARE FALLOW, 1888 TO 1905.

Year.	In Grass or Clover, sown after Land ploughed.	In Grass or Clover, surface-sown: Land not ploughed.	In Hay, included in either or both of the Previous Columns.	In Bare Fallow.	In Grain-crops.	In Green and other Crops.	In Garden.	In Orchard or Vineyard.	Total in Grass, Crop, Fallow, Garden, and Orchard.	In Plantations of Forest Trees.
1888	2,884,007	3,053,052	67,812	154,266	738,603	454,824	8,608	16,329	7,309,689	28,565
1889	2,941,888	3,337,423	50,656	142,747	793,866	454,243	8,561	15,246	7,693,974	33,938
1890	3,027,912	3,497,137	45,889	149,979	826,505	513,893	8,568	15,771	8,039,765	28,928
1891	3,250,543	3,715,675	44,045	210,509	703,329	582,439	9,810	17,047	8,489,352	35,310
1892	3,327,755	4,076,126	46,652	140,454	769,778	579,112	9,608	19,627	8,922,460	38,723
1893	3,611,393	4,650,652	61,811	154,254	753,091	544,355	9,763	20,085	9,743,593	40,401
1894	3,865,348	4,833,549	60,740	142,342	669,850	551,962	9,951	21,109	10,094,111	39,826
1895	3,908,581	4,921,136	56,614	140,494	560,179	597,686	10,263	21,401	10,159,740	55,386
1896	4,254,983	5,030,247	96,818	58,039	674,850	680,750	17,749	19,362	10,735,980	43,246
1897	4,308,720	5,733,138	109,466	57,158	688,297	762,762	16,924	22,291	11,589,290	47,630
1898	4,123,304	5,743,245	67,865	60,792	727,038	790,184	16,177	22,387	11,483,127	52,546
1899	4,065,860	6,178,879	75,620	51,164	892,468	796,235	16,930	22,983	12,024,519	47,216
1900	4,337,594	6,515,708	68,234	78,751	745,685	796,773	16,890	24,401	12,515,802	48,942
1901	4,425,738	6,656,174	68,023	67,747	721,325	765,051	17,411	25,777	12,679,223	49,394
1902	4,695,200	6,924,978	62,984	55,947	634,879	772,967	17,684	26,836	13,128,491	48,770
1903	4,558,346	7,249,869	69,342	44,494	736,683	768,308	17,632	27,191	13,402,523	53,788
1904	4,607,165	7,342,006	77,167	61,069	705,443	788,321	17,511	27,541	13,549,056	50,103
1905	4,741,702	7,568,337	78,816	63,313	661,926	832,796	17,176	27,482	13,912,732	52,846

Wheat.

The wheat harvest of 1905 showed an average yield of 35·36 bushels per acre, the crop realised being 9,123,673 bushels, against 7,891,654 bushels in 1904.

The quantity of wheat of the previous season's harvest held by farmers in October, 1904, as shown by the gazetted figures, was 2,912,583 bushels, an amount which excludes stocks of grain and flour held by merchants and millers. The total amount of wheat exported during the year 1904 was 813,535 bushels.

The imports of flour during 1904 were 8,404 centals (420 tons), and the exports 387 tons.

The area under wheat for threshing increased from 230,346 acres in 1904 to 258,015 acres in 1905; and of this increase of 27,669 acres Canterbury contributed 26,827 acres, some of the districts showing small decreases. In addition to the area cut for threshing, 723 acres were cut for chaff, and 158 acres for ensilage and feeding down with stock, so that the total area sown in wheat was 258,896 acres.

Of the 258,015 acres in wheat (for threshing) this year, no less than 185,619 acres were in Canterbury and 53,653 acres in Otago.

The area under wheat for grain, the estimated gross produce in bushels, and the average yield per acre for each of the last fifteen years were :—

Year.	Land under Wheat.	Estimated Gross Produce.	Average Yield per Acre.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1891	301,460	5,723,610	18·99
1892	402,273	10,257,738	25·50
1893	381,245	8,378,217	21·98
1894	242,737	4,891,695	20·15
1895	148,575	3,613,037	24·32
1896	245,441	6,843,768	27·88
1897	258,608	5,926,523	22·92
1898	315,801	5,670,017	17·95
1899	399,034	13,073,416	32·76
1900	269,749	8,581,898	31·81
1901	206,465	6,527,154	31·61
1902	163,462	4,046,589	24·76
1903	194,355	7,457,915	38·37
1904	230,346	7,891,654	34·26
1905	258,015	9,123,673	35·36

The following gives the area in wheat, and the estimated produce, or the Australian States for the season of 1904 :—

State.	Wheat-crop.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per Acre.
Queensland	138,096	2,436,799	17·64
New South Wales	1,561,111	27,334,141	17·51
Victoria	1,968,599	28,525,579	14·49
South Australia	1,711,174	13,209,465	7·72
Western Australia..	137,946	1,876,252	13·60
Tasmania	49,414	767,398	15·53

The Wheat-crop of the World.

The estimated wheat-crop of the world for four years is taken from the Statistical Year-book of Canada, 1903, with the exception of the figures for Australasia.

Countries.	Bushels: 1900.	Bushels: 1901.	Bushels: 1902.	Bushels: 1903.
Russia	328,000,000	344,000,000	440,000,000	440,000,000
France	325,200,000	304,000,000	332,000,000	336,000,000
Hungary	152,000,000	134,560,000	182,400,000	173,600,000
Germany	156,000,000	110,000,000	143,200,000	132,000,000
Italy	132,000,000	152,000,000	128,000,000	160,000,000
United Kingdom ..	54,400,000	56,000,000	58,000,000	48,000,000
Other European countries	365,400,000	416,400,000	466,800,000	439,600,000
Total for Europe	1,513,000,000	1,516,960,000	1,750,400,000	1,729,200,000
United States of America	600,000,000	752,000,000	680,000,000	637,800,000
India	184,000,000	252,000,000	224,000,000	294,000,000
Argentine Republic ..	68,000,000	56,000,000	100,000,000	128,000,000
Canada	51,183,000	88,620,000	96,884,000	81,810,000
Australasia ..	54,880,000	42,584,000	19,821,000	82,041,000
Other countries ..	152,800,000	150,800,000	164,000,000	164,000,000
Total other countries	1,110,863,000	1,342,004,000	1,284,705,000	1,387,651,000
Grand total ..	2,623,863,000	2,858,964,000	3,035,105,000	3,116,851,000

Consumption of Wheat.

The yearly consumption of wheat per head of population in New Zealand has been estimated at 6 bushels, and the quantity required or seed at 2 bushels to the acre.

Using these figures, the Department of Agriculture estimates that there will be a large surplus quantity after providing for this year's wants.

WHEAT: ESTIMATED SURPLUS, 1905.

		Bushels.
The area for threshing was 258,015 acres, and the total yield is computed at		9,123,673
Amount of wheat and flour returned on hand, 31st October, 1904 (as per returns)		2,912,583
Amount of wheat and flour imported from 1st November, 1904, to 29th February, 1905		5,057
		12,041,313
	Bushels.	
Wheat and flour exported from 1st November, 1904, to 29th February, 1905	14,713	
Consumption for same period for population of 900,000, at the rate of 6 bushels per head per annum ..	1,800,000	
		1,814,713
Leaving available for all purposes as at 29th February, 1905 ..		10,226,600
Estimated quantity required for seed (say, 250,000 acres at 2 bushels per acre)	500,000	
Estimated consumption of 930,000 persons, at 6 bushels per head, from 1st March, 1905, to 28th February, 1906	5,580,000	
		6,080,000
Apparent surplus		4,146,600

The difficulty of correctly computing the consumption of breadstuffs is shown by the great differences in the estimates arrived at.

The average quantity required per head of the population (exclusive of that used for seed) has been calculated at 5·9 bushels for New South Wales, and 5·2 bushels for Victoria, by statisticians in those States.

The average consumption of wheaten breadstuffs in New Zealand thus appears to be somewhat higher than in New South Wales and Victoria.

The following is the average annual consumption of wheat per inhabitant in some of the principal countries of the world :—

United Kingdom	5·6 bushels.
Canada	6·6 "
France	8·1 "
Germany	3·0 "
Russia	2·1 "
Italy	5·4 "
United States	4·5 "

The English consumption during the last twenty-five years appears to have ranged from 5½ to 6 bushels per head of population.

Oats.

The extent of land in oats sown for grain in 1905 was 342,189 acres, against 391,640 acres harvested in the preceding year, a decrease of 49,451 acres. The Provincial Districts of Otago (167,025 acres) and Canterbury (136,200 acres) account for 303,225 acres of the total area, Wellington taking third place with 18,518 acres. The

breadth of land in oats for chaffing, ensilage, or feeding down with stock was 206,749 acres, a decrease of 4,659 acres on the figures for 1904.

The average yield per acre was, in 1905, 42·53 bushels, and in 1904, 38·57 bushels, but the quantity of produce decreased from 15,107,237 bushels to 14,553,611 bushels.

The oat-crop for 1904 in the Australian States was as follows:—

	Acres.	Bushels.	Average per Acre.
Queensland	2,808	70,713	25·18
New South Wales ..	51,621	1,252,156	24·26
Victoria	433,638	13,434,952	30·98
South Australia ..	57,558	902,936	15·69
Western Australia ..	14,568	258,503	17·74
Tasmania	60,663	1,621,950	26·73

Maize.

This is a crop of some importance. In 1905 there were 10,084 acres sown for grain, the yield being 490,405 bushels of corn, an average of 48·63 bushels per acre, and 1,756 acres sown for chaffing, ensilage, or feeding down with stock. Maize is grown only in the North Island, with the exception of a few acres in Nelson and Marlborough. The Provincial District of Auckland had 10,210 acres; Hawke's Bay, 1,070 acres; Taranaki, 207 acres; and Wellington, 217 acres, in 1905. As considerable interest is taken in this crop, the group of counties where it is chiefly grown is stated—viz., Hobson, Manukau, Thames, Rodney, Whangarei, Mongonui, Bay of Islands, Waikato, Hokianga, Tauranga, Whakatane, Opotiki, Waiapu, Cook, Wairoa, and Hawke's Bay. Small acreages are found in all the counties of the Auckland, and in most of the counties in the Taranaki and Hawke's Bay Districts.

Barley.

Under barley (for threshing), 29,484 acres were returned in 1905, the crop being 1,128,164 bushels, an average yield per acre of 38·26 bushels. In 1904 the area under barley was 34,681 acres, and the yield 1,160,504 bushels, or 33·46 bushels per acre. There were in addition 2,717 acres in barley for ensilage or feeding down with stock.

Rye.

There were 1,129 acres in rye, yielding 31,612 bushels, or at the rate of 28 bushels per acre, in 1905, against 1,176 acres and 19,992 bushels, the rate being 17 bushels per acre, in 1904.

Peas and Beans.

The area under peas for threshing in the season 1905 was 11,426 acres, yielding 378,195 bushels, or an average of 33·09 bushels per acre, against 10,328 acres and 311,412 bushels, or 30·15 bushels per acre, in the previous year.

Under beans there were 2,545 acres, giving a return of 89,964 bushels, the average being 35·34 bushels per acre, against 2,646 acres and 78,421 bushels (29·64 bushels per acre) in 1904.

Potatoes.

The area under potatoes was 26,331 acres in 1905, yielding the return of 134,608 tons, or a rate of 5·11 tons per acre, against 31,778 acres in 1904, and 208,787 tons (or 6·57 tons per acre), a decrease of 5,447 acres and 74,179 tons.

A comparison of the gross yield of potatoes with the amount exported in each of the twelve years 1883–94 showed that for such period an average of 597 lb. per head of population was retained in the colony. Allowing for waste, pig-feed, and seed, the average amount retained for human consumption was found to be 449 lb. a head.

Turnips, &c.

Turnips and rape form a most important crop in a sheep-breeding country such as New Zealand, and in 1892 the area of land under this crop amounted to 422,359 acres. The returns for 1895 gave only 385,788 acres, but for the present year 578,832 acres (447,244 acres in turnips and 131,588 in rape) were set down as under these crops; and there were 10,938 acres in addition, in mangolds (8,376 acres), beet (642 acres), and carrots (1,920 acres).

Hops.

There were 894 acres under hops in 1905, as against 810 acres last year. No account of the produce for the last nine years was taken, but in 1895 the yield was 7,556 cwt. In 1900 the total quantity used by the breweries in the colony amounted to 5,020 cwt. Of the land under hops in 1905, 828 acres were in the Waimea County and 52 in Collingwood, both in the Provincial District of Nelson. The import of hops in 1904 amounted to 560 cwt., and the exports, the produce of the colony, to 5,753 cwt.

Tobacco.

The growing of tobacco does not progress in New Zealand. In 1889, 34 acres were being cultivated; in 1890, 25 acres; in 1891, 16 acres; in 1892, 6 acres; in 1893, 4 acres; in 1894, 4 acres; and in 1895, 5 acres, producing 1,599 lb. of dried leaf. Statistics of this crop have not been taken since 1895.

Gardens and Orchards.

The extent of land in garden was 17,176 acres, of which 13,418 acres were private gardens and 3,758 acres market gardens. In plantations of forest trees there were 52,846 acres.

There were 26,911 acres in orchard in 1905, an increase of 119 acres on the area so returned in the previous year, and 571 acres were returned as "vineyard." The fruit-crop of the colony is supplemented by a considerable import from the Australian States and Fiji.

Sown Grasses and Seeds.

New Zealand is essentially suited for grazing purposes. Wherever there is light and moisture English grasses thrive when the natural bush and fern are cleared off—in fact, the white clover gradually overcomes the fern; and, from the mildness of the winter season, there are few places where there is not some growth, even in the coldest months of the year. In all parts of the colony stock live, although in varying condition, without other food than such as they can pick up. Sown-grass land, as might be expected, heads the list of cultivations.

At the beginning of the year 1905 there were 12,310,039 acres under artificial grasses. Of these, 4,741,702 acres had been previously ploughed, presumably under grain or other crops, while 7,568,337 acres had not been ploughed. Much of the latter area was bush or forest land, sown down in grass after the timber had been wholly or partially burnt off.

The area under ryegrass for seed in the season of 1905 was 31,662 acres, yielding 758,387 bushels of 20 lb., or a rate of 23·95 bushels per acre, against 29,350 acres and 658,280 bushels, an average of 22·43 bushels per acre, in 1904.

In cocksfoot there were 39,707 acres, which yielded 8,890,775 lb., or an average of 223·90 lb. per acre, against 29,590 acres and 5,228,572 lb. (a rate of 176·70 lb. per acre) in the previous year.

Seeds for sowing pasture lands are used much as in Great Britain, the following being a common mixture: Perennial ryegrass, 25 lb. to 30 lb. per acre; cocksfoot, 2 lb.; alsike, 2 lb.; timothy, 3 lb.; cowgrass, 2 lb.; red clover, 2 lb.; white clover, 2 lb.; rape, 1 lb.: total, 39 lb. to 44 lb. per acre. Pastures are renewed at intervals of from four to eight years, according to the nature of the land.

The following shows the acreage in sown grasses in Australasia in 1903–4:—

	Acres.
Queensland	15,639
New South Wales	552,501
Victoria	962,665
South Australia	24,118
Western Australia	2,952
Tasmania	343,284
New Zealand	11,949,171

It will be observed that the acreage of land under sown grasses is far greater in New Zealand than in the whole of Australia and Tasmania. When compared in size with the States of Australia, New Zealand is not large — about one-thirtieth of their total area—but in respect of grazing capabilities the relative importance of this country is much greater. Australia is generally unsuitable, owing to conditions of climate, for the growth of English grasses, and the amount of feed produced by the natural grasses throughout the year is very much less per acre than is obtained from the sown-grass lands in New Zealand; indeed, it may be said that the average productiveness of grass-land is about nine times as great here as in Australia, or, in other words, that land in this colony covered with English grasses may be considered equal for grazing purposes to an area of Australian land about nine times as great.

In addition to the artificially sown pastures, the returns for 1905 show that 22,545,576 acres of unimproved land, including that in tussock or native grass, belonged to the occupied holdings, and were available for stock-feeding by the sheep-farmers and cattle-farmers of the colony.

SECTION XVI.—ACCUMULATION: PRICES AND WAGES.

Banks of Issue.

In December, 1904, five banks of issue were doing business in New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand and the Colonial Bank having amalgamated in 1895. Two of the five banks, the Bank of New Zealand and the National Bank of New Zealand (Limited), are wholly New Zealand institutions. The total average liabilities of all five banks for the year 1904 in respect of New Zealand transactions were £20,643,359, and the average assets £20,893,096. The average amount on deposit during the year was £19,074,960, of which sum £1,179,998 belonged to the General Government. Excluding those belonging to Government, deposits to the value of £8,947,472 were bearing interest, and £8,947,490 at call. The value of the notes in circulation of these banks was £1,468,161.

The development of banking in New Zealand since the year 1857 has been very great. Taking for each year the average of the four quarters' returns made by the banks of issue, the figures for 1857, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, and 1904 are :—

Year.	Deposits. £	Assets. £	Liabilities. £
1857	343,316	419,860	432,494
1870	3,127,769	6,315,354	3,819,670
1880	8,538,935	14,220,275	9,550,177
1890	12,368,610	17,735,259	13,356,598
1900	15,570,610	17,314,535	16,964,582
1904	19,074,960	20,893,096	20,643,359

In 1880 the deposits of these banks were £18 per head of the mean population; in 1890 they were £19·92 per head; and in 1904, £22·57. The ratio of advances to deposits, which was 132·34 per cent. in 1880, reached its maximum in 1883, when it stood at 173·35 per cent. The proportion since that year fell, till in 1903 it was only 75·96 per cent. In 1904 the ratio stood at 82·10 per cent.

The following figures, which are taken from the published returns for the December quarter of each year, show that the value of the coin and bullion held by all the banks of issue doing business in New Zealand rose steadily from 1891 to 1895, in which year the value stood at £3,333,272. Since that date the value

gradually decreased year by year to £2,636,177 in December quarter, 1899, but rose again to £3,953,075 in 1904:—

Quarter ended 31st December.	Coin.	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars.	Total Coin and Bullion.
	£	£	£
1891	2,231,242	126,346	2,357,588
1892	2,381,319	141,406	2,522,725
1893	2,480,453	121,496	2,601,949
1894	3,103,355	118,121	3,221,476
1895	3,199,889	133,383	3,333,272
1896	3,171,702	122,901	3,294,603
1897	2,848,183	107,635	2,955,818
1898	2,625,896	126,349	2,752,245
1899	2,511,102	125,075	2,636,177
1900	2,658,207	144,025	2,802,232
1901	2,921,268	142,575	3,063,843
1902	3,124,916	167,174	3,292,090
1903	3,597,280	149,300	3,746,580
1904	3,790,483	162,592	3,953,075

The figures shown for each quarter of the year 1904 are:—

	Coin.	Bullion.
	£	£
March quarter, 1904	3,690,465	151,484
June "	3,712,352	155,474
September "	3,802,867	119,063
December "	3,790,483	162,592

In 1886 the average amount of advances made by the banks was £15,853,420, equal to £27·23 per head of the mean population. The advances gradually declined in amount and proportion to population until 1891, when they were in value £11,549,145, or £18·34 per head. In 1897 advances stood at £10,892,111, or £15·09 per head, which is the lowest average since the year 1872. From thence there was continuous rise both in amounts of advances and rates per head of population until 1904, for which the figures are £15,661,253, or £18·53 per head. The discounts in 1903 amounted to £1,893,808, or £2·31 per head of mean population, and in 1904 they were £2,072,356, or £2·45 per head. The largest amount of discounts in any year was £6,061,959 in 1879, a rate of £13·53 per head. From 1879 there was a fall year by year until 1896, when the sum was £1,756,791, or £2·49 per head.

An account of the special banking legislation of 1893 and its subsequent developments will be found in the previous issues of the Year-book. (See page 400, Year-book 1902.)

"The Bank of New Zealand Act, 1903."

This Act was passed in anticipation of guaranteed shares or stock issued under the authority of the Act of 1894, to the extent of two million pounds sterling, reaching maturity on the 19th July of the year 1904, and of the expiry of the term of currency of the debentures issued by the Assets Realisation Board (31st March, 1904). It also makes provisions under which the remaining liability of the proprietors of the Bank, under section 21 of "The Banking Act, 1861," ranks as ordinary uncalled capital, and for the issue of fresh shares to the Government in lieu of the preferred shares originally issued to the Crown, but afterwards repurchased by the Bank. Besides the above, the Act deals with other matters affecting the business of the Bank and the Assets Realisation Board.

Ordinary Shares.

Every ordinary share in the Bank is deemed to be a share of the nominal value of £6 13s. 4d., paid up to the extent only of the amount actually paid on account of instalments of the call in respect of such share, leaving a liability of the balance of instalments, and the further liability of £3 6s. 8d. per share, but no more.

New Guaranteed Stock.

The guaranteed stock issued under "The Share Guarantee Act, 1894," to the extent of two million pounds, matured on the 19th July, 1904, and has been redeemed by the Bank, and a new issue of guaranteed stock, representing the sum of one million pounds sterling, having a currency not exceeding ten years, has been made in lieu thereof.

Preference Shares.

The preferred shares, representing £500,000 new capital, issued under the authority of "The Bank of New Zealand and Banking Act, 1895," and subsequently repurchased by the Bank, have been cancelled; and in lieu thereof the Government of New Zealand purchased 75,000 preference shares of the Bank, fully paid, representing £500,000 new capital. These shares rank for dividend purposes in priority to ordinary shares to the extent of 5 per cent. per annum (non-cumulative), and for dividends in excess of 5 per cent. they are entitled to only half the rate payable on ordinary shares; so that where, for example, the dividend on the ordinary shares is at the rate of 6 per cent., the dividend on the preference shares will be at the rate of 5½ per cent. The maximum rate of dividend payable on preference shares is 10 per cent., while that payable on ordinary shares is not limited. Otherwise the preference shares confer the same rights and privileges as ordinary shares.

Assets Realisation Board.

The Act empowers the Assets Board, for the purpose of redeeming such of its debentures as are outstanding at maturity, to issue fresh debentures, having a currency of five years, for a sum not exceeding in all the face value of the residue of the outstanding debt, and bearing interest at a rate not higher than 3½ per cent. per annum.

The properties vested in the Assets Board are to be valued at appointed times, and the actual deficiency between such value and the amount of outstanding debentures of the Board ascertained. When it is found that the assets

of the Board are sufficient to meet its liabilities, the Governor may by Order in Council declare that the Board shall cease to exist, its properties being handed over to the Bank, which thereupon is to redeem all the outstanding debentures of the Board.

Other Provisions.

December and June, as the dates for holding the half-yearly and annual meetings, are substituted for February and August. Special provision for voting at elections of directors (by papers forwarded and returned through the post) is made, and the date of election of the chairman is altered from January to April.

"THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND ACT, 1904."

The capital stock of one million pounds sterling issued by the Bank under authority of the Act of 1903, is to have priority, both as to capital and dividend as against the assets of the Bank, over all existing shares of the Bank, whether preference or ordinary. Further provisions of this Act deal with the form in which the stock may be issued, the issue of fresh certificates on transfer, loss or destruction of certificates or warrants, also as to the countersigning of certificates or warrants.

The appointment and term of office of Auditors is also dealt with.

SAVINGS-BANKS.

The number of post-offices open for the transaction of savings-bank business at the end of 1904 was 510.

There were 57,769 new accounts opened in the year, and 42,280 accounts were closed. The total number of open accounts at the end of 1904 was 259,164, or 1 in every 3·31 of the population.

The deposits received during the year amounted to £5,836,540, and the withdrawals to £5,664,770 3s. 9d., the excess of deposits over withdrawals having thus been £171,769 16s. 3d. The total sum standing at credit of all accounts on the 31st December, 1904, was £7,761,382 0s. 11d., which gave an average of £29 19s. 9d. to the credit of each open account.

The number of open accounts (as on the 31st December) for the last five years are classified according to amounts at credit of each:—

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Not exceeding £20	142,368	153,593	161,989	174,563	187,631
Exceeding £20 and up to £50	22,333	23,743	25,520	26,887	28,231
" £50 " £100	13,704	14,705	16,621	17,592	18,363
" £100 " £200	11,173	12,797	14,657	15,589	15,583
" £200 " £300	5,151	4,765	5,473	5,499	5,624
" £300 " £400	1,238	1,394	1,619	1,795	1,918
" £400 " £500	773	768	860	905	956
" £500	668	671	726	845	858
Totals	197,408	212,436	227,465	243,675	259,164

The following were the securities, &c., standing in the name of the Postmaster-General on account of the Post-Office Savings-Bank Fund on the 31st December, 1904:—

Description of Securities.	Nominal Value.			Value at Cost Price.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ublic Works and Land Settlement 9," Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0
ublic Works and Land Settlement 2," Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0
ted Loan Act, 1867," Debentures, nt.	13,000	0	0	12,480	0	0
ted Stock Act, 1884," Debentures, ent.	789,700	0	0	789,700	0	0
dustry Act, 1898," Debentures, 3½	1,781	0	0	1,781	0	0
and other Purposes Loan Act, 1870," ures, 4 per cent.	75,000	0	0	72,000	0	0
and other Purposes Loan Act, 1870," ures, 4½ per cent.	8,100	0	0	8,100	0	0
ailways Purchasing Acts, 1885 and ebentures, 4 per cent.	42,000	0	0	36,076	17	8
ailways Purchasing Acts, 1885 and rip, 4 per cent.	34,100	0	0	34,100	0	0
arrison Hall Debentures, 5 per cent.	5,500	0	0	5,500	0	0
Purposes Loan Act, 1873," Deben- per cent.	5,200	0	0	4,342	0	0
ent Advances to Settlers Extension 1," Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	80,000	0	0	80,000	0	0
ent Loans to Local Bodies Act, Debentures, 3½ per cent.	231,500	0	0	231,500	0	0
Harbour Board Debentures, 4	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0
Borough Debentures, 4½ per cent...	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
arbour Board Debentures, 5 per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
ublic Works and Land Settlement 3," Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	5,050	0	0	5,050	0	0
ublic Works and Land Settlement 3," Debentures, 4 per cent. ..	142,900	0	0	142,900	0	0
olidated Stock Act, 1884," Deben- per cent.	65,000	0	0	65,000	0	0
rnment Advances to Settlers Act, Debentures, 4 per cent.	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
Railway and Road Improvement 3," Debentures, 3½ per cent. ..	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
l for Settlements Consolidation Act, Debentures, 4 per cent.	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0
l for Settlements Consolidation Act, Debentures, 4 per cent. .. .	150	0	0	150	0	0
ery Preservation Act, 1903," 3½ per	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
e Fire Insurance Act, 1903," De- , 3½ per cent.	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
ion and Public Works Loan Act, Debentures, 4 per cent.	174,200	0	0	167,272	0	0
ion and Public Works Loan Act, Debentures, 4½ per cent.	20,900	0	0	20,527	10	0
ion and Public Works Loan Act, Debentures, 4 per cent. (Imperial ed)	400,000	0	0	400,000	0	0
tock, 3 per cent.	2,184,940	0	0	2,176,582	18	0
Settlements Act, 1894," Deben- per cent.	741,066	0	0	741,066	0	0

Description of Securities.	Nominal Value.			Value at Cost Price.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Land for Settlements Act Debentures, 3½ per cent.	62,000	0	0	62,000	0	0
"Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act, 1894," Debentures, 4 per cent.	279,000	0	0	279,000	0	0
"Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act, 1894," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	35,000	0	0	35,000	0	0
"Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1901," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	650,000	0	0	650,000	0	0
Oamaru Borough Consolidated Loan 1893 Debentures, 5 per cent.	13,800	0	0	13,800	0	0
Oamaru Harbour Bonds, 5½ per cent. ..	31,000	0	0	31,000	0	0
Patea Harbour Board Debentures, 4½ per cent.	21,870	0	0	21,870	0	0
"State Coal-mines Act, 1901," Debentures, 3½ per cent.	140,000	0	0	140,000	0	0
Thames Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent.	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
"Public Revenues Act, 1893" (Treasury Bills), 3½ per cent.	599,200	0	0	599,200	0	0
Westport Harbour Board Debentures, 4 per cent.	489,500	0	0	489,500	0	0
Totals	7,790,957	0	0	7,764,998	5	8

Most of this fund is invested in securities of the New Zealand General Government. Summarising the figures shows the investments to be:—

	£
In New Zealand Government securities	7,081,287
In local bodies' securities	704,170
In other securities	5,500
Total	£7,790,957

There are five savings-banks in the colony not connected with the Post Office. The total amount deposited in them in 1904 was £893,978 18s. 4d., of which the deposits by Maoris comprised £192 12s. 10d. The withdrawals reached the sum of £891,985 15s. 4d., or less than the total deposits by £1,993 3s. The total amount to the credit of the depositors at the end of the year was £1,077,924 19s. 6d., of which sum £351 12s. belonged to Maoris.

Summary of all Deposits.

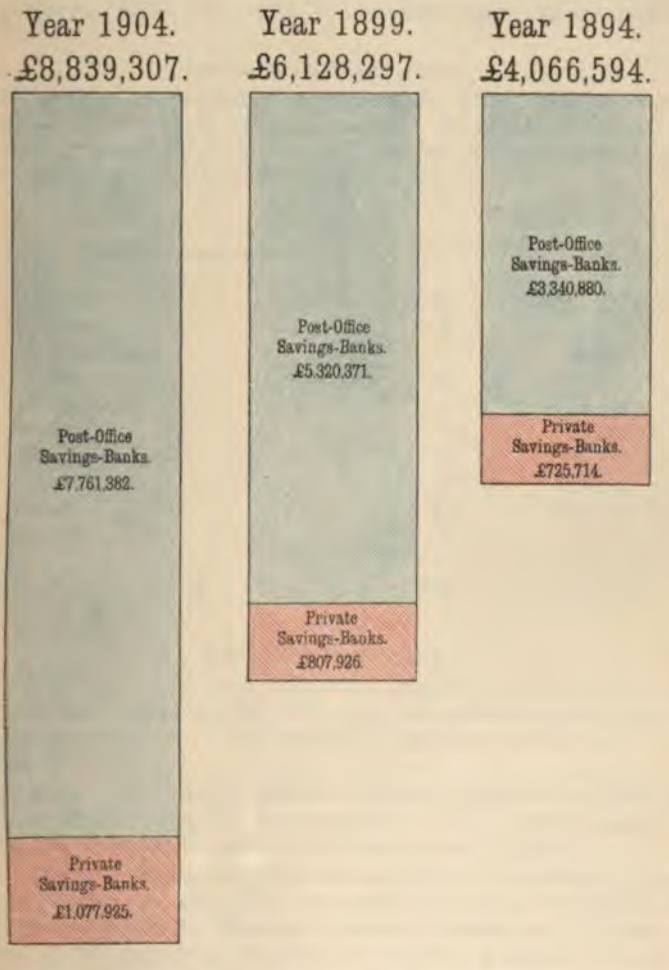
If the total deposits in the banks of issue at the end of the year be assumed to be equal to the average deposits for the four quarters of the year, then it may be affirmed that, exclusive of Government moneys, the deposits in the said banks of issue and in the two classes of savings-banks amounted at the end of 1904 to £27,914,267. In addition, there are the deposits with building societies, which in 1903 were £360,129, and it is known that there were also deposits with financial companies of which no particulars have been supplied. The known deposits reach an average of £32 19s. 5d. per head of the population, exclusive of Maoris.

Diagram No. 8.

SAVINGS-BANKS.

(POST-OFFICE AND PRIVATE.)

AMOUNTS TO CREDIT OF DEPOSITORS AT END OF YEARS 1894, 1899, & 1904.



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Building Societies.

There were 79 registered building societies in operation in the colony at the end of 1903. Of these, 47 were terminable societies, the rest were permanent.

The total receipts by these societies during their financial year were £910,402, of which deposits comprised £361,166.

The assets at the end of the year were valued at £1,488,307. The liabilities were: To shareholders, reserve fund, &c., £1,099,281; to depositors, £360,129; and to bankers and other creditors, £28,896.

Joint-stock Companies.

During the year ended 31st December, 1904, 208 joint-stock companies, with a total nominal capital of £2,442,524, and one unlimited company without nominal capital, were registered under the provisions of "The Companies Act, 1903."

District where registered.	Companies registered in 1904.	
	No.	Nominal Capital. £
Auckland	52	1,025,575
Taranaki	6	23,325
Hawke's Bay	3	10,750
Wellington	45	378,658
Marlborough	1	500
Nelson	7	51,000
Westland	5	39,250
Canterbury	40	523,719
Otago	41	366,247
Southland	8	23,500
Totals	208	2,442,524

Friendly Societies.

The Registrar of Friendly Societies received returns for the year 1903 from 465 lodges, courts, tents, &c., of various friendly societies throughout the colony. The number of members at the end of 1903 was 45,255.

The total value of the assets of these societies was £883,751, equivalent to £19 10s. 7d. per member. Of the total assets, the value of the sick and funeral benefit funds was £815,082.

The receipts during the year on account of the sick and funeral funds amounted to £116,476, and the expenditure to £73,270, of which the sick-pay to members reached the sum of £46,638. In addition to the sick-pay, the sum of £41,881 was paid out of the medical and management expenses fund for attendance given and medicine supplied to the members

The Registrar of Friendly Societies has supplied particulars of the number of members of friendly societies, the amount of their accumulated capital, and the average capital per member in Australasia, according to the latest published statistics, arranged in order of membership:—

State or Colony.	Date of Return.	Number of Lodges.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.	Capital per Member.
				£	£ s. d.
Victoria	31st Dec., 1903	1,155	101,717	1,475,403	14 10 1
New South Wales ..	" 1902	990	96,671	802,609	8 6 1
New Zealand ..	" 1903	465	45,255	883,751	19 10 7
South Australia ..	" 1899	474	43,043	535,198	12 8 8
Queensland ..	" 1903	388	31,913	314,711	9 17 3
Tasmania	" 1902	171	15,456	115,945	7 10 0
Western Australia ..	" 1903	199	12,522	71,022	5 13 6

New Zealand shows by far the highest average of capital per member, Victoria and South Australia following, but not closely, while the averages of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Western Australia are less than half the sum shown for this colony, and of Queensland but little more than half.

Mortgages.

In a return laid before the House of Representatives it is stated that during the year ended 31st March, 1904, mortgages to the value of £9,858,524 were registered in the several land registration districts of the colony, while the monetary value of those paid off amounted to £7,171,118. Compared with a similar return for the year 1902–3 the mortgages registered show an increase of £1,166,306, the total amount for the earlier year having been £8,692,218.

The total amounts represented in the mortgages registered and paid off in each registration district during 1902–3 and 1903–4 were:—

District.	1902-3. Mortgages registered. £	1902-3. Mortgages paid off. £	1903-4. Mortgages registered. £	1903-4. Mortgages paid off. £
Auckland ..	914,871	363,389	1,148,389	732,379
Poverty Bay ..	282,219	129,449	260,309	290,559
Taranaki ..	1,140,155	538,197	956,883	622,050
Hawke's Bay..	720,383	424,385	892,649	639,406
Wellington ..	2,433,034	1,203,292	2,882,330	1,790,330
Marlborough ..	103,788	35,919	105,055	81,635
Nelson ..	162,893	67,025	189,728	131,977
Westland ..	38,076	25,947	41,961	24,375
Canterbury ..	1,808,485	1,401,255	2,243,350	1,933,260
Otago ..	570,991	388,275	708,320	597,554
Southland ..	517,373	288,900	429,550	327,593
Totals ..	£8,692,218	£4,866,033	£9,858,524	£7,171,118

Classified according to the various rates of interest, the amounts in the mortgage deeds registered during the two years were :—

1902-3. £		1903-4. £		Rate of Interest.
70,696	..	88,741	..	at 4 per cent. or under.
1,884,721 (*a*)	..	2,271,519 (*e*)	..	at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
142,105	..	137,067 (*f*)	..	at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
2,786,574	..	3,217,494	..	at 5 per cent.
67,425 (*b*)	..	40,762	..	at $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
556,449 (*c*)	..	679,361	..	at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
16,450	..	800	..	at $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
803,179	..	957,845	..	at 6 per cent.
500	..	780	..	at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
120,865	..	120,770	..	at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
6,000	..	..	..	at $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
299,548	..	277,304	..	at 7 per cent.
18,672	..	16,629	..	at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
181,732	..	175,479	..	at 8 per cent.
96,216 (*d*)	..	94,376	..	at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and over.
1,639,739	..	1,779,597	..	at rates not specified.
1,347	..	..	..	free.
£8,692,218		£9,858,524		

(*a*.) Including £3,000 at $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. (*b*.) Including £560 at $5\frac{1}{10}$ per cent., and £1,600 at $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. (*c*.) Including £2,350 at $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. (*d*.) Including £60 at $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. (*e*.) Including £2,200 at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (*f*.) Including £6,500 at $4\frac{5}{8}$ per cent., and £800 at $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

Comparison of the foregoing with the amounts at the various rates of interest in the mortgages registered during 1895–96 shows the lowering of the rates that has taken place :—

Year 1895-96. £			
26,285	..	..	in small sums at less than 5 per cent.
833,226	..	..	at from 5 per cent. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
732,764	..	..	at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
116,600	..	..	at $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
1,372,261	..	..	at from 6 per cent. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
371,896	..	..	at from $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
599,542	..	..	at from 7 per cent. to $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
111,651	..	..	at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
382,348	..	..	at 8 per cent.
173,416	..	..	in small sums, at rates above 8 per cent.
853,801	..	..	at rates which are not specified.
£5,573,790			

The total amount shown in deeds as secured by mortgage under the Land Transfer Act on 31st March, 1904, was £45,493,552, as against £42,906,772, in March, 1903, £40,587,169 in March, 1902, £37,767,650 in March, 1901, £35,303,728 in March, 1900, £33,035,337 in March, 1899, £32,152,288 in March, 1898, and £31,112,921 in March, 1897; but in respect of some transactions the same money may be included more than once.

Life Insurance.

There were existing in the colony at the close of the year 1903 104,982 life insurance policies, an average of 126 in every 1,000 persons living. The gross amount represented by these policies was £25,878,909, an average of £246 10s. 2d. for each policy, and of £31 1s. 9d. for every European inhabitant of the colony at the end of the year.

The distribution of these policies shows that 41 per cent. are held in the Government Life Insurance Department:—

Name of Office.	Number of Years of Business in the Colony.	New Zealand Business only.	
		Number of Existing Policies at End of Year 1903.	Gross Amount insured by Policies at End of Year 1903.
			£
Australian Mutual Provident Society	42	30,773	8,319,957
Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society (Limited)	1	594	49,819
Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society (Limited) ..	6	2,142	549,242
Citizens' Life Assurance Company (Limited)	10	4,368	639,707
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society (Limited)	20	4,823	1,230,237
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	19	2,450	903,596
Mutual Life Association of Australasia	27	6,819	1,671,482
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia (Limited)	24	9,232	2,214,310
New York Life Insurance Company ..	17	568	217,897
Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurance Company (Limited)	7	15	5,600
Yorkshire Insurance Company ..	2	82	16,800
Life Insurance Department of the New Zealand Government ..	34	43,116	10,060,262
Totals, December, 1903 ..	..	104,982	£25,878,909
Totals, December, 1902 ..	..	99,908	£24,697,807

The rate at which life insurance increased is evidenced by the difference between the amounts insured at the end of each of the

two years 1902 and 1903, being a sum of £1,181,102, or 4·78 per cent., while for the same twelve months population increased by 3·04 per cent. only.

Industrial Life Assurance.

In addition to the ordinary life insurance transactions alluded to above, there were in 1903 three industrial life assurance offices doing business in New Zealand. The number of policies in existence and the gross amount insured by such policies at the end of the year were :—

Name of Office.	Number of Years of Business in the Colony.	New Zealand Business only.	
		Number of Existing Policies at End of Year 1903.	Gross Amount insured by Policies at End of Year 1903.
			£
The Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society (Limited)	1	2,637	51,541
The Citizens' Life Assurance Company (Limited)	10	17,849	374,613
The Provident and Industrial Insurance Company of New Zealand.. ..	14	10,228	329,897
Totals, December, 1903 ..	..	30,714	£756,051
Totals, December, 1902 ..	..	27,418	£632,378

Here an increase of £123,673, or 19·56 per cent., is shown to have taken place in twelve months.

"The Government Accident Insurance Act, 1899."

By this statute the Commissioner of Life Insurance is given power to insure persons against accident, and especially employers against liability for accident to any person employed, besides generally doing the business of an insurer against accident.

The Act provides for capital for the accident insurance business by empowering the Governor in Council to raise by debentures or scrip, or by issue of inscribed stock, sums of money not exceeding £25,000 altogether. To redeem at maturity the securities issued in respect of capital raised there are provisions for a sinking fund.

The funds, assets, and liabilities of the Government Insurance Department belonging to its accident insurance branch are to be kept separate and distinct from the main life insurance business, and powers are vested in the Governor to make regulations in regard to tables fixing rates of premiums, and other details, for the conduct of accident insure-

The income and expenditure for the years 1902–4 were :—

Year.	Income.			Expenditure.			
	Premiums.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Claims.	Management.	Other Expenses.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1902	14,100	70	14,170	7,364	5,836	40	13,240
1903	24,381	68	24,449	13,230	6,450	10	19,690
1904	23,768	420	24,188	12,105	6,665	..	18,770

A sum of £6,700 is held as a reserve on account of claims accrued but unsettled (included above) on the 31st December. The unearned premium reserve fund now stands at £9,508, and the funds at £5,695.

The Public Trust Office.

This institution was described in full detail in the Year-book for 1898, page 454.

Classifying the business as on the 31st March, 1904 and 1905, the results are :—

	1904.		1905.	
	Number of Estates.	Value of Estates. £	Number of Estates.	Value of Estates. £
Wills and trusts (including sinking funds accounts)	836	1,605,143	954	1,922,303
Intestate estates	1,062	232,695	1,070	277,779
Lunatic estates	854	208,573	940	256,645
Native reserves	119	380,000	119	380,000
West Coast Settlement Reserves ..	333	700,000	333	715,000
Unclaimed lands	266	26,471	268	25,628
Total	3,470	£3,152,882	3,684	£3,577,355

The capital funds of the Public Trust Office invested amounted, on the 31st March, 1905, to £1,813,709. The investments are as follow :—

	£
New Zealand Government securities	117,385
Local bodies' debentures	63,429
Mortgages of freehold property	1,632,895
Total	£1,813,709

Private Wealth.

The private wealth of the colony has been estimated as for the year 1903, calculating on the assumption that the wealth of the living is proportionately equal to that left by the dead.

Taking the average for a term of years gives the following results :—

Years, inclusive.	Amount on which Duty paid.	Total Number of Deaths.	Average Amount left by each Person.	Average Number of Persons living.	Average Total Wealth for each Year of the Period.
	£		£ s. d.		£
1899–1903	12,139,701	39,416	307 19 9	781,911	240,819,987

Applying the average amount left by each person during the five years to the population on the 31st December, 1903 (832,505 persons), gives a total of private wealth amounting to £256,402,400.

As pointed out in the previous Year-book, the above calculation has given results somewhat higher than would be shown if the adult population and adult deaths only were used, instead of the totals at all ages.

It is the original method which was used for many years in Victoria, and has been continued up till now in New Zealand for comparative purposes. The late Professor Mainwaring Brown preferred it.

The average wealth of three Australian States for the years 1898–1902 has been calculated by the Government Statistician of Victoria, Mr. McLean, on the basis of the deaths of *adults* which gives the following results:—

PRIVATE WEALTH: AVERAGE DURING 1898–1902 IN VICTORIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

—	Victoria.	N.S. Wales.	S. Australia.
1. Estates of deceased persons: net amount sworn to	£25,633,200	£24,027,400	£6,383,000
2. Deaths of adults (number) ..	53,213	46,710	12,591
3. Average amount left by each adult	£482	£514	£507
4. Adults alive at census of 1901 (number)	651,143	700,480	186,327
5. Private wealth { Total ..	£313,851,000	£360,047,000	£94,468,000
5. Private wealth { per head ..	£261	£266	£260

Working on the adult method, but excluding Maoris, the results for New Zealand, calculated for the five years ending with 1904, as done by Mr. McLean for the Victorian Year-book, gives results as under:—

PRIVATE WEALTH IN NEW ZEALAND.

1. Estates of deceased persons: net amount sworn to	£13,764,815
2. Deaths of adults (number)	26,249
3. Average amount left by each adult	£524·394
4. Adults alive, 31st December, 1904 (estimated number) ..	458,097
5. Aggregate private wealth, 31st December, 1904	£240,223,000*
6. Wealth per head of total estimated population on 31st December, 1904	£280·131

* Being a somewhat lower estimate than that arrived at by the original method, but one admitting of exact comparison with Australia.

Here the results are, as explained somewhat, though not substantially, lower than those arrived at by the original method. But the adult method enables comparison to be made with Australian States, and may give results less liable to exaggerate or understate the facts, according to the circumstances. It may be well to repeat the remark made before, that, no matter how arrived at, only a rough approximation to the facts can be put forward

An attempt to arrive at the value of the *public* property (exclusive of lessees' interests in land and improvements) in the colony, with the assistance of the Valuer-General, has led to the following result:—

PUBLIC PROPERTY, 1904.

Public property—*i.e.*, land and improvements not owned by individuals, exclusive of Government railways:—

	£	£
Crown lands	17,031,927	
Local authorities' lands	5,581,480	
Educational lands	4,012,795	
Church and other lands	2,975,684	
		29,601,886
Government railways, open and under construction, 31st March, 1905		23,003,000
Other public works—viz., telegraphs, lighthouses, harbours, and water-supply on goldfields		5,060,000
Total public property		£57,664,886

This amount of £57,664,886, with the sum of £240,223,000 previously shown as the private wealth, estimated from probate returns, gives a total of £297,887,886. If to this be added £8,684,284, the value of Native lands with their improvements (exclusive of lessees' interests), a final total of £306,572,170 is reached.

As before stated, so much of this sum as represents private wealth may be considered as *net* wealth, because stamp duty is paid after subtracting liabilities on estates. But the debt of the General Government and that of the local bodies (so far as raised abroad) must be deducted. The amounts were, in the year 1904, £48,842,742 and £5,529,500 respectively. Allowing for these, it is found that the colony had in 1904 at least £252,200,000 value of public and private wealth. Full information as to public wealth other than property owned by the Government is not procurable.

RATES OF WAGES.

The average rates of wages paid in 1904 in each provincial district for agricultural, pastoral, artisan, and servants' labour are given on pages 435 to 437.

AVERAGE PRICES OF PRODUCE, LIVE-STOCK, PROVISIONS, ETC., IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE YEAR 1904

Articles.	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland (Goldfield).	Canterbury.	Otago (Part Goldfield).
I. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.									
Wheat .. .. per bushel (60lb.)	3/10 to 5/	3/6 to 4/6	4/ to 4/6	3/4 to 4/9	3/9	4/	4/ to 5/	3/6 to 4/3	3/ to 4/6
Barley .. .. per bushel (47lb.)	3/ to 4/6	2/6 to 3/3	2/ to 4/6	2/8 to 4/	3/6	3/9	3/6	2/9 to 3/6	2/6 to 3/6
ts .. .. per bushel (40lb.)	2/ to 3/	2/4 to 2/6	2/3 to 3/	1/9 to 2/9	2/6	2/4 to 2/6	2/3 to 2/6	1/6 to 2/6	1/6 to 2/
e .. .. per bushel (56lb.)	2/6 to 4/	3/ to 3/3	3/ to 3/6	2/8 to 4/6	..	3/6 to 3/9	4/6	3/3 to 3/9	3/6 to 7/
.. .. per bushel (20lb.)	10d. to 1/3	1/1 to 1/3	1/ to 1/3	9d. to 1/6	1/6	1/	11d. to 1/6	9d. to 1/4	6d. to 1/3
.. .. per ton ..	60/ to 110/	40/ to 50/	60/ to 80/	50/ to 100/	70/	75/ to 115/	90/ to 95/	50/ to 80/	50/ to 70/
II. FLOUR AND BREAD.									
wholesale .. per ton of 2,000lb.	190/ to 210/	215/ to 235/	200/ to 230/	210/ to 240/	200/	210/	210/ to 220/	190/ to 220/	170/ to 210/
retail .. per bag of 50lb...	6/ to 6/9	5/9 to 6/3	6/ to 6/6	5/9 to 6/	5/6	6/	6/ to 6/6	5/8 to 6/	5/ to 6/9
.. .. per 4lb. loaf ..	7d.	7d. to 8d.	7d.	6d. to 7d.	7d.	7d.	7d. to 9½d.	5d. to 7d.	6½d. to 8d.
III. LIVE-STOCK AND MEAT.									
draught .. per head ..	£25 to £40	£25 to £35	£35 to £70	£30 to £50	£35 to £50	£25	£40 to £60	£30 to £45	£32 to £60
saddle and ss .. .. per head ..	£4 to £20	£15 to £18	£10 to £20	£10 to £25	£20 to £30	£12/10	£15 to £30	£12 to £30	£15 to £25
'at .. per head ..	120/ to 200/	135/ to 150/	140/ to 160/	160/ to 200/	100/ to 180/	150/ to 170/	200/ to 260/	140/ to 260/	130/ to 240/
milch cows .. per head ..	100/ to 160/	150/ to 160/	130/ to 160/	80/ to 200/	140/	130/	120/ to 180/	120/ to 220/	100/ to 160/
fat.. .. per head ..	17/ to 22/6	15/ to 25/	15/ to 19/	15/ to 21/	14/ to 18/	13/ to 19/6	20/ to 27/	18/ to 28/9	19/ to 27/
, fat .. per head ..	12/ to 17/6	12/ to 15/	11/6 to 14/	12/ to 16/	12/ to 15/	10/ to 16/	15/ to 16/	15/ to 23/	11/ to 18/
rs' meat:—									
.. .. per lb.	4d. to 7d.	5d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 8d.	6d.	6d.	6d. to 8d.	3d. to 9d.	4½d. to 7d.
on .. .. per lb.	4½d. to 6d.	5d. to 5½d.	4d. to 5d.	3½d. to 6d.	5½d.	5d. to 6d.	6d. to 8d.	4d. to 6d.	4½d. to 5½d.
.. .. per lb.	5d. to 6d.	5d. to 5½d.	4d. to 6d.	4½d. to 6d.	6d.	6d. to 7d.	5½d. to 8d.	3d. to 6d.	4d. to 7d.
.. .. per lb.	5½d. to 8d.	5d. to 6d.	5½d. to 6d.	6d.	6d.	6d. to 7d.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 8d.	5d. to 8½d.
5 .. .. per lb.	5½d. to 8d.	6d.	6d. to 7d.	5d. to 7d.	7½d.	7d.	7d to 8d.	6d. to 8d.	5d. to 9d.
IV. DAIRY PRODUCE.									
, fresh .. per lb.	8d. to 1/	11d. to 1/	9d. to 1/	8d. to 1/	8d.	1/	1/	8d. to 1/	9d. to 1/
, salt .. per lb.	7d. to 10d.	8d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.	7d. to 9d.	7d.	9d. to 11d.	9d. to 1/	7d. to 10d.	7d. to 1/
, colonial .. per lb.	5½d. to 8d.	8d.	7d. to 8d.	6d. to 7d.	7d.	7d.	7d. to 8d.	5½d. to 8d.	5d. to 9½d.
, imported .. per lb.	1/2 to 1/6	2/	10d. to 2/	10d. to 2/	..	1/9	1/6	1/3 to 1/9	8d. to 1/6
.. .. per quart ..	3d. to 4d.	3d.	3d.		4d.	4d. to 6d.	4 d. to 5d.	3d. to 4d.	3d. to 6d.

AVERAGE PRICES OF PRODUCE, LIVE-STOCK, PROVISIONS, ETC., IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE YEAR 1904.—*continued.*

Articles.	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland (Goldfield).	Canterbury.	Otago (Part Goldfield).
V. FARM-YARD PRODUCE.									
Geese .. .. per pair ..	7/ to 10/	7/6 to 8/6	6/ to 8/	5/ to 12/	8/ to 10/	7/ to 12/	9/ to 11/	5/6 to 11/	5/6 to 10/
Ducks .. .. per pair ..	3/6 to 5/	5/ to 5/6	3/ to 4/6	3/6 to 7/	3/ to 5/	5/ to 7/6	4/ to 6/	3/6 to 6/	4/ to 6/6
Fowls .. .. per pair ..	3/6 to 4/	4/	2/6 to 3/6	2/6 to 5/	2/ to 3/	2/6 to 3/6	4/ to 6/	3/ to 5/6	3/ to 4/6
Turkeys .. .. per head ..	5/ to /10	7/ to 7/6	5/ to 6/	5/ to 13/	6/ to 8/	8/ to 12/	6/ to 10/	6/ to 9/	4/6 to 15/
Bacon .. .. per lb. ..	7½d. to 11d.	5d. to 8d.	8d. to 9d.	7d. to 9½d.	7d. to 8d.	8d. to 9d.	9d. to 10d.	7½d. to 9d.	7d. to 10d.
Ham .. .. per lb. ..	9d. to 1/1	6d. to 9d.	9d. to 10d.	8d. to 10d.	9d.	9d. to 9½d.	9d. to 1s.	9d. to 10d.	8d. to 11d.
Eggs .. .. per doz. ..	8d. to 1/4	10d. to 1/	10d. to 1/2	10d. to 1/2	10d.	1/	1/6	7d. to 10d.	8d. to 1/
VI. GARDEN PRODUCE.									
Potatoes, wholesale per ton ..	44/ to 75/	100/ to 120/	25/ to 90/	70/ to 120/	120/ to 140/	60/ to 65/	70/ to 80/	40/ to 80/	35/ to 100/
Potatoes, retail .. per cwt. ..	3/ to 6/	6/ to 7/	1/6 to 8/	4/ to 8/	..	4/	4/ to 5/	3/ to 5/	2/6 to 9/
Onions .. .. per lb. ..	2d. to 3d.	2d. to 2½d.	1½d. to 2d.	2d. to 2½d.	1d.	1d. to 2d.	1½d. to 3d.	1d. to 3½d.	1d. to 2d.
Carrots .. .. per doz. bnchs.	9d. to 2/	2/	2/ to 3/	1/ to 2/	1/	3/	2/ to 3/	8d. to 3/	1/ to 4/
Turnips .. .. per doz. bnchs.	4d. to 2/	2/	2/ to 3/	1/ to 2/	1/	3/	2/ to 3/	8d. to 3/	1/ to 4/
Cabbages .. per doz. ..	2/ to 5/	2/6 to 3/	2/6 to 3/	1/ to 4/	2/	2/ to 3/	4/ to 6/	1/6 to 4/	1/ to 3/
VII. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.									
Tea .. .. per lb. ..	1/6 to 3/	1/6 to 1/10	1/8 to 2/	1/6 to 2/1	1/6 to 2/	1/6 to 2/6	1/9 to 2/	1/6 to 2/4	1/6 to 2/6
Coffee .. .. per lb. ..	1/5 to 1/10	1/8	1/9 to 2/	1/6 to 1/10	1/6 to 2/	1/9 to 1/10	1/6 to 2/	1/3 to 1/8	1/6 to 2/
Sugar .. .. per lb. ..	2½d.	3d.	2½d. to 3d.	2½d. to 3d.	2½d. to 3½d.	2½d. to 3d.	3d.	2½d.	2½d. to 3d.
Rice .. .. per lb. ..	2d. to 2½d.	2½d. to 3d.	2¾d. to 3d.	2d. to 3d.	3d.	2d. to 3d.	3d.	2½d. to 3d.	2d. to 3d.
Salt .. .. per lb. ..	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.
Soap .. .. per cwt. ..	15/ to 30/	20/ to 23/	20/ to 28/	19/6 to 25/	12/6	14/ to 24/	13/ to 24/	13/ to 18/	14/ to 30/
Candles .. .. per lb. ..	6d. to 9d.	7d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	7d. to 8d.	7d.	6d. to 8d.	5d. to 7d.	5d. to 9d.
Tobacco .. .. per lb. ..	5/3 to 6/	5/6	5/6 to 6/	5/ to 5/9	5/6	6/	5/6	5/ to 7/	5/ to 6/6
Coal .. .. per ton ..	23/6 to 42/6	25/ to 50/	34/6 to 50/	36/ to 50/	40/	22/ to 37/	20/ to 38/	27/ to 50/	20/ to 40/
Firewood .. per cord ..	12/6 to 40/	30/ to 32/	20/ to 32/	20/ to 38/	35/	10/ to 35/	16/ to 20/	30/ to 40/	18/ to 40/
VIII. BEER, WINES, SPIRITS.									
Beer, colonial .. per hhd. ..	80/ to 95/	80/	84/6 to 100/	60/ to 100/	78/	80/ to 100/	80/ to 90/	80/	70/ to 100/
Beer, English, bottl'd per doz. qts. ..	12/6 to 15/	15/ to 16/	15/ to 17/6	14/ to 15/9	14/	14/ to 15/	14/ to 16/	14/6 to 18/	13/ to 17/
Brandy .. .. per gallon ..	23/6 to 32/	30/ to 32/6	27/ to 30/	27/ to 30/	25/	28/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	26/ to 33/	20/ to 31/
Rum .. .. per gallon ..	21/6 to 32/6	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	24/ to 30/	25/6	25/	24/ to 25/	23/ to 30/	24/ to 30/
Whisky .. .. per gallon ..	24/ to 32/	30/	27/ to 30/	26/ to 30/	28/	28/ to 30/	25/	21/ to 29/	24/ to 29/
Gin .. .. per gallon ..	21/6 to 30/	20/ to 30/	28/ to 30/	20/ to 27/6	..	20/ to 26/	20/ to 24/	24/ to 27/	22/ to 33/
Wine, Australian .. per gallon ..	12/ to 18/	15/ to 20/	12/6 to 17/6	12/ to 18	15/	25/ to 32/6	13/ to 15/	13/ to 18/	14/ to 30/
Wine, European .. per gallon ..	15/ to 30/	20/ to 24/	21/ to 24/	15/ to 20/	..	40/ to 50/	14/ to 18/	21/ to 26/	16/6 to 30/

AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE YEAR 1904.

Description of Labour.	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland (Goldfield).	Canterbury.	Otago (Part Goldfield).
1. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.									
Farm-labourers:									
With board, per week	20/ to 25/	25/ to 30/	25/	15/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	15/ to 20/	20/ to 25/	20/	20/ to 22/6
Without board, per day	6/ to 7/	7/	6/	..	..	..	..	6/ to 7/6	6/ to 7/
Ploughmen:									
With board, per week	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/
Without board, per day	..	7/	7/	..	..	..	..	6/ to 8/	7/
Harvesters:									
With board, per week	30/ to 35/	20/ to 30/	30/	48/	48/	..	..	40/	25/ to 45/
Without board, per day	8/	..	6/ to 8/	1/ to 1/6 hour	..	6/ to 8/	..	1/ per hour	10d. to 1/ per hour
Men cooks on farms									
With board, per week	20/ to 30/	20/	25/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	..	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/
Female farm-servants:									
With board, per week	12/ to 15/	15/	13/ to 15/	10/ to 20/	10/ to 15/	..	15/	10/ to 15/	10/ to 15/
2. PASTORAL LABOUR.									
Shepherds, with board, per annum ..	£52 to £75	£70 to £78	£60 to £80	£52 to £78	£65 to £80	..	..	£52 to £80	£52 to £80
Stock-keepers, with board, per annum ..	£52 to £75	£60 to £65	£60 to £78	£52 to £78	£65 to £80	..	..	£52 to £75	£50 to £80
Station-labourers:									
With board, per week	15/ to 25/	20/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	15/ to 20/	..	20/ to 25/	15/ to 20/
Without board, per day	6/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5/ to 7/
Shearers, with board, per 100 sheep shorn	15/ to 20/	17/6 to 20/	17/6 to 20/	16/8 to 20/	16/8 to 20/	17/6 to 20/	20/	15/ to 20/	15/ to 20/
Men cooks on stations, with board, per week	20/ to 30/	20/	25/ to 30/	20/ to 40/	25/ to 30/	20/	..	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/
3. ARTISAN LABOUR (per day, without board).									
Masons	9/ to 14/	12/ to 14/	10/ to 12/	12/	10/	14/	14/	10/ to 12/	10/ to 14/
Plasterers	12/ to 14/	14/ to 15/	12/ to 14/	12/ to 14/	10/	12/ to 14/	12/ to 14/	12/	10/ to 14/
Bricklayers	9/ to 14/	12/ to 12/8	11/ to 12/	12/ to 14/	12/	12/ to 14/	12/ to 14/	10/ to 12/	10/ to 14/

AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES IN EACH PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE YEAR 1904—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marlborough.	Nelson.	Westland (Goldfield).	Canterbury.	Otago (Part Goldfield).
3. ARTISAN LABOUR (per day, without board)—*continued.*									
Carpenters	9/ to 10/	10/ to 11/	10/	10/ to 14/	10/	10/ to 11/	11/ to 14/	10/8 to 11/4	10/ to 13/
Smiths	8/ to 10/	8/6 to 9/	10/	9/ to 11/	10/	10/	10/ to 12/	8/ to 10/	8/ to 10/
Shipwrights	10/	..	10/	10/	..	11/	12/	10/	10/ to 12/
Plumbers	9/ to 10/	9/ to 12/	10/ to 11/	10/ to 11/	9/	9/ to 10/	10/ to 14/	9/ to 10/	8/ to 12/
Painters	7/ to 10/	9/4 to 10/	10/	9/6 to 10/	9/	10/	10/ to 12/	9/ to 10/	8/ to 12/
Saddlers	7/ to 10/	8/ to 9/	8/ to 9/	8/ to 10/	7/	8/ to 10/	9/ to 10/	8/ to 10/	8/ to 10/
Shoemakers	7/ to 9/	8/	7/6 to 10/	7/6 to 9/	7/	8/	8/ to 10/	8/ to 10/	7/6 to 10/
Coopers	9/ to 10/	8/ to 10/	9/	8/ to 10/	9/	10/	12/	10/	8/ to 10/
Watchmakers	9/ to 10/	9/ to 10/	8/ to 10/	8/6 to 10/	9/	10/	9/ to 12/	7/6 to 10/	10/ to 12/
Wheelwrights	8/ to 10/	9/	10/	10/ to 12/	10/	9/ to 11/	10/ to 14/	9/ to 10/	10/ to 12/
4. SERVANTS.									
Married couples without family, with board, per annum	£65 to £78	£80	£75 to £90	£70 to £80	£75	£70	..	£70 to £90	£60 to £75
Married couples with family, with board, per annum	£60 to £72	..	£60 to £90	£50 to £80	£75	£70	..	£60 to £80	£50 to £70
Grooms, with board, per week ..	17/6 to 20/	20/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 27/6	20/ to 30/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 25/
Gardeners:									
With board, per week	20/ to 25/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	..	20/ to 25/	25/	20/ to 30/
Without board, per day	6/ to 8/	..	..	6/ to 8/	8/	9/	..	6/ to 8/	7/ to 9/
Cooks, with board, per week	20/ to 25/	20/	15/ to 20/	14/ to 20/	12/ to 20/	20/	15/ to 30/	15/ to 20/	15/ to 20/
Laundresses, with board, per week ..	12/ to 20/	15/	15/	15/ to 25/	12/ to 20/	15/	15/ to 20/	12/ to 20/	12/ to 20/
General house servants, with board, per week	10/ to 17/6	12/ to 15/	12/ to 16/	12/ to 20/	10/ to 15/	10/ to 15/	10/ to 15/	10/ to 15/	10/ to 15/
Housemaids, with board, per week ..	8/ to 15/	13/ to 15/	12/ to 16/	10/ to 15/	10/ to 15/	10/ to 12/	10/ to 17/6	10/ to 15/	10/ to 14/
Nursemaids, with board, per week ..	6/ to 10/	8/	5/ to 10/	6/ to 15/	5/ to 8/	7/	8/ to 12/6	5/ to 10/	5/ to 10/

Description of Labour.	Auckland.	Taranaki.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Marl-b'rough.	Nelson.	Westland (Goldfield).	Canterbury.	Otago (Part Goldfield).
4. SERVANTS—*continued.*									
Needlewomen:									
With board, per week	10/ to 25/	..	15/ to 20/	14/ to 20/	..	20/	21/	15/ to 22/6	12/ to 24/
Without board, per day (lunch always provided)	3/ to 4/	4/	3/ to 4/	3/ to 5/	5/	..	3/6 to 4/	3/6 to 5/6	3/6 to 6/
5. MISCELLANEOUS.									
General labourers, without board, per day	6/ to 8/	7/ to 8/	7/ to 8/	7/ to 8/	8/	8/ to 9/	9/ to 10/	5/ to 8/	7/ to 9/
Stonebreakers, without board, per cubic yard	2/2 to 4/	3/6	2/3 to 2/6	2/6 to 5/6	3/	..	3/ to 5/	3	2/6 to 5/
Seamen, with board, per month ..	130/	120/	130/ to 170/	130/ to 140/	..	130/ to 140/	140/ to 160/	100/ to 160/	100/ to 130/
Miners, without board, per day	8/ to 9/	..	9/	8/ to 11/8	9/	10/6	9/ to 10/	8/ to 10/	7/ to 10/
Engine-drivers, " "	8/ to 10/	10/	8/ to 10/	8/ to 10/	10/	10/ to 12/	8/4 to 12/	10/ to 12/	8/ to 12/
Tailors, " "	8/4 to 10/	9/ to 10/	8/4 to 10/	9/ to 10/	10/	8/4	8/4 to 11/	9/ to 10/	8/6 to 10/
Tailoresses, " per week	21/ to 30/	25/ to 48/	20/ to 27/6	25/ to 40/	..	15/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	25/ to 30/	21/ to 35/
Dressmakers, " "	15/ to 30/	12/ to 42/	18/ to 30/	21/ to 50/	15/–20/	15/ to 40/	20/ to 30/	18/ to 25/	18/ to 35/
Milliners, " "	15/ to 30/	30/ to 36/	30/ to 40/	30/ to 60/	40/	30/ to 50/	30/ to 50/	15/ to 40/	21/ to 60/
Machinists, " "	17/6 to 30/	27/6 to 30/	20/ to 30/	21/ to 30/	20/	30/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/	21/ to 30/
Storekeepers, " "	48/ to 60/	50/ to 80/	48/ to 65/	40/ to 60/	40/–60/	0/	40/ to 70/	40/ to 60/	40/ to 80/
" assistants, " "	30/ to 45/	30/ to 50/	42/ to 54/	30/ to 60/	40/	30/ to 60/	40/ to 50/	30/ to 50/	25/ to 60/
Drapers' assistants, " "	24/ to 60/	42/ to 55/	30/ to 60/	25/ to 70/	40/–60/	40/ to 60/	40/ to 60/	27/ to 60/	25/ to 60/
Grocers' assistants, " "	40/ to 48/	36/ to 55/	30/ to 45/	30/ to 60/	40/–60/	35/ to 60/	40/ to 50/	30/ to 50/	25/ to 50/
Butchers, " "	40/ to 60/	48/ to 50/	48/ to 60/	40/ to 70/	40/–60/	30/ to 60/	40/ to 60/	40/ to 60/	25/ to 60/
Bakers, " "	42/ to 60/	48/ to 50/	35/ to 60/	45/ to 60/	50/	45/ to 50/	40/ to 60/	40/ to 60/	30/ to 60/
Storemen, " "	45/ to 50/	50/	42/ to 55/	40/ to 55/	50/	42/ to 60/	40/ to 60/	40/ to 48/	40/ to 50/
Compositors, " "	48/ to 66/	55/	45/ to 60/	45/ to 60/	50/	52/ to 60/	40/ to 80/	48/ to 60/	40/ to 60/

SECTION XVII.—LABOUR LAWS.

The legislation passed by the General Assembly of New Zealand and termed the "labour laws" comprises the undermentioned statutes and regulations made under various Acts :—

"The Accident Insurance Companies Act, 1902."

"The Accidents Compensation Act, 1901."

"The Alcoholic Liquors Sale Control Act Amendment Act, 1895": Section 10.

Bankruptcy: Sections 112 and 120 of Act of 1892.

"The Bank Holidays Act, 1902."

"The Coal-mines Act, 1891": Sections 18 to 58 and 64 to 88.

"The Coal-mines Act Amendment Act, 1901": Sections 3, 4, and 6.

"The Coal-mines Act Amendment Act, 1903": Sections 1 to 10 and Section 12.

"The Companies Acts Amendment Act, 1893": Sections 8 and 9.

"The Conspiracy Law Amendment Act, 1894."

"The Contractors' and Workmen's Lien Act, 1892."

"The Criminal Code Act, 1893": Sections 150 and 213.

"The Deaths by Accidents Compensation Act, 1880."

"The Electoral Act, 1902": Section 117.

"The Employers' Liability Act, 1882," with amendments of 1891 and 1892.

"The Factories Act, 1901," with amendments of 1902.

"The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1900," with amendments of 1901, 1903, and 1904 (also "The Arbitration Court Emergency Act, 1903").

"The Inspection of Machinery Act, 1902," with amendment of 1903.

"The Kauri-gum Industry Act, 1898," and Amendment Acts of 1899, 1902, and 1903.

"The Labour Day Act, 1899."

"The Labour Department Act, 1903."

"The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900" (provision for workmen's homes).

"The Legitimation Act, 1894": Section 6.

"The Licensing Act, 1881": Section 131.

"The Master and Apprentice Act, 1865." Master and Apprentice: Extract from "The Criminal Code Act, 1893," sections 150 and 213.

"The Mining Act, 1898," and Amendment Acts, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903.

"The Public Contracts Act, 1900."

"The Servants' Registry Offices Act, 1895."

"The Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1898."

"The Shipping and Seamen Act, 1903."

"The Shops and Offices Act, 1904."

"The Sunday Labour in Mines Prevention Act, 1897."

"The Threshing-machine Owners' Lien Act, 1895."

"The Trade-Union Act, 1878," and Amendment Act, 1896.

"The Truck Act, 1891."

"The Wages Attachment Act, 1895."

"The Wages Protection Act, 1899" (forming part of and to be read with "The Truck Act, 1891").

"The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, 1900," with amendments of 1902, 1903, and 1904.

"The Workmen's Wages Act, 1893."

The labour laws have been passed in the effort to regulate certain conditions affecting employer and employed. Their scope embraces many difficult positions into which the exigencies of modern industrial life have forced those engaged in trades and handicrafts. The general tendency of these laws is to ameliorate the position of the worker by preventing social oppression through undue influences, or through unsatisfactory conditions of sanitation. It will undoubtedly be found that, with the advance of time, these laws are capable of improvement and amendment; but they have already done much to make the lives of operatives of fuller and more healthy growth, and their aim is to prevent the installation of abuses before such abuses attain formidable dimensions.

The manufacturing population in New Zealand differs from that in some of the Australian States by its wide dispersion. The capital city has hitherto been unable to draw to itself the industrial ability of the other provincial centres; and not only do Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin vie with Wellington as centres of population, but also as *nuclei* of commercial activity. In the second-class towns, such as Nelson, Napier, Invercargill, &c., many important works are being carried on, while even in the villages and rural districts the progress of new settlement necessitates the manufacture of articles which in older communities are produced in specialised localities. Men scattered widely at the numerous occupations of colonial country life, shearing, harvesting, bushfelling, road-making, or sailing coastal vessels, &c., require legal protection against the dangers and disabilities to which their callings expose them. This general dispersion of industry necessitates not only a wide system of supervision, but legislative measures of a peculiar character, at once sufficiently elastic to comprehend many varieties of function, and yet rigid to crush any apparent abuse.

The most important of these laws, in its general significance, is that dealing with compulsory arbitration in labour disputes. "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894" (with its amending Acts of 1895, 1896, and 1898), were consolidated and further amended by the Acts of 1900, 1901, 1903, and 1904, now in force, and which are for the purpose of encouraging industrial association, and to facilitate the settlement of trade difficulties. Societies consisting of two or more employers, or of seven or more workers, may be registered and become subject to the jurisdiction of the Board and Court appointed by the Act of 1900. Any such society, after complying with stated conditions, may bring a disputed case before the Board of Conciliation appointed for that industrial district, and, if the Board fails to effect a settlement, the dispute may be referred to the Court of Arbitration, whose award may be enforced in the same manner as an award of the Supreme Court. The amending Act of 1901 gives the right to either party to a trade dispute to refer the matter directly to the Arbitration Court. The amount for which such an award may be enforced against an association is limited to £500. The amendment of 1903 empowers the Arbitration Court to extend an award to another industrial district under special circumstances. It also deals with conspiracies or combinations for the purpose of defeating any of the provisions of an award, and aims at protecting workers against dismissal merely because they are entitled to the benefit of an award. Inspectors of Awards are appointed, with certain powers necessary for the performance of their duties. The Amendment Act of 1904 extends the definition of "worker" and "employer," and authorises the acting member of the Court of Arbitration to act when the permanent member is himself a party to a dispute or proceeding.

"The Factories Act, 1901," is a consolidation of previous legislation, with some important amendments. New Zealand has been divided into factory districts under the charge of a Chief Inspector and 150 local Inspectors. As a "factory" or "workroom" includes any place in which two or more persons are engaged in working for hire or reward in any handicraft, there are few operatives who do not come within the scope of the Act. Children under fourteen years of age are not allowed to be employed, and the hours of labour, holidays, &c., of women and youths under sixteen are strictly regulated. Good ventilation, sanitary accommodation, and general cleanliness of buildings are points dwelt upon

while machinery has to be properly guarded, fire-escapes provided, and dangerous occupations especially classified. In order to assist the system of free general education which prevails in the colony, young persons are not allowed to work in factories till they have passed the Fourth Standard of the State schools, or an equivalent examination. To prevent the introduction of "sweating" into our commercial centres, articles made, or partly made, in private dwellings, or unregistered workshops, have to be labelled when offered for sale, so that goods so manufactured (often in unsanitary premises) may not be placed in the market in competition with work done in properly inspected factories. Any person removing such labels is liable to a heavy fine. The Factory Inspectors also exercise supervision over the sleeping accommodation provided for shearers in country districts. As the sheep-runs and farms are widely scattered, sometimes in the rough and remote back country, this part of the work of inspection is no easy task. A woman Inspector of Factories also gives her assistance to the duties of the Department, travelling from place to place, and particularly looking into the condition of the operative women and girls. There is an amendment Act, passed in 1902, relative to the granting of overtime permits, the minimum wages of persons under twenty years of age, and the health of persons working in the manufacture of textile fabrics.

"The Shops and Offices Act, 1904," consolidates all previous measures relating to this subject, and contains certain amendments found to be necessary. It provides for the early closing of shops in certain districts, limits the hours of employment of any shop-assistant, and prescribes a minimum rate of wage for those under twenty years of age. It is compulsory that shops be closed for one afternoon half-holiday in each week. Certain businesses, such as fishmongers, fruiterers, confectioners, refreshment-room keepers, bakers, or book-stall-keepers on railway-stations or wharves, are exempted from the general half-holiday closing on account of their convenience to the public, but assistants in such establishments, and in the bars of hotels, must have a half-holiday on some day of the week. Hawkers are deemed to be shopkeepers within the meaning of the Act. Sitting accommodation for women must be provided, and precautions as to the necessary time for meals, sanitary accommodation, &c., are enforced. The Act also regulates the closing of offices, and enumerates the working-hours, &c., of office-assistants. In shops and offices clerks and assistants have to be paid for overtime. Substantial penalties may be inflicted for breaches of the Act.

"The Employers' Liability Act, 1882," added to and amended in 1891 and 1892, is designed to protect workmen from negligence on the part of employers, by defining under what circumstances compensation for injury or death may be recoverable. The Act covers all employments except that of domestic servant, and does not allow of any "contracting out" by agreement on the part of employer and employed. Another Act of this character has regard to the payment of workmen's wages, and states that if a workman shall demand payment of wages twenty-four hours or more after they are due, and the contractor does not pay such wages, the workman may legally attach all moneys due to the contractor by the employer until such wages are paid. "The Truck Act, 1891," requires that payment of wages shall not be made in goods or "truck," but in money, any contra account notwithstanding; but there are a few exemptions, such as for advances for food, tools, &c., to men engaged in felling bush. In order to minimise the number of cases wherein fraudulent or unfortunate contractors victimised their labourers, "The Contractors' and Workmen's Lien Act, 1892," was brought into existence. This entitles a person who has done work upon any land, building, or chattel to a lien upon such property. The lien is only to be exercised under certain restrictions, and for a limited amount, but it gives priority of claim for wages against other service, and enables legal proceedings for recovery to be taken before the attached property can be disposed of or alienated.

"The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, 1900," will probably almost altogether supersede the Employers' Liability Act, because, while an accident to a workman had not to be compensated by an employer under the latter Act

unless it had occurred through his carelessness or that of his agent, under the former all accidents are to be compensated unless they are caused by the serious and wilful misconduct of the person injured. To meet the difficulty of too great expense falling on an employer through his having to pay large accident compensation, "The Government Accident Insurance Act, 1899," was passed, which insures employers against risk of paying compensation. "The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act Amendment Act, 1902," extends the application of the principal Act to workers in all branches of agriculture, while the Amendment Act of 1903 provides that no payment shall be made for the first week in any case where the partial incapacity of the worker does not continue for a longer period than two weeks, and confers the benefits of the principal Act on illegitimate offspring. The Amendment Act of 1904 defines the manner in which the compensation payable to a worker under the principal Act shall be computed, and limits the total liability of the employer. There is special provision made for stevedores, lumpers, or wharf labourers. It also prescribes the time within which a claim for compensation shall be deemed to have been made.

"The Accidents Compensation Act, 1901," provides that an independent medical examination of the injured person may be ordered by the Judge before whom a claim of compensation for accident is brought.

"The Servants' Registry Offices Act, 1895," regulates the licensing of registry offices for domestic or farm servants. It prevents friendless or uneducated people from becoming the prey of unscrupulous persons, who formerly collected fees by duping the applicants for situations. The registry-office keepers have to pay a licensing fee to the Government, and to present a certificate of good character when applying for a license. Proper ledgers and books open to inspection must be provided, and the lending or hiring of licenses is not permitted. Registry-office keepers are not allowed to keep lodging-houses for servants, or have any interest in such houses.

The laws relating to shipping and seamen have been consolidated and amended by "The Shipping and Seamen Act, 1903." All matters connected with the survey and inspection of ships, certificates and examination of officers, apprenticeship, engagement, rating, and discharge of seamen, payment of wages, provisions, health, accommodation, discipline, &c., are dealt with. The appointment of pilots, safety of crew and passengers, shipping inquiries and courts, wreck and salvage, lighthouses, liability of shipowners, and registration of shipping are all provided for.

Combinations or associations of persons for regulating the relations between masters and masters, or masters and workmen, or workmen and workmen, are directed by "The Trade Union Act, 1878." In this Act the different statutes which do not apply to trade-unions (such as the Joint Stock Act, the Friendly Societies Act, &c.) are enumerated, and the manner in which such societies may register, hold property, &c., is set out, together with the necessary provisions as to returns, penalties, &c. [An Amendment Act was passed in 1896, altering the age of membership.] "The Conspiracy Law Amendment Act, 1894," permits any combination of persons in furtherance of a trade dispute, provided that any act performed by such combination or society would not be unlawful if done by one person. Such action must not include riot, sedition, or crime against the State.

"The Wages Attachment Act, 1895," prevents wages below £2 a week being attached for debt. It does not interfere with any workman being sued for debt in the ordinary course, but prevents a grasping creditor from stepping in before others and seizing wages in advance before they are earned. [There is also "The Wages Protection Act, 1899," which has to be read with "The Truck Act, 1891," previously alluded to.]

"The Master and Apprentice Act, 1865," applies mainly to the indenturing of apprentices by the State, such apprentices being children of destitute parents. In other respects the law of England is held to be the law governing the relations between masters and apprentices in this colony; but special sections of the Act

apply to the punishment of apprentices for absenting themselves from duty, and to the fine on a master for neglecting or ill-using his apprentice. Sections 150 and 213 of "The Criminal Code Act, 1893," also relate to the proper care of apprentices by their masters.

"The Mining Act, 1898," consolidates all statutes of a similar nature, and includes various amendments suggested by the Conference of Wardens of Goldfields, and by mining associations. The mining legislation refers to labour in any kind of mine, and deals with the position of tributers and wagesmen, the examination for certificates for mine-managers, &c., provision for ventilation, precautions against accident by blasting, &c. There are amending Acts of 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903, providing for the inspection of mines by workmen, limiting the number of hours of working underground, and making provision for the payment of overtime, and dealing with compensation for accidents in mines.

In or about coal-mines women and boys are not allowed to be engaged. There is provision for the appointment of inspectors, mine-managers, engine-drivers, &c., and rules are furnished as to the ages and working-hours of those employed in attending engines, machinery, winding-gear, &c. The ventilation of mines is provided for, and the necessary safeguards imposed as to blasting operations, working in foul air, protecting lights, &c. There are regulations for the management and administration of funds and moneys, which relate chiefly to the withdrawal of moneys from the Sick and Accident Fund, and returns demanded from trustees of the fund. An Act passed in 1903 fixes the working day of any person employed underground in a mine at eight hours from the time of entering to the time of leaving the mine. This Act also deals with the recovery of compensation for accidents by miners, and with the establishment of coal-miners' medical clubs. State coal-mines are subject to the provisions of this Act.

There is also "The Deaths by Accident Compensation Act, 1880."

"The Public Contracts Act, 1900," provides that any person entering into a contract exceeding the value of twenty pounds with the Government, any Education Board, Harbour Board, or local authority, and employing skilled or unskilled manual labour in the execution of such contract, shall be bound to pay wages at the rate ruling in the locality of the work, but in no case lower than the rates fixed by the Arbitration Court. The maximum length of the working-day on any public contract is not to exceed eight hours. A penalty not exceeding £10 is recoverable by summary proceedings for every breach of the provisions of the Act.

"The Labour Department Act, 1903," provides for the creation of a Department of Labour, and defines the powers and duties thereof. The general duties of the Department shall be to administer the labour laws of New Zealand; to acquire and disseminate knowledge on all matters connected with the industrial occupations of the people, with a view of improving the relations between employers and workers; to collect and publish reliable information relating to or affecting the industries of the colony and rates of wages; and to perform such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by any Act of the General Assembly.

The Department is empowered to obtain such information as will enable it to carry out the above duties, and penalties are provided for cases of refusal to furnish such returns as may lawfully be required by the Department.

Co-operative Public Works.

Remarks on the co-operative system of constructing public works were given in a special article in the Year-book of 1894.

'he numbers of workmen employed in this manner under Government Departments during each month of the financial year 1904–5 'ere :—

Month.			Roads and Lands and Survey Departments.	Public Works Department.	Total.
April,	1904	..	1,544	2,338	3,882
May,	"	..	1,886	2,251	4,137
June,	"	..	1,493	2,212	3,705
July,	"	..	1,291	2,151	3,442
August,	"	..	1,060	2,099	3,159
September,	"	..	1,024	2,057	3,081
October,	"	..	1,031	2,016	3,047
November,	"	..	1,039	2,075	3,114
December,	"	..	1,091	1,988	3,079
January,	1905	..	1,390	2,025	3,415
February,	"	..	1,915	2,103	4,018
March,	"	..	2,115	2,114	4,229

'The average number of men employed in each year was as ·ows :—

Year.			Roads and Lands and Survey Departments.	Public Works Department.	Total.
1891–92	..	..	261	527	788
1892–93	..	..	280	842	1,122
1893–94	..	..	933	1,015	1,948
1894–95	..	..	1,103	962	2,065
1895–96	..	..	1,572	764	2,336
1896–97	..	..	1,459	854	2,313
1897–98	..	..	1,552	890	2,442
1898–99	..	..	1,613	1,194	2,807
1899–1900	..	..	1,825	1,243	3,068
1900–1	..	..	1,820	2,090	3,910
1901–2	..	..	1,894	2,673	4,567
1902–3	..	..	1,319	1,733	3,052
1903–4	..	..	1,493	2,305	3,798
1904–5	..	..	1,407	2,119	3,526
Annual average last fourteen years ..			1,324	1,372	2,696

Labour Department.

The total number of men for whom employment has been found y the Department of Labour up to the end of March, 1905, is given

below. The statement also exhibits the number of persons (
pendent upon the men assisted :—

	Men.	Dependents.
June, 1891, to 31st March, 1892	2,593	4,729
1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893 ..	3,874	7,802
1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894 ..	3,341	7,942
1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 ..	3,030	8,883
1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896 ..	2,871	8,424
1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897 ..	1,718	4,719
1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898 ..	2,035	4,928
1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899 ..	2,115	4,759
1st April, 1899, to 31st March, 1900 ..	2,147	4,471
1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901 ..	3,124	5,432
1st April, 1901, to 31st March, 1902 ..	1,830	2,747
1st April, 1902, to 31st March, 1903 ..	3,704	5,934
1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904 ..	2,875	3,237
1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905 ..	3,130	3,274
	38,387	77 281

SECTION XVIII.—FINANCE.

Subsection A.—Revenue and Expenditure of the General Government.

The revenue proper for the year ended 31st March, 1905, amounted to £7,282,870, and other receipts were £64,327, including £63,200 as the proceeds of sinking-fund debentures. The total receipts were thus £7,347,197. The principal increases over the previous year were in stamps, £80,835; land and income tax, £50,446; railways, £49,775; and Customs duties, £30,659. All the other heads of revenue exceeded the previous year's receipts, except beer duty, which fell off to the amount of £511.

The expenditure for the year under permanent charges and votes reached £6,635,902, or £201,621 in excess of that for the previous year. Amongst the permanent charges interest and sinking fund shows an increase of £35,907 over the previous year, arising from he payment of interest on new loans issued. The amount transferred to the Public Works Fund during the year was £600,000, making the total expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund £7,235,902.

Summarising the above results it is found that the balance of receipts over expenditure for the year amounted to £111,295. To this must be added the amount brought forward from the previous year, £649,741; and the total, £761,036, represents the balance carried forward for the current financial year's operations.

The chief heads of revenue and expenditure are shown hereunder:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.	£	£
Balance on 31st March, 1904		649,741
Customs duties	2,631,983	
Beer duty	96,210	
Stamps (including postal and telegraph cash receipts)	1,160,119	
Land-tax	352,854	
Income-tax	253,952	
Railways	2,217,767	
Registration and other fees	103,465	
Marine dues	36,121	
Miscellaneous	170,378	
Territorial revenue ...	260,021	
		7,282,870
Other receipts—		
Proceeds of debentures for increases of sinking fund	63,200	
Recoveries in respect of expenditure of previous years	1,127	
		64,327
		£7,996,938

Expenditure.	£	£
His Excellency the Governor	7,000	
Legislative	57,126	
Ministers' salaries and allowances	12,304	
Interest and sinking fund charges	1,993,870	
Exchange and commission	24,659	
Pensions, civil and military	56,725	
Old-age pensions ...	197,911	
Railways ...	1,471,844	
Public instruction ...	653,272	
Postal and telegraph services	557,535	
Judicial and legal ...	280,399	
Hospitals and charitable institutions	109,190	
Defence	183,134	
Subsidies to local bodies	73,640	
Department of Agriculture	99,880	
Lunatic asylums ...	71,780	
Valuation Department ...	29,307	
Customs	43,303	
Marine (including harbours and lights) ...	45,857	
Printing and stationery	42,122	
Australasian Naval Defence...	40,000	
Land and Income Tax Department	20,183	
Registration of land and deeds, births, deaths, and marriages ...	26,157	
Public buildings and domains ...	26,293	
Public Health Department	31,773	
Industries and Commerce	39,757	
Tourist Department ...	22,721	
Miscellaneous expenditure	163,040	
Territorial expenditure...	255,120	
		6,635,902
Other expenditure—		
Transferred to Public Works Fund		600,000
Balance on 31st March, 1905 ...		761,036
		£7,996,938

Ordinary Revenue.

The ordinary revenue shows an increase for the year 1904–5 of 3·68 per cent. over the figures for 1903–4. When considering the figures given it must be remembered that the mean population increased at the rate of 3·03 per cent., so that any rate above this means a higher ratio of revenue. Taking the items in order of their magnitude, the advance is shown below :—

Heads of Revenue.	Ordinary Revenue.				Increase.	
	1904–5.	Per Cent. of Total.	1903–4.	Per Cent. of Total.	Numerical.	Centesimal.
	£		£		£	Per Cent.
Customs duties	2,631,983	37·48	2,601,325	38·40	30,658	1·18
Railways...	2,217,767	31·58	2,167,992	32·01	49,775	2·29
Stamps (including postal and telegraph cash receipts)	1,160,119	16·52	1,079,284	15·93	80,835	7·48
Land-tax...	352,854	5·02	334,991	4·94	17,863	5·33
Income-tax	253,952	3·62	221,369	3·27	32,583	14·72
Beer duty	96,210	1·37	96,721	1·43	– 511	– 0·53
Registration and other fees	103,465	1·47	92,647	1·37	10,818	11·68
Marine	36,121	0·51	35,836	0·53	285	0·80
Miscellaneous	170,378	2·43	143,379	2·12	26,999	18·83
Ordinary revenue...	7,022,849	100·00	6,773,544	100·00	249,305	3·68

The amount derived from Customs duties was 1·18 per cent. greater than that shown for 1903–4; income-tax, 14·72 per cent.; stamps, &c., 7·48 per cent.; and railway revenue shows an advance of 2·29 per cent. While the mean population of the colony increased by 3·03 per cent. during 1904–5, the ordinary revenue advanced at the slightly higher rate of 3·68 per cent., as shown above.

The Customs and excise duties in 1904–5 accounted for £38 17s. out of every £100 of ordinary revenue collected; railways, £31 11s. 7d.; and stamps, &c., £16 10s. 5d. Of other items, the land-tax yielded 5·02 per cent. and income-tax 3·62 per cent. of the revenue

Territorial Revenue.

Territorial revenue belonging to the Consolidated Fund increased from £247,842 in 1903–4 to £260,021 in 1904–5, or at the rate of 4·91 per cent. In the previous year, 1903–4, there was a decrease of 1·76 per cent. Details for the last two years are:—

—	Territorial Revenue.				Increase or Decrease 1904–5.	
	1904–5.	Per Cent. of Total.	1903–4.	Per Cent. of Total.	Numerical.	Centesimal.
	£		£		£	Per Cent.
Cash land sales	44,169	16·99	50,566	20·40	− 6,397	− 12·65
Deferred-payment land sales	5,357	2·06	5,505	2·22	− 148	− 2·69
Pastoral runs, rents, miscellaneous	210,495	80·95	191,771	77·38	+ 18,724	+ 9·76
Territorial revenue	260,021*	100·00	247,842	100·00	+ 12,179	+ 4·91

* Exclusive of revenue derived from land set apart for State forests, £12,784; lands for close settlement, £149,606; and of the Cheviot Estate, £15,279. These moneys are credited in the separate *loan* accounts to which they belong. The amount of all moneys taken by the Receivers of Land Revenue during the year ended 31st March, 1905, will be found stated, under each head, in Section XIX., "Crown Lands."

By the foregoing table the cash land sales for 1904–5 are shown to have decreased by nearly 13 per cent., and to supply 17 per cent. of the whole territorial revenue of the Consolidated Fund; while rents and miscellaneous, which constitute 81 per cent. of the total have increased by nearly 10 per cent.

Ordinary and Territorial Revenue.

The total ordinary and territorial revenue is found to have increased from £7,021,386 in 1903–4 to £7,282,870 in 1904–5, or at the rate of 3·72 per cent., or 0·69 per cent. more than the rate at which population increased:—

	Ordinary. £	Territorial. £	Total. £
Year 1903–4	6,773,544	247,842	7,021,386
" 1904–5	7,022,849	260,021	7,282,870
Increase ..	249,305	12,179	261,484

After allowing for alteration in system of charging interest and sinking fund, the charges of the public debt paid out of the Consolidated Fund, in proportion to the ordinary and territorial revenue, are found to have fallen from 41·6 per cent. in 1890–91 to 27·38 per cent. in 1904–5.

If the sum of £49,526, the amount of territorial revenue received by way of land sales in 1904–5, is deducted from the total revenue the charges of the public debt will be found to have absorbed 27·56 per cent. of the revenue, reduced by the sum derived from relinquishment of real estate of the Crown.

Total Revenue of General Government.

The whole of the revenue of the General Government arising from taxation as well as from other sources for the last ten financial years exhibits great progress. The rates of taxation and of revenue per head of mean population are given to illustrate this:—

Year ended 31 March.	Revenue. From Taxation.	Revenue. From other Sources.	Revenue. Total.	Taxation per Head of Mean Population.	Revenue per Head of Mean Population.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1896	2,335,760	2,220,255	4,556,015	3 7 1	6 10 10
1897	2,521,911	2,276,797	4,798,708	3 11 0	6 15 1
1898	2,678,576	2,400,654	5,079,230	3 13 11	7 0 2
1899	2,707,099	2,551,129	5,258,228	3 13 3	7 2 3
1900	2,891,126	2,808,492	5,699,618	3 16 10	7 11 6
1901	3,042,890	2,864,026	5,906,916	3 19 6	7 14 4
1902	3,113,079	3,039,760	6,152,839	3 19 8	7 17 6
1903	3,277,964	3,169,471	6,447,435	4 1 8	8 0 8
1904	3,649,601	3,480,516	7,130,117	4 8 4	8 12 5
1905	3,754,379	3,592,818	7,347,197	4 8 2	8 12 6

The table below has been inset to the Year-book for the special purpose of affording information as to the revenue raised per head of population in New Zealand compared with that collected in each State by the Commonwealth and State Governments of Australia. Maoris have been excluded from the population of New Zealand.

Figures for the financial year ended 30th June, 1904, are used for Australia, taken from Mr. Coghlan's pamphlet "The Six States of Australia and New Zealand, 1861–1903," page 32, and these are set against those for the period ended 31st March, 1904, for this colony.

State.	Taxation. Import and Excise Duties.	Taxation. Other.	Railways and Tramways.	Posts and Telegraphs.	Public Lands.	All other Sources.	Total Revenue.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales ...	2 5 3	0 15 4	2 19 7	0 13 2	1 6 0	0 18 10	8 18 2
Victoria	2 0 5	0 12 7	2 16 3	0 10 9	0 6 4	0 12 9	6 19 1
Queensland ...	2 3 11	0 13 3	2 9 10	0 13 7	1 4 6	0 14 6	8 3 7
South Australia ..	1 17 11	0 19 3	3 4 0	0 14 0	0 9 10	0 16 3	8 1 3
Western Australia..	5 10 11	1 0 8	7 2 0	1 0 4	0 18 2	1 18 1	17 10 2
Tasmania	1 18 2	0 16 10	1 7 9	0 11 8	0 8 2	0 9 2	5 11 9
Commonwealth ...	2 6 5	0 15 7	3 1 0	0 12 9	0 17 0	0 16 10	8 9 7
New Zealand ...	3 5 3	1 3 1	2 12 5	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 11 8	8 12 5

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Territorial Revenue Expenditure.

The chief items of expenditure under this head are the Lands and Survey Department, £150,160, and Mines, £8,465; while there was paid to local bodies £90,214 (£30,759 being "thirds" and "fourths" under the Land Act, and £12,964 for the Greymouth, £3,136 for the New Plymouth, £42,234 for the Westport, and £1,121 for the Nelson Harbour Boards); besides £5,651 expended in management of water-races, and £630 in rates on Crown lands.

Ordinary and Territorial Revenue Expenditure: Five Years.

The expenditure out of ordinary and territorial revenue during the last five financial years is tabulated, specifying the chief heads of expenditure. It must be noted that the old-age pensions become a large item for 1899–1900 and following years. The development of the Departments of Agriculture, Public Health, &c., also contributed to raising the expenditure latterly:—

Expenditure.	Financial Years (ended 31st March).				
	1900–1.	1901–2.	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5.
	£	£	£	£	£
Charges of the public debt ..	1,745,616	1,803,939	1,900,979	1,957,962	1,993,870
Railways ..	1,145,088	1,280,997	1,357,385	1, 51,954	1,471,844
Public instruction (including school-buildings, industrial and Native schools, and deaf-and-dumb institution)	481,087	539,317	566,568	588,860	653,272
Postal and telegraph ..	416,364	463,817	485,860	524,500	557,535
Militia and Volunteers	229,704	191,250	214,226	165,142	183,134
Old-age pensions	199,708	210,045	212,962	204,500	197,911
Crown lands and surveys ..	137,838	122,278	129,795	160,932	150,160
Police	117,744	120,629	123,804	126,149	130,426
Other expenditure	1,006,555	1,163,643	1,222,440	1,254,281	1,297,750
Totals ..	5,479,704	5,895,915	6,214,019	6,434,281	6,635,902

State Forests Account.

The receipts during the year were £12,784, and the balance brought forward £32,672, making a total of £45,456. The expendi- for the year amounted to £18,675, leaving a balance on 31st March last of £26,781.

Loan Accounts, Receipts and Expenditure, 1904–5.

The total receipts of the various loan accounts—excluding the operations of the Government Advances to Settlers Office, the Conversion Account, and New Zealand Consols Account—for the year ended 31st March, 1905, were :—

Receipts in aid :—

	£	£
Public Works Fund—		
The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Acts—		
Balance of loan issued under Act of 1903 ..	416,050	
Instalments received in respect of £750,000 loan issued in London	717,063	
		1,133,113
Transfer from Consolidated Fund	600,000	
Amount received for purchase of debentures under "The Paeroa–Waihi Railway Act, 1903" ..	25,000	
Debentures issued under "The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act, 1903" ..	45,000	
Instalment received in respect of debentures issued (£92,500) under "The Railway Improvements Authorisation Act, 1904" ..	88,437	
Transferred from North Island Main Trunk Loan Application Act Deposit Account	10,000	
Proceeds of debentures issued to cover expenses of renewals and redemptions	5,500	
		773,937
Ellesmere Reclamation, &c., Account	..	1,633
		1,908,683
Cheviot Estate Account—		
Receipts under "The Cheviot Estate Disposition Act, 1893"	..	15,279
State Coal-mines Account—		
Debentures	33,000	
Proceeds of sale of coal	108,502	
Transfer from Public Works Fund, being amount expended on the Point Elizabeth Railway ..	62,541	
		204,043
Carried forward		2,128,005

Receipts in aid—*continued.*	£	£
Brought forward		2,128,005
Scenery Preservation Account—		
Debentures		10,000
Land for Settlements Account—		
Debentures	730,200	
Rents, &c.	149,606	
Other receipts	13,545	
Proceeds of debentures issued to cover expenses of renewals and redemptions	8,600	
		901,951
Loans to Local Bodies Account—		
Debentures	185,000	
Recoveries	1,891	
		186,891
		3,226,847
Other receipts—		
Debentures issued under the Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Acts—		
For renewals and redemptions ..	1,049,700	
For temporary advances	403,500	
		1,453 200
Debentures issued under "The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900"—		
For renewals and redemptions ..		1,798,450
		£6,478,497

The total expenditure out of the above accounts during the financial year was £2,211,449, excluding £3,314,191 for renewal and redemption of debentures falling due, repayment of temporary advances, and transfers.

Disbursements out of the Public Works Fund totalled £1,291,072, including £39,676 for the Paeroa–Waihi Railway, and £32,103 for the improvement of the Hutt Railway. The Colonial Treasurer proposes to transfer to this account during the current year a substantial sum out of the Consolidated Fund, in addition to the amounts already received from that source in past years (£4,355,000.)

The Land for Settlements Account shows that payments were made during the year for the purchase of estates to be cut up for close settlement, £404,525; incidental expenses, including the cost of issuing debentures, £64,684; while the interest charge on the Consolidated Fund was relieved to the extent of £134,703 out of this account, by way of recoup.

The Loans to Local Bodies Account, which deals with moneys used chiefly for roading the more inaccessible country and for water-supply, shows an expenditure amounting to £165,893, besides that to open up Crown lands, £28,895.

Working and other expenses of the State coal-mines totalled £106,348, and debenture interest £3,778. The only payment out of the Cheviot Estate Account during the year was for interest £8,866, and the sum of £2,090 was charged to the Scenery Preservation Account for expenses of Commissioners.

Expenditure on Services :—

	£	£
Public Works Fund—		
Railways	749,453	
Roads	230,012	
Public buildings	116,678	
Telegraph extension	79,298	
Contingent defence	46,588	
Tourist and health resorts	17,108	
Departmental	12,814	
Immigration	6,482	
Purchase of Native lands	6,280	
Development of goldfields	6,258	
Lighthouses, harbour-works, and harbour-defences	5,990	
Lands improvement	2,248	
Rates on Native lands	631	
Utilisation of water-power	468	
Charges and expenses of raising loans and renewals	10,764	
		1,291,072
Transferred to State Coal-mines Account, being amount expended on Point Elizabeth Railway, now being treated as part of the Government railways	..	62,541
Ellesmere and Forsyth Trust Account ..	..	545
Land for Settlements Account—		
Purchase of estates	404,525	
Charges and expenses (including loan charges £14,134)	64,684	
Interest recouped to Consolidated Fund ..	134,703	
		603,912
Carried forward		1,958,070

Expenditure on Services—*continued.*

	£	£
Brought forward		1,958, [illegible]
Loans to Local Bodies Account—		
Grants to local bodies	165,893	
Roads to open up Crown lands	28,895	
		194, [illegible]
State Coal-mines Account—		
Working-expenses	106,348	
Interest on debentures	3,778	
		110, [illegible]
Cheviot Estate Account—		
Interest	8,866	
Surveys, roading, &c.	49	
		8,915
Scenery Preservation Account—		
Expenses of Commissioners..		2,090
Total		2,273,989
Other expenditure—		
Public Works Fund—		
Repayment of advances (as *per contra*) ..	300,000	
Debentures redeemed and renewed (as *per contra*)	749,700	
Temporary advances repaid (as *per contra*) ..	403,500	
		1,453,200
Land for Settlements Account—		
Debentures redeemed and renewed (as *per contra*)	1,213,950	
Temporary advances repaid (as *per contra*) ..	584,500	
		1,798,450
		£5,525,639

The expenditure out of loan accounts for five years may be summarised as given in the next table :—

Heads of Expenditure out of Loan Accounts.	Financial Years.				
	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	£	£	£	£	£
Charges and expenses of raising loans and renewals (Public Works Fund) ..	1,460	5,620	88,180	87,249	10,764
Cheviot Estate interest and expenses	8,937	8,881	9,037	8,866	8,866
Contingent defence ..	37,650	146,876	37,004	38,724	46,588
Immigration	214	140	142	*Cr.* 7	6,482
Land purchases	*280,575	*516,385	*482,627	*628,621	*610,193
Lighthouses, harbour-works, and defences	6,517	12,159	13,581	10,863	5,990
Public buildings	121,364	145,600	197,455	216,192	116,678
Public Works departmental expenditure	12,933	16,404	12,819	16,089	12,814
Railway-construction and other works connected with railway-extension ..	717,723	1,333,941	759,753	828,704	749,453
Rates on Native lands ..	673	570	471	666	631
Roads	†353,131	†435,669	†301,747	†387,595	†258,956
Telegraph-extension ..	50,101	31,729	68,578	47,227	79,298
Development of goldfields..	15,907	15,325	24,213	16,278	6,258
Tourist and health resorts..	..	11,260	10,949	15,643	17,108
Lands improvement ..	..	1,677	2,348	2,019	2,248
State coal-mines	..	..	39,424	65,246	110,126
Scenery-preservation ..	..	..	..	..	2,090
Utilisation of water-power..	..	..	..	..	468
Payments to local bodies under Government Loans to Local Bodies Acts ..	138,956	208,531	234,870	195,652	165,893
Ellesmere and Forsyth Railway Trust	..	..	..	..	545
Debentures issued to Midland Railway bondholders	..	..	..	150,000	..
Totals	1,746,141	2,890,767	2,283,198	2,715,627	2,211,449

* Including sums expended in the purchase of lands for settlement and expenses in connection therewith — viz., £251,837 in 1900-1; £498,124 in 1901-2; £466,844 in 1902-3; £623,269 in 1903-4, and £603,912 in 1904-5. Interest recouped to Consolidated Fund has been included, being treated as expenditure out of the account.

† Including sums expended under Loans to Local Bodies Acts—viz., £37,390 in 1900-1; £31,979 in 1901-2; £18,578 in 1902-3; £25,753 in 1903-4; and £28,895 in 1904-5.

NOTE.—*Excluding* amounts applied to investments by way of advances to settlers with charges and expenses, besides amounts for debentures redeemed and advances repaid.

The total amount of actual loan-moneys under various heads raised from the beginning is roughly shown further on in a table dealing with the public debt of the colony.

Although the Public Works Fund forms the main source of the expenditure out of loan accounts, all the money included in it

has not been raised from loans. Amounts from the revenue of the Consolidated Fund were paid to the Public Works Fund during the last fourteen financial years as follows :—

	£
1891–92	30,000
1892–93	200,000
1893–94	250,000
1894–95	250,000
1895–96	150,000
1896–97	150,000
1897–98	300,000
1898–99	425,000
1899–1900	450,000
1900–1	500,000
1901–2	500,000
1902–3	200,000
1903–4	350,000
1904–5	600,000
Total	£4,355,000

The expenditure each year since 1884 on services provided for by the Public Works Fund has been :—

Year.	Immigration.	Railways.	Roads.	Development of Goldfields.	Telegraph Extension.	Public Buildings.	Lighthouses, &c.	Other Services.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1884–85...	57,148	663,063	317,043	8,029	25,799	117,361	34,033	114,251	1,336,727
1885–86...	11,675	725,496	335,904	9,032	36,010	86,859	133,975	136,435	1,475,386
1886–87...	12,454	615,265	278,617	7,665	18,952	89,598	148,705	162,228	1,333,484
1887–88...	15,598	403,726	219,519	1,016	22,984	90,529	76,825	135,962	966,159
1888–89...	8,791	272,077	106,440	55	12,047	34,592	47,593	132,344	613,939
1889–90...	807	289,572	84,126	284	16,346	35,473	9,434	46,362	482,464
1890–91...	1,823	180,020	71,289	821	16,292	22,819	2,666	39,026	334,756
1891–92...	817	154,416	101,605	2,257	27,773	34,791	7,347	62,495	391,501
1892–93...	242	220,894	105,506	3,811	29,245	31,101	11,205	60,502	462,506
1893–94...	343	176,304	147,418	5,272	16,127	44,032	6,588	10,713	406,797
1894–95...	101	247,545	61,757*	5,865	19,229	54,190	3,145	9,578	401,410*
1895–96...	*Cr.* 10	197,105	66,774*	9,345	35,538	76,529	7,410	19,639	412,330*
1896–97...	301	207,231	64,292*	10,508	36,791	70,579	11,600	26,683	427,985*
1897–98...	70	351,600	290,777†	33,117	29,384	73,585	5,295	81,715	865,543†
1898–99 ..	105	374,141	295,534†	17,354	28,551	107,267	15,662	77,713	916,327†
1899–1900	385	417,937	285,532†	21,815	26,771	115,427	9,026	116,330	993,223†
1900–1 ...	214	717,723	315,791†	15,907	50,101	121,364	6,517	81,404	1,309,021†
1901–2 ...	140	1,333,941	403,690†	15,325	31,729	145,600	12,159	200,668	2,143,252†
1902–3 ...	142	759,753	283,169†	24,213	68,578	197,455	13,581	167,554	1,514,445†
1903–4 ...	*Cr.* 7	828,704	361,842†	16,278	47,227	216,192	10,863	315,728‡	1,796,841†
1904–5 ...	6,482	749,453	230,012†	6,258	79,298	116,678	5,990	96,901	1,291,072†

* Exclusive of moneys spent on roads under Lands Improvement, Native Lands Purchase, and Government Loans to Local Bodies Accounts: £103,076 in 1894–95, £162,757 in 1895–96, £173,358 in 1896–97.

† The expenditure on roads under the first two Acts mentioned above (*) is included as part of Public Works Fund; the sum of £18,770 was also spent out of Loans to Local Bodies Account on roads to open up Crown lands in 1897–98, £16,972 in 1898–99, £31,363 in 1899–1900, £37,390 in 1900–1, £31,979 in 1901–2, £18,578 in 1902–3, £25,753 in 1903–4, and £28,895 in 1904–5. These moneys have been excluded, as have also small sums expended in roading &c., the Cheviot Estate.

‡ Including £150,000 debentures issued to Midland Railway bondholders.

Conversion Account.

Three-per-cent. stock to the value of £848, and 3½-per-cent. stock to the value of £154,791 was inscribed during the year 1904–5, which began with a credit balance of £5,039 in this account, and £87 10s. was received as premium on sale of stock. Of this sum, £54,200 was applied to pay off 5-per-cent. debentures issued under "The Consolidated Loan Act, 1867," £600 to pay off debentures under "The New Zealand Loan Act, 1863." Three-per-cent. inscribed stock for £848 was issued in exchange for £800 debentures, and 3½-per-cent. inscribed stock to the value of £92,791 was exchanged for debentures amounting to £90,100. Expenses—the chief items of which were discount (£7,660), stamp duty (£1,104), brokerage and commission (£305), and office expenses, rents, interest, &c. (£295)—absorbed £9,364, leaving a credit balance in this account of £2,962 on the 31st March, 1905.

Loans for Government Advances to Settlers.

A notable feature in the legislation of the year 1894 was the passing of the Government Advances to Settlers Act, a description of which, with its amending Acts and the loan operations under the same, will be found in Part III.

The loans authorised to the 31st March, 1905, classified according to provincial districts, are shown in tabular form :—

Provincial Districts.	Number of Applications.	Amount of Advances authorised.
		£
Auckland	3,219	926,383
Taranaki	2,219	868,449
Hawke's Bay	942	262,575
Wellington	3,891	1,277,543
Marlborough	511	184,065
Nelson	210	59,045
Westland	214	48,640
Canterbury	1,210	328,670
Otago	2,933	1,087,185
Totals	15,349	5,042,555

Of the 15,349 advances authorised, 1,990 applicants declined the grants (£868,585) offered them, so that the net advances to the 31st March, 1905, numbered 13,359, and amounted to £4,173,970. The securities for the net authorised advances were valued at £9,172,962.

The total sum raised by the Government for investment on mortgage is £3,200,000. Nine thousand and thirty-four mortgagors are indebted to the Department to the extent of £2,754,915 19s. 5d. in respect of principal moneys.

The gross profits for the year ended the 31st March, 1905, were £39,600 4s. 11d., and the cost of management £5,145 10s. 4d., being 0·16 per cent.. or 3s. 2d. per £100 on the capital employed. The net profits amounted to £34,454 14s. 7d.

Arrangements have recently been made by the office whereby the whole cost of providing cover indemnifying the Department as mortgagee against claims which may arise under "The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, 1900," will be borne by the Department. Hitherto the premiums payable in respect of mortgagee's accident indemnity insurance have been a charge against mortgagors. The concession made cannot be considered otherwise than highly satisfactory to the settlers, and it relieves the office of a large amount of clerical work.

There have been no losses on advances since the inception of the office, and the office has no securities on its hands. The payments of interest and instalments of principal have been well maintained, and continue very satisfactory.

The liabilities and assets at 31st March, 1905, of the Government Advances to Settlers Office were :—

Dr. *Liabilities.*	£	s.	d.
3-per-cent. Loan, redeemable 1st April, 1945, "A" ...	1,500,000	0	0
3-per-cent. Loan, redeemable 1st April, 1945, "B" ...	500,000	0	0
Sundry loans	990,000	0	0
Advances on account of loans	210,000	0	0
Assurance Fund	125,724	15	6
Suspense Account	3,223	11	10
Accrued interest payable ...	25	14	4
Profit and Loss Account ...	6,369	19	4
	£3,335,344	1	0

Cr. *Assets.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Investment Account—						
Advances on mortgage	4,156,105	0	0			
Less repayments ...	1,402,923	5	9	2,753,181	14	3
Temporary investments, Bank of New Zealand ...				4,836	17	0
Sinking Fund investment with Public Trustee ...				193,887	10	3
Assurance Fund investment with Public Trustee ...				125,724	15	6
Mortgage instalments receivable, overdue				1,734	5	2
Bills receivable				740	11	7
Interest receivable, overdue				7,003	1	0
" accrued				29,392	12	8
Loan-flotation charges ...				178,466	3	0
Cash in hand and in bank ...				40,376	10	5
				£3,335,344	1	0

"The Government Advances to Settlers Act Amendment Act, 1899," as an encouragement to the early payment of the prescribed instalments of interest on fixed loans, and of interest and principal on loans under the instalment principle, provides for a rebate to the mortgagor, which reduces his interest to 4½ per cent. in lieu of 5 per cent. per annum.

There are new alternative modes of disposing of moneys paid in advance laid down in this measure, but it is optional with mortgagors to adopt the new system instead of that previously in operation in respect of moneys paid before the commencement of the new Act, and which are held under the original arrangements.

Provision is made for the readjustment of loans by memorandum of adjustment, which gives elasticity to the system by treating the balance of principal due as a fresh loan granted for a new term.

The margin of security on loans is provided for as follows: In the case of fixed loans the amount of the loan is not to exceed three-fifths of the value of the security, while in case of loans under the instalment system on freehold security of first-class agricultural land the amount of the loan is not to exceed two-thirds the value of the security; on other rural freeholds the limit is three-fifths.

Advances may now be made on the security of urban or suburban land, but on the instalment system only, and with limitation of amount to a maximum of £2,000 and a minimum of £25.

Urban land is defined as that situate in a borough having a population of at least two thousand persons, and which is not used for farming, dairying, or market gardening; and suburban land means that which is situate in a borough having under two thousand people, or any town or vicinity, and which is not used for agricultural or dairying purposes as above referred to.

As to security for loans: In the case of urban lands on which there are buildings, the amount of the loan is not to exceed three-fifths of the value of the land apart from the buildings, *plus* one-half of the value of the buildings apart from the land. When the land is suburban, having buildings thereon, the loan is not to exceed one-half of the value of the land apart from the buildings, *plus* one-half of the value of the buildings separately.

When the land is urban or suburban, but has no buildings, the loan is not to exceed one-half of the value of the land, and there is not to be any loan except for the erection of buildings, and to be by way of instalments as erection proceeds.

There is a further subdivision of the Act, under which special provisions are made for protecting the interests of the Advances to Settlers Department with respect to other than freehold securities.

The legislation for authorisation of loan moneys for Advances to Settlers has been: Under the principal Act of 1894, £3,000,000; under the Amendment Act of 1901, £1,000,000.

New Zealand Consols.

Another financial Act, termed the New Zealand Consols Act, was passed in 1894, with the intention of providing further means of investment for the savings of persons resident in the colony. Some degree of progress has been made.

Up to the 31st March, 1899, deposits amounting to £385,935 had been received, in sums ranging from £5 to £150,000. During 1899–1900 the deposits inscribed totalled £55,562; in 1900-1, £17,902; in 1901–2, £8,935; in 1902–3, £4,232; 1903–4, £1,790; and 1904–5, £1,458; making the sum invested to the 31st March, 1905, £475,734.

Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement.

"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1896," empowered the Colonial Treasurer to raise £1,000,000—in aid of the Public Works Fund to the extent of £500,000, and the Lands Improvement Account and the Native Lands Purchase Account £250,000 each.

The Act passed in 1897 authorised the raising of an additional sum of £250,000, to be applied for the purpose of procuring £200,000 for further rolling-stock for railways, and for the repair of damages to lines by floods or otherwise; £25,000 for erection and repair of public-school buildings, and another sum of £25,000 for purposes of building and equipment of technical schools.

The Act of 1898 provided for raising £500,000, of which £175,000 was allocated to railways-construction, £200,000 was for new rolling-stock for open railways, and £125,000 for the construction of roads, bridges, and other works authorised.

Under another Act of 1899, the sum of £1,000,000 was authorised —£300,000 for railway-construction, £225,000 for rolling-stock, £350,000 for land-settlement and goldfields-development, £50,000 for school buildings, £50,000 for purchase of Native lands, and £25,000 for harbour defence.

A further Act of 1900 provided for the raising of £1,000,000, of which £500,000 was allocated to railway-construction, £300,000 for rolling-stock, £150,000 for land-settlement, and £50,000 for goldfields-development.

Again, an Act of 1901 authorised raising the sum of £1,250,000. Of this, £600,000 was applied to railway-construction, £400,000 for rolling-stock, £200,000 for land-settlement, and £50,000 to development of goldfields.

The Act of 1902 authorised raising £1,750,000, to be devoted to railway-construction (£750,000), rolling-stock (£450,000), roads and bridges (£450,000), development of goldfields (£50,000), and telegraph-extension (£50,000).

The Act of 1903 authorised raising £1,000,000 for the following purposes:—Railway-construction (£450,000), rolling-stock (£150,000), roads and bridges (£340,000), development of goldfields (£20,000), telegraph-extension (£40,000).

"The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1904," authorised raising, under the provisions of "The New Zealand Loans Act, 1904," in the colony or elsewhere, of sums not exceeding £750,000 altogether, by debentures or scrip, or by the creation or issue of inscribed stock under "The New Zealand Consolidated Stock Act, 1877."

Provision was made for obtaining funds pending the raising of the money authorised, by the sale, &c., of short-dated debentures, bearing interest not exceeding 4½ per cent. per annum, and having a currency of not more than seven years.

All the money raised under this Act is applied to the following purposes:—

	£
1. Railways—	
Railway-construction	275,000
Additional rolling-stock, &c., for open lines ..	75,000
2. Land-settlement and goldfields-development—	
Construction of roads, tracks, and bridges to open up back blocks, and other work in connection therewith	350,000
For developing goldfields	20,000
3. For telegraph-extension	30,000
	£750,000

Loans under Land for Settlements Acts.

The moneys raised under these Acts and the operations by way of purchasing estates to be cut up for close settlement form the subject of a special section of this part of the Year-book (No. XX.).

"*The Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1901.*"

The above Act consolidates all former measures dealing with the borrowing-powers of local bodies. It does not affect the securities issued for any loan raised under any Act repealed.

"*The Local Bodies' Loans Amendment Act, 1903.*"

As to Government loans to local bodies, the yearly rate of interest and the period during which interest is payable by the local authority shall, at the option of such authority, be—

(*a.*) Five per centum per annum for a period of twenty-six years; or

(*b.*) Four and a half per centum per annum for a period of thirty-two years; or

(*c.*) Four per centum per annum for a period of forty-one years.

Such option shall be exercised by the local authority in its application for the loan.

At the expiration of the period during which interest is payable the liability of the local authority shall cease without further payment.

SUBSECTION B.—TAXATION.

Direct Taxation.

THE direct taxation prior to 1892 consisted of a property-tax of 1d. in the pound on all assessed real and personal property (with an exemption of £500), and the stamp duties; but in 1891 a Land and Income Assessment Act was passed repealing the property-tax. A full description of the system of the land and income tax will be found in a special article in Part III. of this work. The leading features only are briefly stated here.

The Assessment Act of 1891 provided for an ordinary land-tax on the actual value of land, allowing an owner to deduct any amount owing by him secured on a registered mortgage. Under the original Act the deduction for improvements might not exceed £3,000; but by the Amendment Act of 1893 the value of all improvements whatsoever was exempted from liability to land-tax. Besides this, an exemption of £500 was allowed when the balance, after making deductions as above stated, was not above £1,500; and beyond that a smaller exemption was granted, but ceasing when the balance amounted to £2,500. There is a consolidation Act passed in 1900 now in force, with amendments made in 1903. Mortgages are subject to the land-tax, but in 1902–3 the rate was lowered from the full amount to ¾d. in the pound. The revenue from the ordinary land-tax is, in round numbers, about £254,000 per annum. The rate of ordinary land-tax for 1904–5 was 1d. in the pound. Native land occupied by Europeans is taxed ½d. in the pound on the unimproved value.

In addition to the ordinary land-tax, there is a graduated land-tax, which commences when the unimproved value is £5,000. For the graduated land-tax the present value of all improvements is deducted; but mortgages are not deducted. The Act of 1893, while reducing the ordinary taxation on land by exempting all improvements, increased the graduated tax. Under the subsequent Act passed in 1903 the rates of graduated tax have been again increased, and the revised rates are now one-sixteenth of a penny in the pound sterling when the value is £5,000 and is less than £7,000, from which the rate increases with the value of the pro-

perty by further steps of a sixteenth of a penny until the maximum of 3d. in the pound is reached, payable when the value is £210,000, or exceeds that sum.

This graduated tax yields, in round numbers, £98,000 per annum, which is not included in the sum of £254,000 given above. Fifty per cent. additional tax is levied in case of persons who have been absent from the colony for not less than one year prior to the passing of the yearly taxing Act.

Graduated tax is not chargeable on Native land.

Besides the land-tax (ordinary and graduated) there is also levied by way of further direct taxation an income-tax on all incomes above £300. From the yearly income of every taxpayer there is deducted by way of special exemption the sum of £300, and from taxable incomes a further deduction up to £50 per annum for life-insurance premiums is allowed. The rate of income-tax for 1904–5 was 6d. in the pound on the first taxable £1,000, and 1s. in the pound on any excess of £1,000.

Companies pay 1s. in the pound, and are not allowed exemption. The Act of 1893 further disallowed the £300 exemption in the case of persons not domiciled in New Zealand.

The revenue derived from income-tax may be set down at £254,000 per annum.

The amounts paid by way of income-tax, under a uniform rate of taxation, show great increase year by year, and afford satisfactory evidences of prosperity. These are quoted with a caution in regard to the figures for 1892 to 1895. The full number of persons properly liable to the tax may not have been ascertained at such time.

	Income-tax paid. £
1892–93	67,367
1893–94	75,238
1894–95	89,891
1895–96	92,778
1896–97	105,504
1897–98	115,210
1898–99	115,480
1899–1900	128,721
1900–1	173,809
1901–2	179,397
1902–3	200,684
1903–4	221,369
1904–5	253,952

The increase from 1895–96 to 1904–5 is £161,174, being a rate of 174 per cent., while the population increased during the same period by 23 per cent.

Indirect Taxation.

The indirect taxation is made up of Customs duties, and excise duty on beer made in the colony.

During the year ended 31st March, 1905, Customs duties collected amounted to £2,631,983, and excise duty on beer to £96,210, a total of £2,728,193. The duties are levied by specific charges of varying amount, and *ad valorem* charges ranging from 5 per cent. to 40 per cent. During the year 1904 specific duties were levied on goods imported to the value of £2,562,839, and *ad valorem* duties on £5,368,644; while goods valued at £4,802,608, or 37·23 per cent. of the total import, were admitted free of duty.

Of the total amount of taxation stated for the year 1904–5, the indirect taxation—*i.e.*, Customs and excise duties—amounted to £2,728,193, while land and income tax, with stamps for taxation, yielded £1,026,186, which constitutes direct taxation. So that the colony still raises nearly 73 per cent. of its taxation revenue by means of the indirect method.

Total Taxation by General Government.

The following statement shows the total amount raised by the General Government taxation during the financial year ended 31st March, 1905:—

Heads of Taxation.	Amount collected.	Amount of Taxation per Head (including Maoris) of Mean Population, 1904–5.
	£	£ s. d.
Customs and excise	2,728,193	3 0 11
Land-tax	352,854	0 7 11
Income-tax	253,952	0 5 8
Stamps (taxation only)	419,380	0 9 5
	3,754,379	4 3 11*

* If the calculation be made excluding the Maoris, the amount per head of population is found to be increased to £4 8s. 2d.

It may be well to call attention to the fact that a rise in the amount of taxation yielded per head of population may indicate (outside the question of increasing the rate of any particular tax levied) a satisfactory condition of business, as showing activity.

Taxation by Local Governing Bodies.

The various local bodies levied taxation during the year ended 31st March, 1904, to the amount of £1,050,935, or £1 5s. 5d. per head of European population. Of the total sum, £640,475 was raised by general rates, £309,575 by special and separate rates, £80,722 by licenses, and £20,063 by other taxes.

SUBSECTION C.—PUBLIC DEBT.

THE gross public debt of the colony on the 31st March, 1905, was £59,912,000, an increase of £2,389,785 on the amount owing at the end of the preceding financial year. The net debt increased by £2 339,304, and on 31st March, 1905, stood at £57,403,632.

Of this increase, £730,200 was devoted to the purchase of lands for settlement; £185,000 for loans to local bodies; £1,458 for New Zealand Consols deposits; £33,000 for development of State coal-mines; £10,000 for Advances to Settlers; and £2,000 for the State Fire Insurance Department: making a total of £961,658 invested in a directly reproductive manner, outside of money used for railway and telegraph construction, which might almost be considered as of a similar nature.

The following table states the debentures and stock in circulation on 31st March, 1905, under the several Loan Acts or Ordinances of the Colonial and old Provincial Governments, the dates when redeemable, the estimated sinking funds accrued in respect of the same, and the annual charge thereon for interest and sinking fund:—

PUBLIC DEBT ON 31ST MARCH, 1905.

—	Amount outstanding.		Due Date.	Sinking Funds accrued.	Net Indebtedness.	Annual Charge. Rate. Int.	Rate. S.F.	Amount.	When payable.	Remarks.
	£	£		£	£	₱ c.	₱ c.	£		
New Zealand Loan Act, 1863...	...	266,300	15 July, 1914	164,572	101,728	5	1	15,978	15 Jan. and 15 July.	
Consolidated Loan Act, 1867...	...	125,900	Ann. drawing	...	125,900	5	...	6,295	Quarterly, 15 Jan., &c.	
Immigration and Public Works Loan Act, 1870	...	*1,000,000	1 June, 1907	859,338	140,662	4	2·4	64,000	1 June and 1 Dec. ...	Sinking fund payable 13 Mar. and 13 Sept.
Canterbury Loan Ordinance, 1862	3,000 12,200	15,200	2 Jan., 1915 2 July, 1916	15,917	*Cr.* 717	6	1	1,064	30 June and 31 Dec.	* Only £200,000 has actually been issued to the public.
Consolidated Loan Act, 1867...	...	13,000	15 April, 1913	...	13,000	4	...	520	15 April and 15 Oct.	
Immigration and Public Works Loan Act, 1870	363,000 27,900	390,900	15 April, 1913 15 April, 1913	... ...	363,000 27,900	4 4½	... ...	14,520 1,256	15 April and 15 Oct. 15 April and 15 Oct.	
Defence and other Purposes Loan Act, 1870	25,000 75,000	100,000	1 July, 1910 15 April, 1913	... ...	25,000 75,000	4½ 4	... ...	1,125 3,000	30 June and 31 Dec. 15 April and 15 Oct.	
General Purposes Loan Act, 1873	17,400 10,800 54,700	82,900	15 Oct., 1913 15 May, 1914 28 Nov., 1914	... ...	17,400 10,800 54,700	4 4 5	... ...	696 432 2,735	15 April and 15 Oct. 15 May and 15 Nov. 15 May and 15 Nov.	† The sinking fund is payable on £2,412,100 (1½ per cent. on £1,644,366, 1 per cent. on £57,703, and ½ per cent. on £710,031); the Land Assurance Fund is also charged with ½ per cent. as a contribution towards sinking fund.
District Railways Purchasing Acts, 1885–86	40,000 97,100	137,100	1 July, 1909 1 April, 1905	... ...	40,000 97,100	6 4	... ...	2,400 3,884	1 April and 1 Oct.	
Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886	...	250,300	1 Sept., 1907	...	250,300	3½	†	37,553	1 Mar. and 1 Sept.	
Carried forward ...	...	2,381,600	...	1,039,827	1,341,773	...	...	155,458		

PUBLIC DEBT ON 31ST MARCH, 1905—*continued.*

—	Amount outstanding.		Due Date.	Sinking Funds accrued.	Net Indebtedness.	Annual Charge. Rate. Int.	Rate. S.F.	Amount.	When payable.	Remarks.
	£	£		£	£	₽ c.	₽ c.	£		
Brought forward ...	...	2,381,600	...	1,039,827	1,341,773	...	...	155,458		
Consolidated Stock Act, 1877	29,150,302	45,140,105	1 Nov., 1929	...	29,150,302	4	...	1,166,012	1 May and 1 Nov.	
	6,415,958		1 Jan., 1940	...	6,415,958	3½	...	224,558	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	9,573,845		1 April, 1945	...	9,573,845	3	...	287,215‡	1 April and 1 Oct.	‡ £89,700 of this amount will be recouped by the Government Advances to Settlers Office.
Consolidated Stock Act, 1884—										
Colonial Issue ...	332,600	1,070,300	1 Sept., 1905	...	842,100	3½	...	29,473	1 Mar. and 1 Sept.	
	509,500		31 Dec., 1907	...						
	65,000		4 Jan., 1909	...	65,000	3	...	1,950		
	100,000		4 Jan., 1909	...	100,000	3½	...	3,500		
	63,200		1 Feb., 1912	...	63,200	3½	...	2,212	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	
Native Land Purchases Act, 1892 (Renewed under the Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1899)	...	125,000	31 Oct., 1906	...	125,000	3½	...	4,375	30 April and 31 Oct.	
Land for Settlements Act, 1892 (Renewed under the Land for Settlements Acts Amendment Act, 1899)	...	45,276	31 Oct., 1906	...	45,276	3½	...	1,585	30 April and 31 Oct.	
Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act, 1894	...	400,000	30 Sept., 1908	...	283,000	4	...	11,320	31 Mar. and 30 Sept.	
					117,000	3½	...	4,095	31 Mar. and 30 Sept.	
New Zealand Consols Act, 1894	...	475,734	1 Feb., 1910	...	475,734	3½	...	16,650	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	
Land for Settlements Act, 1894, and Amendment Act, 1897	769,490	1,236,490	31 Oct., 1906	...	769,490	3½	...	26,932	30 April and 31 Oct.	
	349,000		1 April, 1909	...	349,000	3¾	...	13,088	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	62,000		1 April, 1909	...	62,000	3½	...	2,170	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	56,000		1 April, 1905	...	56,000	4	...	2,240	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	10,000		1 April, 1906	...	10,000	3½	...	350	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	10,000		1 Nov., 1905	...	10,000	4	...	400	1 May and 1 Nov.	
	10,000		1 Feb., 1906	...	10,000	4	...	400	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	
	50,000		30 June, 1906	...	50,000	4	...	2,000	30 June and 31 Dec.	
	3,000		1 Nov., 1906	...	3,000	4	...	120	1 May and 1 Nov.	
	100,000		1 Dec., 1906	...	100,000	4	...	4,000	1 June and 1 Dec.	
	88,000		1 Feb., 1907	...	88,000	4	...	3,520	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	
	50,000		30 June, 1907	...	50,000	4	...	2,000	30 June and 31 Dec.	
	559,600		1 Feb., 1908	...	559,600	4	...	22,384	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	

Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900	250,000	2,723,200	1 April, 1908	...	250,000	4	...	10,000	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	230,650		1 Aug., 1908	...	230,650	4	...	9,226	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	
	29,400		1 Jan., 1909	...	29,400	4	...	1,176	1 Jan. and 1 July	
	263,350		1 May, 1909	...	263,350	4	...	10,534	1 May and 1 Nov.	
	337,400		1 May, 1909	...	337,400	4	...	13,496	1 May and 1 Nov.	
	127,500		30 Sept., 1909	...	127,500	4	...	5,100	31 Mar., and 30 Sept.	
	300,000		1 Jan., 1910	...	300,000	4	...	12,000	1 Jan., and 1 July	
	137,800		1 Feb., 1910	...	137,800	4	...	5,512	1 Feb., and 1 Aug.	
	8,600		1 Nov., 1911	...	8,600	4	...	344	1 May and 1 Nov.	
	5,000		1 Jan., 1912	...	5,000	4	...	200	1 Jan. and 1 July	
	34,800		1 Feb., 1912	...	34,800	4	...	1,392	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	
	118,100		30 June, 1914	...	118,100	4	...	4,724	30 June and 31 Dec.	
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1896	...	500,000*	15 Aug., 1921*	...	500,000	3½	...	17,500	15 Feb. and 15 Aug.	* Loan may be paid off at any time after 15th February, 1907, on six months' notice being given.
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1899	500,000	700,000	15 Aug., 1905	...	700,000	3	...	15,000	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	200,000		1 Mar., 1907	...		4		8,000	1 Mar. and 1 Sept.	
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1900	250,000	970,500	1 April, 1905	...	250,000	4	...	10,000	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	175,000		1 April, 1906	...	175,000	4	...	7,000	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	3,500		1 May, 1907	...	3,500	4	...	140	1 May and 1 Nov.	
	20,000		1 Feb., 1908	...	20,000	4	...	800	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	20,000		1 April, 1908	...	20,000	4	...	800	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	227,400		1 April, 1908	...	227,400	4	...	9,096	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	125,000		1 April, 1908	...	125,000	4	...	5,000	1 April and 1 Oct.	
	149,600		1 May, 1909	...	149,600	4	...	5,984	1 May and 1 Nov.	
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1901	300	250,000	1 Dec., 1904	...	300	...	...	...	...	Outstanding, unpresented.
	15,000		1 Dec., 1905	...	15,000	4	...	600	1 June and 1 Dec.	
	1,000		1 Dec., 1906	...	1,000	4	...	40	1 June and 1 Dec.	
	152,700		1 Dec., 1908	...	152,700	4	...	6,108	1 June and 1 Dec.	
	63,400		1 Dec., 1911	...	63,400	4	...	2,536	1 June and 1 Dec.	
	17,600		1 Jan., 1909	...	17,600	4	...	704	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1902	...	750,000	1 Dec., 1906	...	750,000	4	...	30,000	1 June and 1 Dec.	
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1903	†299,800	1,000,000	1 Feb., 1924	...	500,000	4	...	20,000	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	† Loan may be paid off at any time after 1st February, 1909, on six months' notice being given.
	200,200		1 Feb., 1909							
	342,500		1 Jan., 1909	...	342,500	4	...	13,700	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
	157,500		1 Jan., 1912	...	157,500	4	...	6,300	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1904	...	750,000	1 Jan., 1912	...	750,000	4	...	30,000	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
Government Advances to Settlers Act, 1894	30,000	210,000	1 Feb., 1906	...	30,000	4	...	1,200	1 June and 1 Dec.	
	80,000		5 June, 1908	...	80,000	3½	...	2,800	31 July and 31 Dec.	
	‡100,000		...	...	100,000	§	...	3,500		‡ Short-dated debentures.
Dairy Industry Act, 1898	438	1,781	1 Aug., 1908	...	1,781	3½	...	62	1 Feb. and 1 Aug.	§ ¼ per cent. over bank rate; varying interest, calculated at 3½ per cent.
	843		1 Jan., 1911	...						
	500		1 Jan., 1916	...						
Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1901	685,000	740,000	1 Jan., 1909	...	685,000	3½	...	23,975	1 Mar. and 1 Sept.	
	55,000		1 Jan., 1909	...	55,000	4	...	2,200	1 Mar. and 1 Sept.	
State Coal-mines Act, 1901 ...	...	140,000	1 April, 1907	...	140,000	3½	...	4,900	1 April and 1 Oct.	
Carried forward ...	...	59,609,986	...	1,039,927	58,570,159	...	...	2,289,656		

PUBLIC DEBT ON 31ST MARCH, 1905—*continued.*

—	Amount outstanding.		Due Date.	Sinking Funds accrued.	Net Indebtedness.	Annual Charge. Rate. Int.	Rate. S.F.	Amount.	When payable.	Remarks.
	£	£		£	£	₽ c.	₽ c.	£		
Brought forward ...	...	59,609,986	..	1,039,827	58,570,159	...	...	2,289,656		
Midland Railway Petitions Settlement Act, 1902	...	150,000	1 Jan., 1906	...	150,000	3½	...	5,250	1 July and 1 Jan.	
Paeroa-Waihi Railway Act, 1903	53,476 26,738	80,214	31 Mar., 1912 30 Sept., 1912	... ...	80,214	3	...	2,406	31 Mar. and 30 Sept.	
Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act, 1903	...	45,000	1 May, 1911	...	45,000	3½	...	1,575	1 May and 1 Nov.	
State Fire Insurance Act, 1903	...	2,000	1 May, 1911	...	1,500 500	3½ 4	... ...	52 20	1 May and 1 Nov. 1 May and 1 Nov.	
Scenery Preservation Act, 1903	...	10,000	1 May, 1911	...	10,000	3½	...	350	1 May and 1 Nov.	
Railway Improvements Authorisation Act, 1904	...	14,800	1 Jan., 1912	...	14,800	4	...	592	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
		59,912,000		1,039,827	58,872,173					
Add—										
Accrued sinking fund in respect of the Government Loans to Local Bodies Acts	...	...	...	417,003						
Sinking Fund, Government Advances to Settlers Office Account	...	...	...	193,888						
Investments in Securities included above on account New Zealand Consols Investment Account	...	...	...	357,650						
Bank of New Zealand Preference Shares held by Government	...	...	...	500,000	1,468,541					
Totals	...	59,912,000	...	2,508,368	57,403,632	..	...	2,299,901		

Treasury bills amounting to £700 000 are not included.

A condensation of this table shows at a glance the amount of money that will be required in the near future for meeting the liabilities arising at the expiration of the terms of the loans. Taking the position as at present, and dealing with the term of five years ending 31st March, 1906 to 1910, the total sum falling due is found to be £11,523,938.

For the year 1912–13 onwards to 1929–30 the amounts becoming due annually are comparatively small.

In 1929–30 (24 years hence) and from then the bulk of the debt will have to be dealt with—that is, about forty-five millions of money out of a total of nearly sixty millions.

Due Date: Year ending 31st March.	Amount. £	Due Date: Year ending 31st March.	Amount. £
1905 (unpresented)	300	1917	12,200
1906	1,450,700	1922	500,000
1907	2,316,766	1924	299,800
1908	2,532,900	1930	29,150,302
1909	2,980,888	1940	6,415,958
1910	2,242,384	1946	9,573,845
1911	25,843	Annual drawing..	125,900
1912	1,207,776	Short-dated debentures ..	100,000
1913	26,738		
1914	496,300		
1915	452,900		£59,912,000
1916	500		

The amounts that have matured or are maturing during the current financial year, with their due dates, are as follow:—

£		
403,100	.. .. .. due 1st April,	1905
500,000	.. .. .. „ 15th August,	„
332,600	.. .. .. „ 1st September,	„
10,000	.. .. .. „ 1st November,	„
15,000	.. .. .. „ 1st December,	„
150,000	.. .. .. „ 1st January,	1906
40,000	.. .. .. „ 1st February,	„
£1,450,700		

Net Indebtedness: Comparison with Past Years.

The net public debt, after deducting the accrued sinking fund (£2,508,368), was on 31st March, 1905, £57,403,632, an increase of £2,339,304 during the year. Nearly eight years' revenue, ordinary and territorial, at the present rate would thus be required to pay off the net debt of the colony. The net indebtedness per head of population (excluding the Maoris) for 1904–5 is greater than in 1903–4 by 14s. 8d. In March, 1890, it stood at £60 5s. 3d.; in 1891, £59 11s. 10d.; in 1892, £59 2s.; in 1893, £58 2s. 7d.; in 1894, £57 8s. 10d.; in 1895, £57 9s. 9d.; in 1896, £60 2s. 4d.; in 1897, £60 13s. 9d.; in 1898, £60 4s. 11d.; in 1899, £61 14s. 4d.; in 1900, £61 17s. 3d.; in 1901, £62 16s. 10d.; in 1902, £65 12s. 4d.; in 1903, £65 15s. 3d.; in 1904, £65 12s. 8d.; and in 1905, £66 7s. 4d. But, in considering the increase of the amount of debt per head

as a burden on the people, attention should be given to the remarks following the table showing amounts paid by way of charges of the public debt out of the revenue year by year. Besides these remarks, under the head of "Interest and Sinking Funds" there are others bearing on the subject, given previously, under "Revenue."

Years ended 31st March.	Estimated or Census Population.	Amount of Debentures and Stock in Circulation.	Gross Indebtedness per Head of European Population.	Amount of Sinking Fund accrued.	Net Indebtedness.	Net Indebtedness per Head of European Population.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.
1890 ..	618,657	38,667,950	62 10 1	1,386,185	37,281,765	60 5 3
1891 ..	626,658	38,830,350	61 19 4	1,487,042	37,343,308	59 11 10
1892 ..	637,472	38,713,068	60 14 8	1,037,862	37,675,206	59 2 0
1893 ..	656,187	39,257,840	59 16 7	1,113,770	38,144,070	58 2 7
1894 ..	676,747	39,826,415	58 17 0	951,924	38,874,491	57 8 10
1895 ..	689,475	40,386,964	58 11 6	751,932	39,635,032	57 9 9
1896 ..	703,187	43,050,780	61 4 5	778,891	42,271,889	60 2 4
1897 ..	717,649	44,366,618	61 16 5	814,294	43,552,324	60 13 9
1898 ..	731,713	44,963,424	61 9 0	881,903	44,081,521	60 4 11
1899 ..	746,673	46,938,006	62 17 3	857,279	46,080,727	61 14 4
1900 ..	758,616	47,874,452	63 2 2	944,375	46,930,077	61 17 3
1901 ..	772,719	49,591,245	64 3 7	1,033,494	48,557,751	62 16 10
1902 ..	789,994	52,966,447	67 0 11	1,128,816	51,837,631	65 12 4
1903 ..	814,842	55,899,019	68 12 0	2,313,239*	53,585,780*	65 15 3
1904 ..	838,954	57,522,215	68 11 4	2,457,887*	55,064,328*	65 12 8
1905 ..	864,971	59,912,000	69 5 4	2,508,368*	57,403,632*	66 7 4

* With these figures, in addition to the customary deduction made for sinking funds accrued, there has been included the accrued sinking funds of the Government Advances to Settlers Office, an item previously not shown in the table. The gross debt is also further reduced by taking off the amount of Government securities in which the New Zealand Consols deposits are invested, as both amounts appear in the table of the public debt. £500,000, the value of the preference shares held by the Government in the Bank of New Zealand, is also deducted.

If Maoris be included in the population for 31st March, 1905, the gross indebtedness at that date is lowered to £65 19s. 6d. per head, and the net indebtedness to £63 4s. 3d.

The debt of the colony as above stated does not include the unpaid loans raised by the several local bodies, amounting at the end of March, 1904, to £8,898,910, of which sum £5,529,500 was raised outside the colony. These are referred to in dealing with the finance of local bodies.

Increase of Gross Public Debt.

The increase of the gross public debt since the 31st March, 1891, amounts to £21,081,650. A schedule of items composing this sum is subjoined. It shows the purposes to which the money raised has been or is being devoted. One of the largest items is £3,200,000 raised for

advances to settlers, which represents investments by the Government bearing interest and lent on continually improving security, the principal being repaid by instalments.

Other items which may be considered to represent interest-bearing investments are those under the heads "Land settlement," "Native land purchases," "Loans to local bodies," "Lands improvement," "N.Z. Consols," and "Bank of N.Z. preferred shares."

		£
Gross public debt, 31st March, 1905		59,912,000
" 31st March, 1891		38,830,350
Increase		£21,081,650
	£	
Native land purchases	649,700	
Land settlement (including Cheviot) ..	4,361,566	
Loans to local bodies	2,087,100	
Lands improvement	500,000	
Advances to settlers	3,200,000	
Bank of N.Z. preference shares ..	500,000	
N.Z. Consols	475,734	
District railways	47,000	
Public works	8,458,214	
Increase by conversions	681,108	
Sinking fund accretions ..	1,646,000	
Naval and military settlers	27,226	
Government accident insurance ..	2,000	
Advances to dairy companies ..	1,781	
State coal-mines	140,000	
State fire insurance	2,000	
Scenery-preservation	10,000	£
		22,789,429
Less Redemptions—		
Consolidated Stock Act, 1884, debentures	1,260,420	
Other debentures	447,359	
		1,707,779
Total net increase		£21,081,650

The above addition to the public debt, mainly for purposes of a directly reproductive nature, does not represent the whole expenditure on public works and services during the period. Out of surplus revenue since 1891, the sum of £4,355,000 has been transferred to the Public Works Fund and expended, thus substantially increasing the value of the national estate without a corresponding augmentation of the public liability.

Interest and Sinking Fund.

Of the total amount of outstanding public debt at the end of March, 1905—viz., £59,912,000—close on thirty-eight millions sterling bore interest at the rate of 4 per cent., nearly eleven millions sterling at 3½ per cent., and more than ten millions sterling at 3 per cent. The following are the rates of interest payable on the complete public debt:—

Rates of Interest.	Amount at each Rate.
	£
6 per cent.	55,200
5 per cent.	446,900
4½ per cent.	52,900
4 per cent.	37,799,302
3¾ per cent.	349,000
3½ per cent.	10,989,339*
3 per cent.	10,219,059
Outstanding	300
Total	£59,912,000

* Including £100,000 on which the interest paid was ¼ per cent. over bank rate: varying rate, averaging 3½ per cent.

The total amount of *interest* payable to bondholders on the full amount of the public debt as quoted above is £2,244,296, which gives an average rate of £3 14s. 11d. per £100. On the total public debt outstanding on the 31st March, 1891, the average interest charge was £4 10s. 3d. per £100. During the period 1891–1905, therefore, the average rate is found to have declined by 15s. 4d. per £100, or about 17 per cent.

The foregoing refers to interest payable to bondholders only, and has nothing to do with sinking-fund requirements, which are included in the whole annual charge of the public debt.

The *actual payments* during eleven years for interest *and sinking fund out of the Consolidated Fund* are shown hereunder, together with the percentage of ordinary and territorial revenue absorbed by the public-debt charges:—

Year ended 31st March.	Amounts actually paid for Interest and Sinking Fund out of the Consolidated Fund.					Rate per Head of Mean Population.			Percentage of Revenue absorbed by Public Debt Charges.
	Public Debt.			Treasury Bills.	Total.				
	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	Interest.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	
1895 ..	1,619,925	57,979	1,677,904	38,985	1,716,889	2	10	3	38·96
1896 ..	1,602,933	41,183	1,644,116	39,659	1,683,775	2	8	4	36·96
1897 ..	1,630,577	41,858	1,672,435	37,034	1,709,469	2	8	2	35·62
1898 ..	1,668,697	43,380	1,712,077	29,336	1,741,413	2	8	1	34·28
1899 ..	1,689,749	44,651	1,734,400	33,068	1,767,468	2	7	10	33·61
1900 ..	1,674,618	46,073	1,720,691	28,703	1,749,394	2	6	6	31·07
1901 ..	1,671,552	46,364	1,717,916	27,700	1,745,616	2	5	6	29·83
1902 ..	1,722,819	47,724	1,770,543	33,396	1,803,939	2	6	2	29·80
1903 ..	1,817,701	50,464	1,868,165	32,814	1,900,979	2	7	5	29·77
1904 ..	1,875,376	53,408	1,928,784	29,179	1,957,963	2	7	4	27·89
1905 ..	1,914,296	54,933	1,969,229	24,500	1,993,729	2	6	10	27·38

NOTE.—The alteration made in 1894-95 of the system which previously obtained in dealing with the drawing loan of 1867 has affected the comparison of the figures for the last eleven years with those preceding. The total amount actually paid for interest and sinking fund in 1889-90 was, under the old system, £1,897,602. The figures for each of the years ended March, 1890 to 1894 inclusive, will be found in the Year-book for 1899.

The above amounts shown as interest and sinking fund do not comprise the whole of the interest and sinking fund paid by the Government in respect of moneys raised by the issue of loans. Thus, for loans raised under the Land for Settlements Acts, the Government Advances to Settlers Acts, and for the purchase of the Cheviot Estate, the interest, although made a charge upon the Consolidated Fund, is recovered from the receipts derived from the leasing of the lands, or from instalments paid by borrowers. The amount of interest thus charged and recovered during last year was £244,103 (under the Land for Settlements Acts, £134,704; Advances to Settlers Act, £96,755; Cheviot Estate, £8,866; other amounts, £3,778). Such interest does not become a burden upon the taxpayer, and consequently is not included in the figures upon which the rate per head of mean population is calculated.

The amount actually paid for interest and sinking fund out of the Consolidated Fund during 1904–5 was £35,766 more than that for the previous year, but the rate of charge per head of population shows a small decrease.

The securities in which the sinking funds were held as on the 31st March, 1905, are specified in the statement following:—

STATEMENT of the SECURITIES in which the SINKING FUNDS of the several LOANS were invested on the 31st March, 1905.

Investments in—	£	s.	d.
New Zealand 5-per-cent. Debentures	3,470	0	0
New Zealand 4½-per-cent. Debentures	1,700	0	0
New Zealand 4-per-cent. Debentures	7,200	0	0
New Zealand 3½-per-cent. Debentures	1,910	0	0
New Zealand 4-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	129,754	19	6
New Zealand 3½-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	4,491	18	8
New Zealand 3-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	9,229	9	2
New South Wales 4-per-cent. Debentures	19,800	0	0
New South Wales 4-per-cent. Inscribed Stock ..	5,486	6	7
New South Wales 3½-per-cent. Inscribed Stock ..	85,000	0	0
New South Wales 3-per-cent. Inscribed Stock ..	71,386	18	4
Victoria 4-per-cent. Debentures	15,000	0	0
Victoria 4-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	43,233	17	4
Victoria 3½-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	84,000	0	0
Victoria 3-per cent. Inscribed Stock	27,429	4	1
South Australia 4-per-cent. Debentures	24,700	0	0
South Australia 4-per-cent. Inscribed Stock ..	4,851	0	5
South Australia 3½-per-cent. Inscribed Stock ..	39,000	0	0
South Australia 3-per-cent. Inscribed Stock ..	114,866	15	9
Canada 4-per-cent. Debentures	18,200	0	0
Canada 4-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	60,000	0	0
Canada 3½-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	34,022	11	8
Canada 3-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	33,226	12	3
Canada 2½-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	13,666	15	11
Tasmania 3-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	6,645	15	1
Queensland 4-per-cent. Inscribed Stock	1,433	8	8
Ceylon 3 per-cent. Inscribed Stock	10,000	0	0
Transvaal 3 per-cent. Guaranteed Stock	65,249	19	4
Leeds Corporation 3-per-cent. Inscribed Stock ..	14,000	0	0
Cardiff Corporation 3-per-cent. Inscribed Stock ..	26,000	0	0
	£974,955	12	9

			£	s.	d.
Investments in—*continued.*					
Brought forward			974,955	12	9
Gold Coast 3-per-cent. Inscribed Stock			17,121	14	10
Trinidad 4-per-cent. Inscribed Stock			2,861	9	10
Lagos 3-per-cent. Inscribed Stock			13,551	3	11
Reading Corporation 3-per-cent. Inscribed Stock			6,500	0	0
Sheffield Corporation 3-per-cent. Inscribed Stock			16,000	0	0
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlements Act 4-per-cent. Debentures			1,290	0	0
Land for Settlements Act 4-per-cent. Debentures			3,740	0	0
Local Bodies' Loans Act 3½-per-cent. Debentures			400	0	0
County of Tauranga 5-per-cent. Debentures			60	0	0
Borough of Brunner 6-per-cent. Debentures			990	0	0
Borough of Patea 4½-per-cent. Debentures			420	0	0
Borough of Palmerston North 5-per-cent. Debentures			20	0	0
Borough of Tauranga 5-per-cent. Debentures			200	0	0
Westport Harbour Board 4-per-cent. Debentures			660	0	0
Waimakariri-Ashley Water-supply Board 5-per-cent. Debentures			320	0	0
Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company 5-per-cent. Debentures			540	0	0
			1,039,630	1	4
Sinking funds in respect of Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1901, and Government Advances to Settlers Act, 1894—					
Mortgages			50,900	0	0
In common fund, Public Trust Office—					
At 4 per cent.	£6,000 0 0				
At 3½ per cent.	553,990 9 0				
			559,990	9	0
			1,650,520	10	4
Cash balance on 31st March, 1905			197	7	3
Total			£1,650,717	17	7

Of the total amount, £542,833 is represented by stock and debentures of the Australian States, and £169,116 by those of Canada and Ceylon; £163,186 was invested in similar securities of the New Zealand Government; £62,500 in inscribed stock of English corporations; £65,249 in Transvaal Guaranteed stock; £2,6.0 in debentures of various local governing bodies; other securities, £34,074; £50,900 on mortgage; and £559,990 is in the hands of the Public Trustee.

Flotation of Loans.

Of the gross public debt of the colony outstanding on 31st March, 1905, £49,379,619 was raised in London, £1,209,550 in Australia, and £9,322,831 in New Zealand; and of the total amount £45,615,839 was held as inscribed stock, and £14,296,161 in the form of debentures. Details are given hereunder:—

Kind of Stock.	Floated in London.	Floated in Australia.	Floated in New Zealand.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Debentures	4,239,514	1,209,550	8,847,097	14,296,161
Inscribed stock	45,140,105	..	475,734	45,615,839
Total	49,379,619	1,209,550	9,322,831	59,912,000

The large proportion of the public debt which has been floated *he colony* is worthy of attention.

Prices of New Zealand Stock.

The highest and lowest London prices for the New Zealand 4, 3½, and 3 per cent. stock, taken over a range of sixteen years, are quoted:—

QUOTATIONS, NEW ZEALAND STOCK.

Year.	4-per-cents. (1929) Highest.	4-per-cents. (1929) Lowest.	3½-per-cents. (1940) Highest.	3½-per-cents. (1940) Lowest.	3-per-cents. (1945) Highest.	3-per-cents. (1945) Lowest.
1888	104½	96¼	..	..	..	..
1889	109¼	99⅝	..	..	..	..
1890	109⅛	102¼	98⅝	93¼	..	..
1891	107½	100	98¼	91⅛	..	..
1892	106⅝	100	98	91½	..	..
1893	107¼	97	97½	90	..	..
1894	109⅞	105⅜	103½	96¼	..	..
1895	113½	105⅝	107½	100	95¾	91
1896	118¼	106½	110⅜	101½	103½	90
1897	117	112⅜	111	104¾	102	99½
1898	116⅞	108	109⅞	103	101½	96½
1899	116½	105½	109	102	99¼	94¼
1900	113¼	109	106¾	103⅜	98½	95¼
1901	115⅜	110¾	109¾	104⅛	99½	93⅛
1902	113¼	109	109½	102½	97	93⅝
1903	110⅛	105	104¾	99½	96	88
1904	107½	104½	101½	96¾	90	86¼

Utilisation of Money composing Public Debt.

A statement is supplied, based on figures taken from the Colonial Treasurer's Budget of 1897 (to which the necessary additions have been made), showing the purposes for which the money forming the public debt of the colony was raised or voted.

But the amounts in the items must be regarded as only approximations to the actual facts. The information is merely indicative of the truth, and is a revision of what was given in the Year-book, 1899, which was found to be not as near to correctness as possible in places.

PUBLIC DEBT OF NEW ZEALAND, MARCH, 1905, SHOWING APPROXIMATELY THE AMOUNTS RAISED OR VOTED UNDER VARIOUS HEADS, ARRANGED IN THREE CLASSES.

	On 31st March, 1905. £
(*a.*) *Services*—	
Railways	19,500,000*
Lands improvement (roads and bridges) ..	5,920,000
Public works and buildings	4,450,000
Immigration	2,465,000
Maori war	2,360,000
Land-purchases	2,195,000
Defence	1,910,000
Telegraphs	1,070,000
Goldfields and coal-mines	800,000
Lighthouses and harbours..	535,000*
Midland Railway Company's bondholders ..	150,000

* NOTE.—Only a portion of expenditure of old Provincial Governments on railways became public debt of the colony. The total expenditure on railways (Provincial and General Government) to 31st March, 1905, was over twenty-three millions sterling, which includes £1,104,281 spent by the Provincial Governments, of which £82,[illegible] for the Dunedin and Port Chalmers line.

	On 31st March, 1905. £
(a.) *Services*—continued.	
State coal-mines	140,000
Tourist and health resorts	50,000
State fire insurance	2,000
Scenery-preservation	10,000
(b.) *Investments*—	
Purchase of land for settlements	4,358,000
Advances to settlers	3,210,000
Loans to local bodies	2,365,000
Bank of New Zealand preference shares ..	500,000
New Zealand Consols	470,000
(c.) *Other*—	
Deficiencies in revenue, charges and expenses of raising loans, provincial liabilities, and miscellaneous expenditure	7,450,000

It will thus be found that on the 31st March, 1905, out of a total debt of £59,912,000, the amounts allocated for services formed approximately the following proportions of the whole :—

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
For Railways	32·55	For Telegraphs	1·80
" Lands improvement (roads and bridges)	9·88	" Goldfields and coal-mines..	1·34
" Public works and buildings	7·43	" Lighthouses and harbours	0·89
" Immigration	4·12	" Midland Railway ..	0·25
" Maori war	3·94	" State coal-mines.. ..	0·23
" Land-purchases	3·66	" Tourist and health resorts	0·08
" Defence..	3·19	" Scenery-preservation ..	0·02

The total sum is divided into three classes in the table, of which (*a*) is composed of the various services above referred to, and the total of which forms 69·38 per cent. of the whole debt in 1905; class (*b*) consists of moneys devoted to what may be termed investments, being 18·20 per cent. of the total; (*c*) moneys paid away in charges and expenses of raising loans, also to meet deficiencies of revenue, besides old provincial liabilities, and miscellaneous expenditure, forming 12·42 per cent. of the debt.

The figures given as to railways do not include all the sums spent by the Provincial Governments, as stated in the note to the table, nor do the figures in some other items agree with those given elsewhere, made up from tables showing the expenditure out of the Public Works Fund, which, as previously explained, is augmented by contributions from the Consolidated Revenue Account.

Public Works in New Zealand.

The burden of a public debt depends greatly on the measure in which it is expended on reproductive works, and on the degree of prosperity enjoyed by the people. The generally rugged character of this country, and the natural difficulties appertaining to the sites of many of the towns, soon necessitated a large outlay on roads and public works. The need was fully recognised, and to some extent

met, by the Provincial Governments, which have justly received great credit for their far-seeing and liberal exertions. A great deal of road-making, often of a very costly character, was accomplished, harbour and other improvements begun, and immigration encouraged. Some railways were made in Canterbury, Otago, and Southland. The City of Christchurch and the Canterbury Plains were connected with the Port of Lyttelton by a railway, which required the construction of a long and very costly tunnel through the intervening range of hills. In Otago private enterprise, backed by the guarantee of the Provincial Government, built a railway from Dunedin to Port Chalmers, and some miles of line were made in Southland from the Town of Invercargill into the interior; but no general and comprehensive scheme of public works could be carried out by the separate exertions of the Provincial Governments. In 1870, therefore, the General Government brought forward its public-works and immigration policy, by which it was proposed to raise a loan of ten millions for the construction of main trunk railways, roads, and other public works of importance to the colony as a whole, as well as for the promotion of immigration on a large scale, the expenditure to be spread over a period of ten years. This policy was accepted by the Legislature, and embodied in "The Immigration and Public Works Act, 1870."

The demands for local railways and other works soon caused the original proposals to be exceeded, and entailed an expenditure at a much more rapid rate and to a far greater amount than was originally contemplated. Although many of the works undertaken have been directly unremunerative, yet the effect of the policy as a whole has been largely to develop the settlement of the country, and to increase enormously the value of landed property; land in parts which before the construction of railways was valued at from £1 to £2 per acre having been subsequently sold at prices varying from £10 to £20 per acre. Moreover, the railway and telegraph lines yield a revenue which covers a large portion of the interest on their cost after paying working-expenses.

Expenditure out of the Public Works Fund.

The net expenditure, under all heads, of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to the 31st March, 1905, can be given correctly, but this fund, as stated previously, is not altogether composed of money charged to the public debt. It had received £36,526,780 from loans and £5,331,931 by way of receipts in aid on the latter date. The money received by way of aid included £4,355,000 transferred from the Consolidated Fund during the last fourteen financial years, out of surplus revenue. Nearly forty-one millions sterling were spent since the year 1870 up to March, 1905, and the items given below exhibit the nature of the works, &c., with amount for each.

NET EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC WORKS FUND FROM 1870 TO 31ST MARCH, 1905.

Expenditure on—	£
Immigration	2,154,475
Public works, departmental	519,939
Railways, including surveys of new lines	20,804,175
Roads	6,839,052
Land-purchases	2,010,646
Development of goldfields	748,428
Telegraph extension	1,132,990
Public buildings	3,186,224
Lighthouses, harbour-works, and defences	1,008,207
Contingent defence	819,152
Rates on Native lands	66,565
Thermal springs	14,600
Tourist and health resorts	55,360
Lands improvement	8,357
Charges and expenses of raising loans	1,249,067
Coal-mines	10,835
Interest and sinking fund	218,500
Payment to Midland Railway bondholders	150,000
Utilisation of water-power	468
Total	£40,997,040

Expenditure on Railways.

The railway expenditure during each of seven quinquennial periods since the initiation of the public-works policy has been :—

	£
1st July, 1870, to 30th June, 1875	3,575,362
1st July, 1875, to 31st March, 1880	4,919,712
1st April, 1880, to 31st March, 1885	3,120,680
1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1890	2,308,319
1st April, 1890, to 31st March, 1895	978,498
1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1900	1,547,732
1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1905	4,353,872
Total	£20,804,175

New Zealand's expenditure on railways is, with one exception (that of Tasmania) the lowest per head of the population of any of the Australian States. The next table shows the cost of railway-works, the mileage, the average cost per mile, the population, and the cost per head of the population in New Zealand and the several States referred to :—

State or Colony.	Year ended	Cost of Construction of Open Lines.	Average No. of Miles of Line open.	Average Cost per Mile.	Estimated Population	Cost per Head of Population		
		£		£		£	s.	d.
Queensland	30 June, 1904	20,887,585	2,828	7,134	515,530	40	10	4
New South Wales	30 June, 1904	42,288,517	3,224	12,890	1,441,441	29	6	10
Victoria	30 June, 1904	41,216,703	3,371	12,191	1,206,098	34	3	6
South Australia*	30 June, 1904	14,698,311	1,882	7,810	369,045	39	16	7
West'n Australia	30 June, 1904	8,955,929	1,535	5,834	238,010	37	12	7
Tasmania	31 Dec., 1903	3,883,729	462	8,411	180,200	21	11	1
New Zealand	31 Mar., 1905	21,701,572	2,347	9,141	†908,114	23	17	11

* Including Northern Territory. † Maoris included.

In the foregoing table the cost per head of population for railway-construction is shown to have been between £34 and £38 in the States of Victoria and Western Australia; over £39 in South Australia and over £40 in Queensland; in New South Wales it was over £29; but in New Zealand the cost has been nearly £24, and in Tasmania over £21, per head of population.

Public Debt of Australasia.

The following figures, which, with the exception of those for New Zealand, are taken from Mr. Coghlan's Australasian Statistics, show the public debt of each State or colony in 1903–4:—

State or Colony.	Date.	Public Debt.			Debt per Head of Population.
		Fixed Debt.	Floating Debt.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£ s. d.
Queensland ..	30 June, 1904	40,651,287	1,130,000	41,781,287	79 11 5
New South Wales	30 June, 1904	69,926,655	10,106,926	80,033,581	55 7 2
Victoria ..	30 June, 1904	48,336,162	3,483,800	51,819,962	42 19 4
South Australia ..	30 June, 1904	26,324,145	2,269,500	28,593,645	77 9 1
Western Australia	30 June, 1904	16,090,288	..	16,090,288	67 12 1
Tasmania ..	31 Dec., 1903	9,211,070	107,330	9,318,400	51 18 4
New Zealand ..	31 Mar., 1904	57,522,215	..	57,522,215	68 11 4*

* As shown previously (see page 472), the amount of accrued sinking fund reduces this by £2 18s. 8d. per head.

The amount of indebtedness per head of population in June, 1904, in Queensland and South Australia was thus greater than that for New Zealand in March, 1904.

The Assets Realisation Board.

The Assets Realisation Board was established for the purchase, in connection with the affairs of the Bank of New Zealand, of all the assets of the Estates Company and of the Auckland Agricultural Company.

The following particulars are extracted from the General Manager's report for the year ended 31st March last (1905)—

Sales to the extent of £113,787 have been made, as compared with £286,350 the previous year. Of the total value (£113,787), £83,557 represents country, £2,695 town lands, and £27,535 stock, implements, &c., sold on properties finally realised.

The sales for the period 1895–1905, including stock, show a total of £1,363,815 received.

On 31st March, 1905, the proportion of total sales from time of starting to the book-cost of all estates (£2,731,706) was 49·92 per cent.; and to land-tax valuation, *plus* 10 per cent. for sundry properties, with the manager's valuation for station properties (which together total £1,895,179), it was 71·96 per cent.

Particulars of operations are—

	£
Sales of properties finally realised, 1895–1905 (including stock), (net amount)	734,087
Properties partially realised	629,728
	£1,363,815

The book-cost of the estates in respect of which the sales were finally closed was £1,056,569. These properties are shown above to have realised £734,087, leaving a deficiency of £322,482, including the realisation expenses, &c.

The localities of the sales are as follows :—

	Estates.	Farms.	Town Sections.	Suburban Properties.	£
Auckland ..	8	296	743	388	566,910
Canterbury ..	3	98	22	63	286,455
Hawke's Bay ..	2	..	10	..	104,250
Otago	2	10	640	182	75,658
Marlborough ..	1	8	65	6	56,226
Wellington ..	1	18	37	1	157,839
					1,247,338
Proceeds: realisation of sundry assets					8,670
Stock sales on properties finally closed					107,807
					£1,363,815

Special Banking Legislation.

A synopsis of "The Bank of New Zealand Act, 1903," and "The Bank of New Zealand Act, 1904," is given previously on pages 421 and 422.

SECTION XIX.—CROWN LANDS.

A SUMMARY of the transactions during the year ended 31st March, 1905, will be found in the following table, which shows under all descriptions of tenure the number of selectors and the area selected :—

Nature and Tenure of Lands selected during the Year ended the 31st March, 1905.	Selectors.	Area. A. R. P.	Number of Purchasers or Selectors.	Area. A. R. P.
Town lands sold for cash	134	59 1 37	358	18,832 2 10
Suburban lands sold for cash ...	63	323 2 4		
Rural lands sold for cash	161	18,449 2 9		
Occupation with right of purchase			330	138,205 3 8
Lease in perpetuity			360	107,925 2 29
Agricultural lease			3	218 2 0
Village settlement, cash			2	1 1 17
" occupation with right of purchase ...			1	0 1 0
" lease in perpetuity			12	207 1 2
Village-homestead special settlement			8	111 0 26
Special settlement associations			2	223 1 0
Improved-farm special settlement (lease in perpetuity and occupation with right of purchase)			14	1,459 1 3
Occupation leases, Mining Act			40	1,913 2 3
Small grazing-runs			26	50,636 1 17
Pastoral runs			87	427,6[illegible]0 2 39
Miscellaneous leases and licenses			564	126,653 3 5
Cheviot Estate—				
Cash lands			2	143 0 0
Grazing-farms			16	851 1 37
Miscellaneous			5	33 1 29
Land for Settlements Acts—				
Cash lands			11	14 2 28
Lease in perpetuity			391	65,884 3 30
Lease in perpetuity (village)			2	0 3 0
Small grazing-runs			3	5,783 0 0
Miscellaneous			27	3,463 3 9
			2,264	960,214 2 12
Endowments—				
Occupation with right of purchase			1	414 0 0
Occupation leases, Mining Act			16	248 2 27
Lease in perpetuity			10	3,384 1 23
Pastoral runs			2	74,500 0 0
Miscellaneous			7	8,467 3 1
Native townships			57	90 1 20
Totals			2,357	1,047,319 3 3

Particulars of the number of Crown tenants at present holding lands under the several tenures, together with the yearly rental payable, are given in the next statement.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL NUMBER OF CROWN TENANTS, with Area selected or held, and the Yearly Rent payable, as on the 31st March, 1905.

Tenures.	Total Number of Tenants.	Total Area held by such Tenants.			Total Yearly Rental or Instalment payable.		
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
ORDINARY CROWN LANDS.							
Deferred payment	312	55,178	3	2	2,584	5	1
Perpetual lease	640	121,378	1	18	4,880	2	5
Occupation with right of purchase... ...	4,151	1,193,646	1	15	43,667	0	4
Lease in perpetuity...	4,322	1,243,495	0	15	39,943	9	1
Agricultural lease	17	542	1	30	22	16	9
Homestead	...	—			—		
Mining Districts Land Occupation Act ...	510	22,207	0	13	1,310	0	8
Village settlements—							
Deferred payment	20	378	3	28	32	0	8
Perpetual lease	136	2,049	2	20	303	10	6
Occupation with right of purchase ...	31	22	3	4	10	17	8
Lease in perpetuity	511	9,388	2	34	778	12	7
Village-homestead special settlements—							
Perpetual lease	346	6,350	1	26	838	15	9
Lease in perpetuity	710	16,619	1	27	2,462	11	6
Special settlement associations—							
Defered payment		...			—		
Perpetual lease	13	768	0	26	55	14	0
Lease in perpetuity	645	116,521	0	8	6,008	7	9
Improved-farm special settlements ...	592	75,370	1	28	3,255	17	2
Small grazing-runs	646	1,352,918	1	37	27,291	19	10
Pastoral runs	860	11,386,416	2	12	72,768	14	6
Miscellaneous leases	2,891	645,310	0	33	12,222	19	9
Totals	17,353	16,248,562	3	16	218,137	15	8
CHEVIOT ESTATE—							
Lease in perpetuity	119	24,403	1	9	6,436	5	0
Village-homestead special settlement ...	92	2,480	1	0	869	10	4
Grazing-farms	50	46,020	1	6	6,912	14	0
Pastoral runs	1	1,642	0	0	193	3	9
Miscellaneous	71	1,434	2	24	320	17	8
Totals ... ... —	333	75,980	1	39	14,732	10	8
LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACTS—							
Lease in perpetuity	2,838	497,909	2	35	147,232	6	7
Lease in perpetuity, village	48	448	2	20	341	15	10
Special-settlement associations	11	2,114	1	9	162	7	8
Small grazing-runs	73	128,861	1	16	17,233	11	2
Pastoral runs	2	953	2	38	121	13	0
Miscellaneous	155	12,652	0	5	1,189	4	8
Totals	3,127	642,939	3	3	166,280	18	11
THERMAL SPRINGS (ROTORUA)	283	6,071	0	24	1,973	16	4
Grand totals	21,096	16,973,554	1	2	401,145	1	9
Endowments	767	390,494	3	21	14,514	7	4
Native townships	323	958	0	33	1,332	5	8

Tables I. and II., which follow, exhibit the acreage of land *taken up for settlement*, and the number of holdings under each description of tenure. The lands held under pastoral license and miscellaneous leases, such as for timber and flax-cutting, coal-mining, &c., are *not included* in these tables. Tables III. and IV. show the total acreage taken up year by year since March, 1895, in each land district, and the number of holdings grouped according to size, the areas varying from less than one acre in extent to 1,000 acres and over.

The forfeitures and surrenders in respect of the lands taken up for settlement (excluding, as already remarked, pastoral and miscellaneous leases) for the last nine years were:—

1896–97 ...	815 holdings	228,978 acres.		1901–2 ...	192 holdings	75,368 acres.	
1897–98 ...	658 "	130,380 "		1902–3 ...	329 "	106,390 "	
1898–99 ...	567 "	180,957 "		1903–4 ...	354 "	105,625 "	
1899–1900 ...	510 "	164,003 "		1904–5 ...	180 "	89,451 "	
1900–1 ...	354 "	106,690 "					

Forfeited and surrendered lands are again thrown open for selection as soon as possible, and in the majority of cases are taken up again by fresh selectors within a short time.

A full description of the various tenures under which land is dealt with in the colony is given in the article entitled "The Land System of New Zealand," in Part III. of this book.

I.—Comparative Statement showing Acreage of Lands selected under Settlement Conditions (excluding Pastoral Runs, Miscellaneous Leases and Licenses, Endowments, and Thermal Springs District Leases) during Ten Years ended 31st March, 1905.

—	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cash lands	26,574	28,485	22,525	37,400	23,936	58,703	27,290	17,194	22,481	18,991
Deferred payments	456	..	..	13	..	..	52	..	..	..
Perpetual lease and small areas	1,427	9,106	651	640	624	2,499	10	..	..	..
Occupation with right of purchase	84,968	59,648	81,414	109,950	117,771	262,729	128,893	118,557	146,953	138,206
Lease in perpetuity	122,350	104,927	117,938	159,415	153,531	144,205	116,125	161,745	194,515	173,811
Agricultural lease	36	13	258	114	70	23	28	36	13	218
Occupation lease under "The Mining Districts Land Occupation Act, 1894" ..	2,931	2,817	1,285	1,449	2,295	2,123	2,507	2,434	4,972	1,914
Village settlement—										
Cash	9	4	1	30	4	22	10	9	8	1
Occupation with right of purchase ..	2	4	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..
Lease in perpetuity	3,365	1,317	1,426	2,115	1,762	1,082	456	619	514	208
Village-homestead special settlement ..	793	360	42	134	31	376	469	1,512	272	111
Special-settlement associations (lease in perpetuity)	44,237	28,084	442	607	2	..	..	5,761	729	223
Special-settlement improved farms	28,348	4,882	9,007	4,823	7,393	1,936	1,618	4,032	19,436	1,459
Small grazing-runs and grazing-farms ..	46,407	68,934	149,458	77,632	155,109	86,076	112,947	113,925	144,786	67,271
Totals	361,903	308,581	384,449	394,324	462,530	559,774	390,406	425,824	534,679	402,413

Note.—The forfeitures and surrenders for the last nine of the years dealt with in the table were—for the year 1896-97, 228,978 acres; 1897-98, 190,380 acres; 1898-99, 180,957 acres; 1899-1900, 164,003 acres; 1900-1, 105,690 acres; 1901-2, 75,368 acres; 1902-3, 106,390; 1903-4, 105,625 acres; and for 1904-5, 89,451 acres. But it must not be supposed that these relate to the acreages taken up during the same years; on the contrary, forfeitures may have their origin in selections of long standing and various dates.

II.—Comparative Statement showing Number of Selectors of Land under Settlement Conditions (excluding Pastoral Runs, Miscellaneous Leases and Licenses, Endowments and Thermal Springs District Leases) during Ten Years ended 31st March, 1905.

—	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
For cash	476	388	272	534	491	363	489	374	435	371
Deferred payments	6	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Perpetual lease and small areas	7	19	2	1	2	3	1	..	..	..
Occupation with right of purchase	431	277	380	458	395	673	447	403	402	330
Lease in perpetuity	696	659	599	675	647	489	501	573	894	751
Agricultural lease	3	2	5	2	3	1	1	3	2	3
Occupation lease under "The Mining Districts Land Occupation Act, 1894"	69	48	23	31	64	53	71	52	97	40
Village settlement—										
Cash	16	4	2	21	6	35	21	19	10	2
Occupation with right of purchase	3	4	2	3	3	..	1	..	1	1
Lease in perpetuity	193	102	92	106	80	96	33	40	21	14
Village-homestead special settlement	19	18	9	12	6	7	30	34	23	8
Special-settlement associations	238	142	5	5	1	..	..	29	4	2
Improved-farm special settlement	315	45	77	64	41	13	..	30	106	14
Small grazing-runs and grazing-farms	32	27	71	40	64	35	36	45	58	45
Totals	2,504	1,735	1,539	1,953	1,803	1,769	1,632	1,602	2,053	1,581

Note.—The forfeitures and surrenders for the last nine of the years dealt with in the table were—for the year 1896-97, 815 holdings; 1897-98, 658 holdings; 1898-99, 567 holdings; 1899-1900, 510 holdings; 1900-1, 354 holdings; 1901-2, 192 holdings; in 1902-3, 329 holdings in 1903-4, 354 holdings, and in 1904-5, 180 holdings. See note to previous table as to the origin of these failures.

III.—Lands taken up under Settlement Conditions during Ten Years ended 31st March, 1905 (exclusive of Pastoral Runs, Miscellaneous Leases and Licenses, Endowments, and Thermal Springs District Leases).*

Land District.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Auckland	67,831	49,522	56,295	90,160	78,677	201,355	99,824	153,559	134,375	120,351
Hawke's Bay	16,353	22,858	19,876	36,222	36,451	90,625	71,902	38,505	99,153	40,949
Taranaki	55,850	22,002	16,786	18,867	54,960	71,000	23,942	39,353	69,236	63,005
Wellington	79,477	63,801	48,909	63,746	41,388	48,530	14,300	13,268	25,432	53,135
Nelson	19,421	14,462	13,600	18,673	10,211	18,918	29,383	11,237	16,981	10,340
Marlborough	15,858	20,858	54,581	51,973	74,311	33,063	64,624	56,681	33,332	20,795
Canterbury	14,827	22,654	75,041	52,839	34,218	20,744	11,575	45,401	78,363	4,487
Westland	1,765	3,865	437	352	792	709	27,214	4,112	4,098	20,202
Otago	70,238	79,212	77,345	40,599	68,436	49,901	23,462	50,176	51,783	38,487
Southland	20,283	9,347	21,579	20,893	63,086	24,929	24,180	13,532	21,926	30,662
Totals.. ..	361,903	308,581	384,449	394,324	462,530	559,774	390,406	425,824	534,679	402,413

IV.—Holdings taken up under Settlement Conditions during Ten Years ended 31st March, 1905 (exclusive of Pastoral Runs, Miscellaneous Leases and Licenses, Endowments, and Thermal Springs District Leases), classified according to Size.

Size.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 1 acre	259	154	103	293	345	158	195	182	363	246
1 to 50 acres	719	588	496	571	501	466	553	466	467	397
51 to 250 acres	1,198	709	616	633	492	522	471	496	624	450
251 to 500 acres	232	178	197	277	262	333	244	237	322	280
501 to 1,000 acres	70	84	63	128	116	181	110	157	190	131
1,001 acres and upwards ..	26	22	64	51	87	109	59	64	87	77
Totals.. ..	2,504	1,735	1,539	1,953	1,803	1,769	1,632	1,602	2,053	1,581

* See notes as to forfeitures and surrenders on previous tables I. and II.

The following is a statement of the gross amounts collected by Receivers of Land Revenue for the years 1903–4 and 1904–5:—

	1903–4. £	s.	d.	1904–5. £	s.	d.
Territorial revenue	247,842	7	5	260,020	14	2
Land for settlements	150,883	4	5	150,272	12	4
Cheviot Estate	13,779	12	1	15,279	6	4
State forests	16,726	3	5	12,784	2	8
North Island Main Trunk Railway	10,931	12	10	9,001	2	7
Thermal springs, Rotorua ..	24	2	9	30	5	0
Lakes Ellesmere and Forsyth ..	1,635	3	1	1,629	14	7
Rotorua Town Council	1,772	14	0	1,795	4	2
Crown-grant fees	826	7	4	643	8	2
Lands and Survey vote	1,627	8	2	2,263	17	6
Native townships	933	16	9	1,014	3	0
Mining Districts Land Occupation Act	943	10	6	819	14	3
Miscellaneous	1,366	17	7	960	8	5
Government Loans to Local Bodies Act	27,195	4	10	28,297	3	6
Endowments	20,722	18	9	25,162	18	2
Totals	£497,211	3	11	£509,974	14	10

SECTION XX.—LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS.

A FULL description is given, in a special article belonging to Section 1, Part III., of the objects and method of the Land for Settlements Acts, under which the acquirement by Government is authorised, through purchase from private owners, of properties for subdivision into small farms to meet the want felt of Crown lands for disposal in places where they are specially in demand.

The report of the Chairman of the Board of Land Purchase Commissioners on the transactions for the twelve months ended the 31st March, 1905, states:—

1. There were 88 estates offered to the Government for sale, aggregating 713,741 acres; and 61 estates, containing 723,984 acres, were inspected on the ground.

2. The Board of Land Purchase Commissioners held fourteen meetings—viz., one in Auckland, two in Hawke's Bay, seven in Wellington, two in Canterbury, and two in Otago—when the acquisition of 24 estates was considered, and 17 of these, containing 237,874 acres, were recommended for purchase.

3. The Government approved of the recommendations regarding 14 estates, containing 219,695 acres.

4. The owners ultimately accepted the offers made for 5 of these properties—viz., Longbush (balance), Greenfield, Hikawera (part of Tablelands), Hawtrey (workmen's homes), and Selwyn.

The purchase of Hikawera and Greenfield was completed during the year, at a cost of £87,976 for 24,648 acres; and Matamata, Edendale, and Mount Vernon (Lindsay), negotiated for last year, and containing 75,993 acres, were also completed at a cost of £336,507.

The total transactions finished in the year comprise 5 estates, containing 100,641 acres, the prime cost of which was £424,483 1s. 8d. The incidental expenses, roads, administration, and charges on debentures, amount to £64,733 13s. 9d. in addition, making a total of £489,216 15s. 5d.

If to these transactions there are added the purchases of past years, the total transactions become 136 estates, containing 716,224 acres, for which the owners received £3,362 013, and £238,324 was spent on roads and other services, making a total of £3,600,337.

The purchase of three other agricultural and pastoral estates, containing 180,087 acres, and which will cost about £209,000, has also been arranged for; and two small properties near Wellington, containing 327 acres, have been secured for workmen's homes, at a cost of £26,920.

The transactions awaiting the decision of the Compensation Court at 31st March were: (1) Flaxbourne, which was before the Court last year, and was decided on the 19th April, 1905, when the claimants were awarded £181,675 for 45,368 acres, and 11,700 acres were cut out and remain with the owners; (2) Tawaha, an estate of 3 350 acres in the Wairarapa, which was dealt with in the Compensation Court on the 24th instant, when the owners were awarded £34,000 for 2,350 acres, they retaining 1,000 acres and the homestead.

Negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of land for workmen's homes, Hutt Valley and near Christchurch, and for some agricultural and pastoral estates in Hawke's Bay, Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury, Otago, and Taranaki.

Values have advanced, especially in the neighbourhood of Wellington, and the high prices given for good land in Canterbury and the west coast of the North Island render negotiations for suitable land difficult and hazardous.

The rents collected during the year amount to £149,606 0s. 11d., and the interest received for that portion of the loan invested by the Treasury was £12,875, making a total of £162,481 0s. 11d. There were also recoveries for lands finally disposed of, otherwise than by lease, amounting to £670 6s. 11d.

The interest paid for the money obtained under the Act was £134,703 13s. 7d., showing a profit for the year of £27,776 7s. 4d. This, added to the profit at 31st March, 1904 (£166,259 10s. 5d.), makes the amount realised at 31st March, 1905, to be £194,035 17s. 9d., all of which has been expended in the construction of roads and other works, on surveys, administration, and other incidentals.

Two transactions under section 70 of "The Native Land Laws Amendment Act, 1895," were practically concluded during the year—viz., Tamaki, containing 3,542 acres, the resumption of the lease of which cost £7,000, and a part of the Manga-a-toro Station, containing 5,141 acres, the lease of which cost £16,000 to resume.

The following is a summary of the transactions:—

	No.	Acres.	Prime Cost. £
(*a.*) Estates purchased and selected or ready for selection at 31st March, 1904	131	615,582	2,939,672
(*b.*) Estates purchased and prepared for selection in 1904–5	2	62,523	241,138
(*c.*) Estates purchased and paid for but not prepared for selection at 31st March, 1905	3	38,119	183,345
Totals	136	716,224	£3,364,155
(A.) Acquired but not paid for nor prepared for selection	6	230,186	£427,947
(B.) Leases resumed under section 70 of "The Native Land Laws Amendment Act, 1895"	2	8,683	£23,000

SUMMARY OF ALL LANDS OFFERED TO GOVERNMENT UNDER "THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1900," AND ITS AMENDMENTS, AND HOW DEALT WITH, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1904, TO 31ST MARCH, 1905.

Land District where Land situated.	Number of Estates offered.	Area offered.	Area declined without going to Board.	Area not recommended by Board.	Area recommended by Board.	Area under Consideration.	Area withdrawn.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Auckland	12	194,111	21,670	..	160,000	11,041	1,400	194,111
Hawke's Bay	25	302,809	224,510	51,970	19,429	6,900	..	302,809
Taranaki	4	4,039	4,039	..	..	..	..	4,039
Wellington	22	43,416	4,393	..	11,442	27,330	251	43,416
Nelson	2	2,128	2,128	..	..	..	..	2,128
Canterbury	16	82,363	18,678	47,089	8,000	6,721	1,875	82,363
Otago	4	69,564	45,264	..	24,300	..	..	69,564
Southland	3	15,311	15,311	..	..	..	..	15,311
Total	88	713,741	335,993	99,059	223,171*	51,992	3,526	713,741

* There were also eight estates, containing 14,703 acres, offered in the previous year which were dealt with this year.

SUMMARY OF ESTATES ACQUIRED UP TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1905, AND AMOUNTS OF PURCHASE-MONEY.

Name of Land District.	No. of Estates acquired before 31st March, 1904.	Areas acquired before 31st March, 1904.	No. of Estates acquired from 1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905.	Area acquired from 1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905.	Total Numbers of Estates to 31st March, 1905.	Total Area to 31st March, 1905.	Net Purchase-money, less Recoveries.	Incidental Expenses, Roads, Preliminaries, &c.
		A. R. P.		A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£	£
Auckland ..	14	49,499 0 12	1	42,739 0 0	15	92,238 0 12	269,870	30,971
Hawke's Bay	14	115,436 1 38	1	13,470 0 0	15	128,906 1 38	732,900	44,002
Taranaki ..	3	2,697 2 4	..	..	3	2,697 2 4	58,336	3,098
Wellington ..	12	26,467 3 12	1	2,605 2 33	13	29,073 2 5	194,866	22,430
Marlborough	8	68,381 2 21	..	..	8	68,381 2 21	171,467	23,597
Westland ..	2	5,124 3 26	..	..	2	5,124 3 26	8,343	2,470
Canterbury ..	55	246,005 2 30	..	..	55	246,005 2 30	1,255,200	47,456
Otago	18	67,595 0 37	1	22,043 2 11	19	89,638 3 8	471,418	51,587
Southland ..	5	34,373 1 18	1	19,784 0 2	6	54,157 1 20	201,755	12,713
Totals	131	615,581 2 38	5	100,642 1 6	136	716,224 0 4	3,364,155	238,324

The Surveyor-General's report to the Hon. the Minister of Lands on the condition and settlement of the lands acquired and handed over to his department under the before-mentioned Acts gives the particulars of the estates offered for selection as follows:—

The following properties acquired under the provisions of "The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900," were handed over to the Lands and Survey Department by the Chairman of the Board of Land Purchase Commissioners in order that the estates should be surveyed and prepared for application and settlement:—

Name of Estate and Land District.	Area.
Matamata, Auckland	42,739 acres.
Lindsay, Hawke's Bay	13,470 "
Flaxbourne, Marlborough	45,368 "
Greenfield, Otago	22,043 "
Edendale, Southland	19,784 "
Total	143,404 acres.

After the usual elaborate and detailed topographical and subdivisional surveys, classification, and valuation, the Edendale Settlement, comprising 122 sections and 19,495 acres, was offered on the 15th April, 1904; and the Matamata Settlement, containing 302 allotments and a gross area of 42,481 acres, was opened for selection on the 2nd June, 1904; and, with the exception of 4,007 acres, the whole of the subdivisions were satisfactorily disposed of.

As the result of surveys effected during the year 1904–5 the usual complete plans and pamphlets, supplemented by full descriptions and information regarding the Lindsay and Greenfield Settlements, were published, but these two settlements were not opened until after the end of the financial year. Suffice to say that in these cases also great success attended the sales.

The Flaxbourne Settlement, which has been the subject of protracted litigation, was completely surveyed and prepared for selection, but, owing to the delay in obtaining the decision of the Compensation Court, the settlement could not be advertised for selection before the 22nd June, 1905.

The Department has now in hand the survey of eight additional estates, containing 188,177 acres, and comprising the Selwyn Estate, Auckland, three estates in the Wairarapa, one exchange of lands in the Poverty Bay District, two properties to provide workmen's homes in the vicinity of Wellington, and the Kinloch Estate at Little River, Canterbury.

If to the selections in the Matamata and Edendale Settlements there be added all selections of the balances of estates previously submitted for application, the total number of selectors registered during the financial year amounts to 425, who secured in all 75,133 acres. This brings the total number of tenants under the Land for Settlements Act to the considerable number of 3,131, who hold 642,940 acres, and pay thereon £166,281 per annum.

It will be seen, by reference to the Lands and Survey Report, that the number of houses upon the settlements is 2,471; that the number of souls residing on the holdings is 10,233; that the value of the improvements amounts to £803,381 2s. 3d.; that the arrears on the 31st March, 1905, due by 167 selectors, amount to £5,787 8s. 7d.; that the amount of rent and other payments received during the year is £150,272 12s. 4d.; and that the total receipts since the inception of the system amount to £721,569 6s. 8d.

The receipts for the year were £610 12s. 1d. less than the amount collected in the year 1903–4. This anomaly is explained by the fact that the outstanding rents, which in the year 1902–3 amounted to £10,497, were reduced to £4,096 in 1903–4, and also because the great Rosewill Settlement was balloted for on the

7th March, 1904, and the amount, £6,675 5s. 4d., received with the successful applications, representing rents due in advance on the 1st July or the 1st September, 1904, was carried to revenue, and thereby swelled the receipts for the previous year, to the loss of the year 1904–5.

Of the gross area of 681,055 acres acquired by the Crown and opened for selection since the inauguration of the system, there remains 38,170 acres still to be disposed of, which latter figures amount to 5½ per cent. of the whole. With few exceptions, the settlements have made fair to excellent progress during the year; the settlers have become, or are becoming, well-established upon their holdings; they appreciate and are contented with their condition; whilst there is every prospect that the settlements will prove in the future, as in the past, an inestimable advantage to the fortunate possessors of the holdings, and be a source of congratulation and benefit, socially and economically, to the colony. The results of the policy of acquiring freehold properties, with the object of bringing about the occupation of rural lands in small areas as their quality, position, and productiveness warrant, have been an unqualified and great success, whether the scheme is considered from the point of view of the tenants and the Government or the colony as a whole. There is one very important feature of the lease-in-perpetuity tenure under the Land for Settlements Act which, in my opinion, deserves special prominence—viz., that, in addition to *bona fide* occupation and utilisation of the holdings, residence by the tenants is compulsory for all time. This should insure that an ever-increasing area of the lands of the colony shall be occupied by a rural population—the class admittedly of the first importance to the well-being of any nation.

ESTATES OFFERED for SELECTION during the Year ending the 31st March, 1905, under "The Land for Settlements Consolidation Act, 1900."

Land District, and Name of Estate.	Area of Estate.	Number of Selectors.	Area unselected 31st March, 1905.	Annual Rental payable on Lands leased.	Date of Opening.
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	
Auckland—					
Matamata	42,738 3 2	164	959 3 32	6,863 2 2	2 June, 1904.
Southland—					
Edendale	19,809 3 11	116	3,047 3 5	5,882 12 8	15 April, 1904.
Totals ...	62,548 2 13	280	4,007 2 37	12,745 14 10	

The estates, &c., acquired in each district under the Land for Settlements Acts to the 31st March, 1905, are next shown :—

Name of Estate.	Area acquired and handed over by Board.	Name of Estate.	Area acquired and handed over by Board.
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.
Auckland—		Hawke's Bay—	
Opouriao	7,604 0 0	Raureka	427 2 0
Okauia	5,920 0 0	Elsthorpe	9,740 0 0
Rangiatea	4,004 0 0	Waituarie	430 2 10
Karapiro	2,335 0 24	Pouparae	337 3 4
Fencourt	7,105 3 5	Tomoana	111 3 38
Whitehall	8,959 0 0	Mahora	1,133 3 0
Cradock Hamlet	33 0 9	Willows	775 1 36
Hetana Hamlet ...	451 1 34	Hatuma	26,522 3 20
Kitchener Hamlet	26 3 35	Manga-a-toro	19,581 3 12
Methuen Hamlet ...	77 3 14	Kumeroa	3,774 2 38
Plumer Hamlet	74 0 0	Forest Gate	8,822 0 13
Waari Hamlet ...	427 2 32	Argyll	33,705 1 30
Bickerstaffe	12,480 0 19	Wiltan	10,072 1 37
Matamata	42,738 3 2	Lindsay	13,470 0 35
	92,237 3 14		128,906 2 33

Estates, &c., acquired in each District under the Land for Settlements Acts to the 31st March, 1905—*continued*.

Name of Estate.	Area acquired and handed over by Board. A.	R.	P.
Taranaki—			
Tokaora	1,505	2	8
Spotswood	310	3	23
Clandon	881	0	13
	2,697	2	4
Wellington—			
Paparangi	322	3	32
Ohakea	1,745	1	30
Te Matua	702	0	19
Aorangi	1,785	0	0
Langdale	9,405	0	0
Mangawhata	1,240	2	36
Epuni Hamlet	100	3	14
Maungaraki	472	1	20
Linton	551	1	36
Longbush	3,021	3	26
Tablelands	5,496	3	30
Normandale	1,623	0	9
	26,467	3	12
Marlborough—			
Blind River	5,507	0	0
Omaka	3,898	0	0
Puhipuhi	320	0	0
Starborough	35,906	0	0
Richmond Brook	5,854	0	0
Waipapa	3,755	2	0
North Bank	12,895	0	0
Rainford	246	0	21
	68,381	2	21
Westland—			
Poerua	3,230	1	6
Kokatahi	1,894	2	20
	5,124	3	26
Canterbury—			
Pareora	620	2	13
Studholme Junction ...	109	0	7
Kapua	574	1	22
Rosebrook	600	1	8
Otaio	373	3	14
Patoa	4,535	3	14
The Peaks	2,811	0	9
Roimata	48	3	27
Kereta	105	2	29
Braco	27	2	4
Epworth	21	0	3
Ashley Gorge	1,165	3	6
Omihi Valley	20	0	0
Orakipaoa	384	0	31
Highbank	9,121	3	8
Otarakaro	39	3	9
Wharenui	73	1	10
Rakitairi	3,526	1	26
Waiapi	1,124	2	36
Horsley Down	3,982	3	35
Albury	19,539	1	24
R.S. 1862	20	0	0
" 2682 (part)	6	2	4
" 36469	154	3	2
" 36231	98	3	30
" 36056 and 36057 ...	58	0	16
" 36228	100	3	23
" 36278	618	2	0
" 30791 (part)	100	0	0
" 36226 "	46	1	26
Marawiti	2,028	2	33
Hekeao	2,254	2	11
Canterbury—*continued*.			
Pawaho	52	0	18
Waikakahi	48,365	2	34
Tamai	41	0	28
Takitu	9,713	0	37
Pareora No. 2	8,132	0	31
Rautawiri	113	0	7
Papaka	1,561	2	25
Punaroa	7,029	3	5
Lyndon	4,243	3	28
Kohika	3,864	1	10
Tarawahi	31	3	0
Raincliff	745	2	0
Puhuka	39	2	7
Kaimahi	100	2	1
Kapuatohe	49	3	37
Rapuwai	2,247	2	11
Lyndon No. 2	15,887	0	0
Maytown	391	3	32
Eccleston	1,246	1	5
Mead	5,914	3	17
Chamberlain	10,500	1	9
Annan	32,858	2	33
Rosewill	38,683	2	15
	246,005	2	30
Otago—			
Pomahaka Downs	7,478	2	2
Teanaraki	351	0	39
Tahawai	70	1	35
Maerewhenua	11,163	3	31
Puketapu	509	0	6
Ardgowan	4,267	3	28
Makareao	2,383	0	4
Makareao Extension ...	2,589	2	12
Momona	224	1	16
Tokarahi	11,259	2	36
Janefield	147	0	2
Elderslie	11,618	2	4
Barnego	7,078	2	1
Earnscleugh	1,209	3	5
Windsor Park	3,821	2	16
Windsor Park No. 2 ...	2,179	2	17
Duncan	633	2	3
St. Helen's	547	3	30
	67,594	0	37
Southland—			
Merrivale	9,998	0	0
Otahu	6,153	0	36
Beaumont	4,484	0	4
Ringway	2,253	2	8
Glenham	11,484	2	10
Edendale	19,809	3	11
	54,183	0	29

SUMMARY.

Auckland	92,237	3	14
Hawke's Bay	128,906	2	33
Taranaki	2,697	2	4
Wellington	26,467	3	12
Marlborough...	68,381	2	21
Westland	5,124	3	26
Canterbury	246,005	2	30
Otago	67,594	0	37
Southland	54,183	0	29
Totals	691,599	2	6

SECTION XXI.—"THE GOVERNMENT VALUATION OF LAND ACT, 1896," AND AMENDMENTS OF 1900 AND 1903.

PRIOR to the passing of "The Government Valuation of Land Act 1896," there was an entire absence of uniformity in the system of making valuations of land within the colony for Governmental purposes. Each lending Department employed a separate set of local valuers for valuing mortgage securities. The Land-tax Department periodically employed a small army of temporary valuers when it required a new valuation of the land of the colony for taxation purposes, and each local authority had its own particular method of making up its roll for the levying of rates.

All values required by the Government Departments mentioned below and by local bodies, whether for loan, taxation, or other purposes, are now made by valuers employed by the State. These valuers work upon the one system which is laid down by the above-named Acts, and are responsible to the Government alone. They receive a regular salary, and when valuing for loan purposes are not dependent for their remuneration upon the good will of the person whose property they are valuing.

Under the above-mentioned Acts the Valuer-General is required to prepare valuation rolls, showing the selling-value of all land in the colony.

Briefly stated, the following are the chief purposes for which the roll values may be used :—

(1.) As a basis on which loans may be granted by—

(*a.*) The Advances to Settlers Office.
(*b.*) The Public Trust Office.
(*c.*) The Government Insurance Office.
(*d.*) The Post Office.
(*e.*) The Commissioners of Public Debt Sinking Funds.
(*f.*) Such other public offices as the Governor from time to time directs.
(*g.*) Trustees and investors.

(2.) As a basis for the advancement of loans to local bodies by the Treasury under the Local Bodies' Loans Acts.

(3.) As a basis for the levying of land-tax and local rates.
(4.) As a basis on which to assess stamp duty and duty on deceased persons' estates.
(5.) For the guidance of the Land Purchase Board when acquiring land under the Land for Settlements Act or the Public Works Act on behalf of the Government.
(6.) For the guidance of all who may desire to ascertain the selling-value of any piece of land for investment, mortgage, or other purpose.

In view of the many and diverse purposes for which the roll values may be used, it is of the utmost importance that these values should be neither above nor below the fair market price, and it is as much to the interest of the owner as it is to that of the Department that the "unimproved value," "value of the improvements," and "capital value" of every property should be accurately entered in the roll.

The Act states that the "unimproved value of any piece of land means the sum which the owner's estate or interest therein, if unencumbered by any mortgage or other charge thereon, and if no improvements existed on that particular piece of land, might be expected to realise at the time of valuation if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bona fide* seller might be expected to require."

There are few terms used in connection with land-valuation which are more imperfectly understood than the term "unimproved value." Some interpret the term to mean the original value of the land at the time when it was in its unimproved state, while others understand it to mean the *present* value, assuming all the land in the district to be unimproved. Neither of these interpretations is correct. The increased value attaching to any piece of land due to the successful working of other lands in the district, or to progressive works affected by the State, the general prosperity of the country, high markets for produce, &c., forms portion of the unimproved value under the New Zealand law. Any increased value, however, which is represented by the improvements effected by the individual possessor does not form part of the unimproved value.

Land-tax is levied on the unimproved value, and so also are the local rates in districts where the Rating on Unimproved Values Act is in force. It is therefore particularly necessary that uniformity of unimproved values should be studied by the valuer, otherwise one owner would be rated unfairly in comparison with his neighbour.

The Act defines "improvements" and "value of improvements" as follows:—

"'Improvements' on land means all work actually done or material used thereon by the expenditure of capital or

labour by any owner or occupier of the land, nevertheless in so far only as the effect of such work or material used is to increase the value of the land, and the benefit thereof is unexhausted at the time of valuation; but shall not include work done or material used on or for the benefit of land by the Crown or by any statutory public body, unless such work has been paid for by the contribution of the owner or occupier for that purpose: Provided that the payment of rates or taxes shall not be deemed to be a contribution within the meaning of this definition."

"'Value of improvements' means the sum by which the improvements upon an owner's land increases its value: Provided that the value of improvements shall in no case be deemed to be more than the cost of such improvements estimated at the time of valuation, exclusive of the cost of repairs and maintenance."

Subject to the limitations contained in the above definition, all buildings, fences, planting, draining, private roads and water-races, clearing, permanent grassing, and other work of a permanent nature effected upon land are improvements.

The valuer must be guided, when valuing details of improvements, by the terms of the above definitions, and it is necessary, therefore, that the limitations referred to should be considered in detail. Anything which can be valued as an improvement must in the first place be effected *upon* the land which is benefited by that improvement. A public road may be made by an owner for the purpose of increasing the value of his land. This road would not be valued as an improvement, as it is not on the land and is not included in the area which is valued. Were the road a private one, however, such as a farmer would make through his farm for the convenient working of his holding, it would be included in the total area valued, and would then be also valued as an improvement. Improvements can only be valued *to the extent to which they increase the selling-value of the land.* Sometimes an owner will expend his capital and labour injudiciously, and the result will prove detrimental to the land instead of being an improvement. Some lands hold grass better without being first ploughed than they do after the plough. The effect of ploughing in such cases would not be to improve the selling-value. Some improvements, such as ornamental shrubbery, orchards, lawns, vineries, &c., rarely increase the selling-value to the full extent of their cost, and should therefore be valued accordingly.

The definition also tells us that no work can be considered an improvement if the benefit is exhausted at the time of valuation. The Government lends money on the security of improvements, and it is obvious that if exhausted improvements were included in the valuation the security would be a very poor one.

Draining and orchards are improvements which frequently become exhausted. As long as a drain is effective and acts as a drain it necessarily adds to the selling-value and is an improvement; but an open drain which was cut many years ago and has become filled in and grassed over, owing to the necessity for it having passed away, would be considered as exhausted.

From the foregoing it will be seen that it devolves upon a valuer to ascertain carefully the *condition* of an improvement before estimating its value.

Work done by the Crown or a public body is not, the Act says, to be considered an improvement unless it is paid for by the individual, but expenditure by way of rates and taxes is not to be deemed to be payment for the work.

The expenditure of loan-moneys by the Crown or by public bodies is for the benefit of the community or district, and not for the exclusive benefit of any individual or holding.

It would be beyond the powers of any valuer to apportion the value of a public street, railway, telegraph-line, or, in fact, any public work amongst the different holdings which derived benefit from that work.

The amount at which improvements are to be valued is defined by the Act as the sum by which they increase the selling-value of the land, *provided that the value must not exceed the cost*, although it may be below the cost. The cost of an improvement is not necessarily its selling-value, as its suitability and condition must be taken into consideration.

Machinery, whether fixed to the soil or not, is not an improvement, and it is not included in the capital value. The buildings containing the machinery would, however, be valued as an improvement.

"Capital value" is defined as follows:—

> "'Capital value' of land means the sum which the owner's estate or interest therein, if unencumbered by any mortgage or other charge thereon, might be expected to realise at the time of valuation if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bona fide* seller might be expected to require."

The fair selling-value in the open market represents the capital value, but not necessarily the auction value or value derivable at a forced sale. The valuer is required to exercise special care in fixing the capital value at such a sum as will be fair to both the borrower and the lender should the property be offered as a security.

Uniformity of capital values is of the utmost importance. Land of similar quality and position should be valued uniformly, whether in a large or a small holding.

Ratepayers frequently complain that their rates will be unduly increased when values are raised. This is not a matter which the Department has any right to consider, however much it may sympathize. Its duties under the Act are to make a roll of selling-values for various purposes. The responsibility of fixing the rate for local rating purposes rests entirely with the local body, and, if the selling-values in a district are high, it is within the power of the ratepayers themselves to see that a moderate rate is struck.

It may not be out of place to mention the relative numbers of the land-tax and local ratepayers within the colony, from which it will be seen that the number of persons who are interested in the amount of rate annually struck by the local body far exceeds the number who are interested in the amount of land-tax annually fixed by Parliament. There are, roughly, 145,000 holders of land in the colony. The total number of land-tax payers is only, roughly, 23,000, while practically every holder pays local rates.

The foregoing remarks apply when valuing land, whether it is leased or not; but in the case of lands which are leased on terms favourable to the lessee the valuer has, in addition, the important duty of determining what proportion of the value belongs to the owner and what proportion to the lessee.

The principle on which lessees' and sublessees' interests are to be determined is contained in "The Government Valuation of Land Act, 1903."

Special provision is contained in the Act for adjusting the relative interests of owner and lessee year by year, and this adjustment will always be made by the Valuer-General when applied to.

When the values appearing on a roll become out of date a revision takes place, but before any revised values can take effect the district must be gazetted for revision by Order in Council. There is no fixed period between one revision and another. The necessity for revision depends upon whether or not the roll values are correct.

When a revision of a district is ordered, the valuer makes a thorough overhaul of the unimproved values as well as the values of improvements and capital values. During the period intervening between revisions the Valuer-General cannot alter the *unimproved values* of the roll entries unless the owner pays a fee to cover the cost and demands a revaluation of his property, or in case of an admitted error having taken place. Dur

period, however, the Valuer-General may keep values up to date by adding the value of improvements which have been put on since the revision, or by deducting the value of those taken away.

If additional improvements have been effected to a property prior to the 31st March in any year, they can be rated for the then ensuing year commencing on the 1st April. If they have been effected after the 31st March, however, they cannot be rated until the 1st April of the following year. The same rule applies to changes in occupancy. The person who is occupier on the 31st March is placed on the roll for the rates for the ensuing year, but if a person enters into possession after the 31st March his name is not entered up until the 1st April succeeding the date of occupation. Rolls are thus corrected in respect to occupancy and improvements as at the 31st March in each year, but the unimproved values must remain until a complete revision is ordered by the Governor in Council. The local authority is empowered by the Act to amend its rating roll in respect to the occupancy of land, but cannot amend values on its own authority. When a property becomes subdivided the Valuer-General divides the existing value on the roll proportionately. No alteration is made in any entry on the roll without giving the owner and occupier due notice, in order that they may object, if necessary, but the omission to give such notice does not invalidate an assessment.

It has been said that roll values are used as a guide to Government Departments when lending money. On receipt of an application for a loan the lending Department is supplied with a copy of the existing roll value of the security. The lending Boards, however, usually require that the security should be again inspected by the valuer before they grant the loan. This necessitates a revaluation of the property, but such revaluation is not used for either taxation or rating purposes. Since the present Act came into force these revaluations for loan purposes have, in almost every case, exceeded the values entered on the roll.

When the values in a district have been revised the new roll is lodged for inspection at some public office, and an advertisement in the papers calls the attention of the public to the fact, so that every person interested may inspect it. At the same time every owner and occupier receives a notice showing at what value his property is entered. The omission to give notice, however, does not, as has been said, invalidate the assessment. The Department invites the fullest scrutiny of its rolls before submitting them to the Assessment Court. Persons whose names appear on the roll are invited to object if they are of opinion that the valuer has exceeded the selling-price, or for other sufficient cause. The fact that the new valuation will cause an increase in the amount of local rates or land-tax payable is not considered a sufficient cause. The Department does

not fix the rate in either case, and any such objection can only be base on an assumption that the rate to be levied will be the same as previously. Neither is the fact that the new valuation shows an increase or decrease on the last valuation considered a sufficient ground of objection, as the selling-value may have increased or decreased since the last valuation was made, or the previous valuation may have been erroneous.

Objections to value can only be on the ground that the valuation does not represent the true selling-value, as that is the guide imposed by the Act. Of course, there are legitimate reasons for objection on other questions besides the question of value, such as errors in ownership, occupancy, area, or description, &c., which matters are always attended to and corrected without reference to the Assessment Court.

A frequent source of objection is that improvements are valued too high or too low. Before such an objection can be maintained it must be ascertained whether the capital value represents the fair and full selling-value. If, for instance, the capital value of a property is set below the true selling-value, the improvements will necessarily be valued in proportion. In such cases as this an increase in the value of improvements would only serve to increase the capital value, and would not reduce the unimproved value.

Objections to values are invariably referred to the valuer to enable him to review his valuation before the sitting of the Assessment Court, and the objector receives in due course a reply. If the objection has been allowed there is no necessity for the objector to appear at the Court. Should it be disallowed, he may carry it before the Court for consideration. Due notice of the sitting of the Court will be given by advertisement, as required by the Act.

If on appeal to the Court the objection is allowed, the reduction is immediately carried into the roll. If, however, the owner is not satisfied with the Court's decision he may, under section 31 of the Act of 1900, *within fourteen days of the hearing*, require the Valuer-General either to reduce to the value which he considers to be the fair selling-value or else to purchase the property *at that value*.

On the other hand, section 30 of the 1900 Act provides that if the Valuer-General is of opinion that a Court has made an unfair reduction in a valuation, he may, also within fourteen days of the hearing, require the owner to consent to what he considers is the fair selling-value, or else he will acquire the property *at that value* on behalf of the Government.

Power is also given by section 18 of the same Act to an owner to appeal to the Supreme Court on questions of law. On all other questions the decision of the Assessment Court is, however, final.

There is still another course open to an owner who is dissatisfied with his value, and he may adopt it at any time without reference to the date of sitting of the Court. Section 7, subsection (5), of "The Government Valuation of Land Act, 1896," provides that an owner, by paying the fee prescribed by regulation to cover the cost, may obtain a revaluation of his property. Such revaluation is subject to the same right of objection and review as it would be in the case of the revision of the district.

The following figures may be of interest to those who study the question of land-valuation :—

TABLE SHOWING CAPITAL AND UNIMPROVED VALUES OF LAND IN THE COLONY.

Year of Valuation.	Total Capital Values.	Total Unimproved Values.
	£	£
1878	99,566,679	62,573,868
1882	101,000,000	..
1885	113,270,649	..
1888	111,137,714	75,497,379
1891	122,225,029	75,832,465
1897	138,591,347	84,401,244
1902	154,816,132	94,847,727
1904	182,796,241	112,629,412
1905	197,684,475	122,937,126

TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS OF FREEHOLDERS OF LAND, OUTSIDE OF BOROUGHS AND TOWN DISTRICTS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AREA HELD BY THEM.

Year.	Holders of 5 Acres and under 100 Acres.	Holders of 100 Acres and under 1,000 Acres.	Holders of 1,000 Acres and under 5,000 Acres.	Holders of 5,000 Acres and under 10,000 Acres.	Holders of 10,000 Acres and under 20,000 Acres.	Holders of 20,000 Acres and under 50,000 Acres.	Holders of 50,000 Acres and over.	Total Numbers of Holders.
1883	14,766	14,267	1,281	203	141	83	23	30,764
1886	17,075	15,471	1,425	220	151	79	29	34,450
1889	18,805	16,743	1,413	221	134	89	27	37,432
1892	19,369	17,538	1,558	208	148	84	30	38,935
1902	20,799	20,316	2,144	260	123	70	23	43,735

The total numbers of freeholders in the colony, including owners of township lands, were as follows :—

In year	1883	71,240
"	1886	80,527
"	1889	84,547
"	1892	91,501
"	1902	115,713

N.B.—It should be noted that no leaseholders, Crown or otherwise, are included in the above numbers.

The result of the general valuation of land as in March, 1898, is ›n in the report of the Valuer-General presented to both Houses

of Parliament. Since this general valuation a revision has been made in many districts, which brings the figures as corrected to represent the values on the 31st March, 1905. Comparative figures are here given for 1891 and 1905 showing the increase, and stating separately the unimproved value and the value of improvements :—

COMPARISON OF CAPITAL VALUES, 1891 AND 1905.

	1891. £	1905. £	Increase, 1891 to 1905. £
Unimproved value ..	75,832,465	122,937,126	47,104,661
Value of improvements	46,392,564	74,747,349	28,354,785
Totals ..	£122,225,029	£197,684,475	£75,459,446

In the figures for the North and South Islands the relative degree of increase is exhibited :—

CAPITAL VALUES.

	1891. £	1905. £	Increase. £
North Island ..	57,441,115	110,810,384	53,369,269
South Island ..	64,783,914	86,874,091	22,090,177
Totals ..	£122,225,029	£197,684,475	£75,459,446

The increase for the North Island of £53,369,269 represents an advance of 92·91 per cent. on the value in 1891, and that of £22,090,177 for the South Island, 34·09 per cent. The increase for the whole colony as shown above is £75,459,446, or 61·74 per cent. The following statement gives the capital value of land and improvements in counties and boroughs as for 1891 and 1905 :—

CAPITAL VALUE OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS IN COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.

	1891. £	1905 £
Counties	85,818,167	131,929,078
Boroughs	36,406,862	65,755,397
Totals	£122,225,029	£197,684,475

The increase in the capital value of land with improvements in counties for the fourteen years is £46,110,911, or 53·73 per cent.; while that for boroughs is £29,348,535, or 80·61 per cent. But the value of property in boroughs was added to between 1891 and 1905 by the constitution of seventeen new boroughs, and that of the counties correspondingly reduced; so that the actual rate of increase in the value of country lands is higher than indicated by the above figures, and in urban lands considerably less. Comparisons for counties and boroughs are given in the two tables next following; afterwards the gross capital value and the capital value of rateable property in counties, road and town districts, with an indication of the system of rating adopted by the local authorities for those districts. The rateable values can be used in connection with the information given in Section IV., "Local Governing Bodies," as to rates struck, &c. :—

COUNTIES, 1891 AND 1905.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, with IMPROVEMENTS (and distinguishing the UNIMPROVED VALUE of LAND), in each COUNTY in NEW ZEALAND according to the Results of the General Valuation made in 1891, and as at 31st March, 1905:—

[* No valuation made. R signifies valuation revised since 1898.]

County.	Capital Value, Land and Improvements.		Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous columns).	
	As in Year 1891.	As in Year 1898, revised to 31st March, 1905.	As in Year 1891.	As in Year 1898, revised to 31st March, 1905.
	£	£	£	£
Mongonui	196,158	R 283,364	152,151	R 173,635
Whangaroa	63,825	R 82,558	41,379	R 51,403
Bay of Islands	365,069	R 421,567	247,612	R 268,201
Hokianga	422,365	R 588,554	365,957	R 463,181
Whangarei	523,420	R 707,634(a)	316,003	R 375,081(a)
Hobson	325,974	R 634,783	241,880	R 414,908
Otamatea	258,496	R 448,216	156,975	R 271,399
Rodney	293,235	R 533,180	173,313	R 260,924
Waitemata	632,012	R 975,362	388,568	R 550,560
Eden	2,002,677	R 3,875,001	991,380	R 2,055,233
Manukau	1,385,330	R 2,212,768	664,272	R 1,200,384
Islands (Great and Little Barrier)	55,284	61,732	42,574	39,621
Waiheke, &c. ..	71,343	88,021	40,211	45,695
Waikato	682,774	R 1,000,478	282,655	R 533,054
Raglan	357,941	R 765,031	280,945	R 482,331
Waipa	464,086	R 808,199	197,900	R 398,484
Kawhia	354,269	R 422,959(b)	350,051	R 347,779(b)
Awakino	(c)	R 558,375	(c)	R 428,808
Coromandel	217,120	R 544,324	166,483	R 355,390
Thames	253,013	R 372,320	168,442	R 325,106
Ohinemuri	204,704	R 464,661(d)	164,182	R 268,243(d)
Tauranga	282,723	R 405,657	172,078	R 265,332
Piako	689,384	R 1,029,478(e)	427,889	R 575,343(e)
Rotorua	168,371	R 674,488	114,289	R 522,186
Whakatane	663,785	R 385,381(f)	548,221	R 317,181(f)
Opotiki	(g)	R 542,236	(g)	R 416,626
East Taupo	301,681	510,311	292,106	498,884
West Taupo	235,997	260,804	226,406	235,548
Islands (Mayor and Motiti)	*	5,780	*	3,656
Waiapu	472,548	R 1,002,510	341,062	R 577,133
Cook	1,885,856	R 3,992,006	1,175,712	R 2,574,734
Wairoa	1,101,072	R 1,389,603	786,032	R 919,480
Hawke's Bay	3,673,889	R 4,206,925(h)	2,558,583	R 3,067,775(h)
Waipawa	2,179,812	R 3,123,030(h1)	1,249,695	R 2,025,153(h1)
Woodville	(i)	R 720,886	(i)	R 452,537

(a) Exclusive of Borough of Whangarei, which in 1891 formed part of county.
(b) Exclusive of County of Awakino, which in 1891 formed part of County of Kawhia.
(c) Formed part of Kawhia County.
(d) Exclusive of Borough of Waihi, which in 1891 formed part of county.
(e) Exclusive of Borough of Te Aroha, which in 1891 formed part of county.
(f) Exclusive of County of Opotiki, which in 1891 formed part of the County of Whakatane.
(g) Formed part of County of Whakatane.
(h) Exclusive of a portion transferred to Rangitikei County during 1904.
(h1) [illegible]sive of the County of Woodville and of Dannevirke Borough, which in 1891 form[illegible] [illegible]ounty of Waipawa.
(i) [illegible] part of Waipawa County.

COUNTIES: CAPITAL VALUE OF LAND, ETC., 1891 AND 1905—*continued.*

[* No valuation made. R signifies valuation revised since 1898.]

County.	Capital Value, Land and Improvements.		Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous columns).	
	As in Year 1891.	As in Year 1898, revised to 31st March, 1905.	As in Year 1891.	As in Year 1898, revised to 31st March, 1905.
	£	£	£	£
Patangata	1,863,936	R 2,768,803 (j)	1,154,909	R 2,161,780(j)
Weber	(k)	R 367,923	(k)	R 208,713
Clifton	441,325	R 1,102,018 (l)	385,252	R 798,619 (l)
Taranaki	969,579	R 1,708,519(m)	604,091	R 1,000,658(m
Egmont	(n)	R 977,217	(n)	R 586,218
Stratford	560,345	R 1,488,470(o)	447,502	R 901,889 (o)
Hawera	1,247,436	R 2,807,145(p)	807,887	R 1,873,333(p)
Patea	823,675	R 1,384,476	522,322	R 849,032
Waitotara	731,668	R 1,308,677	460,842	R 915,587
Wanganui	1,176,106	R 1,535,498(q)	830,519	R 997,417(q)
Waimarino	(r)	R 708,954	(r)	R 594,615
Rangitikei	1,475,473	R 3,021,403(r1)	870,091	R 1,816,463(r1)
Kairanga	(s)	R 1,659,217	(s)	R 1,195,936
Kiwitea	(s)	R 1,104,438	(s)	R 651,561
Pohangina	(s)	R 574,094	(s)	R 333,264
Oroua	2,268,854	R 1,600,527(t)	1,298,417	R 1,140,960 (t)
Manawatu	810,171	R 1,483,302	445,416	R 1,095,085
Horowhenua	858,648	R 1,860,554	551,248	R 1,196,308
Islands (Kapiti, Mana, and Somes)	*	17,984	*	13,378
Chatham Islands.. ..	*	95,557	*	55,838
Pahiatua	511,400	R 1,293,936	331,634	R 836,962
Akitio	(u) 1,831,209	R 501,214	(u)1,057,393	R 305,247
Castlepoint ..		R 384,880		R 216,272
Eketahuna ..		R 547,356		R 295,696
Mauriceville ..		R 322,639		R 152,759
Masterton ..		R 2,425,247		R 1,555,890
Wairarapa South	1,872,035	R 1,126,225(v)	1,104,064	R 690,489(v)
Featherston	(w)	R 2,058,164	(w)	R 1,396,999
Hutt	1,030,745	R 1,968,670(x)	520,005	R 1,112,537(x)
Collingwood	323,910	R 207,674(y)	223,376	R 125,454(y)
Takaka	(z)	R 279,549	(z)	R 147,274

(j) Exclusive of Weber County, which in 1891 formed part of Patangata County.
(k) Formed part of Patangata County.
(l) Exclusive of portion of Borough of Waitara, which in 1891 formed part of Clifton County.
(m) Exclusive of the Borough of Inglewood and of portions of the Borough of Waitara and of Egmont County, which in 1891 formed parts of the County of Taranaki.
(n) Formed part of the Counties of Taranaki and Hawera.
(o) Exclusive of the Borough of Stratford, which in 1891 formed part of county.
(p) Exclusive of the Borough of Eltham and a portion of Egmont County, which in 1891 formed parts of County of Hawera.
(q) Exclusive of Waimarino County, which in 1891 formed part of Wanganui County.
(r) Formed part of Wanganui County.
(r1) Including portion transferred from Hawke's Bay County.
(s) Formed part of Oroua County.
(t) Exclusive of Counties of Kiwitea, Pohangina, and Kairanga, which in 1891 formed parts of Oroua County.
(u) Late Wairarapa North County.
(v) Exclusive of Featherston County, which in 1891 formed part of Wairarapa South County.
(w) Formed part of Wairarapa South County.
(x) Exclusive of the Borough of Miramar, which in 1891 formed part of the Hutt County.
(y) Exclusive of County of Takaka, which in 1891 formed part of Collingwood.
(z) Formed part of Collingwood County.

COUNTIES: CAPITAL VALUE OF LAND, ETC., 1891 AND 1905—*continued.*

[* No valuation made. R signifies valuation revised since 1898.]

County.	Capital Value, Land and Improvements.		Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous columns).	
	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1904.	As in Year 1891.	As at 31st March, 1904.
	£	£	£	£
Waimea	1,196,226	R 1,600,065(a1)	740,668	R 968,169(a1)
Sounds	171,095	R 364,952	124,480	R 217,922
Marlborough	1,837,632	R 2,437,340	1,344,120	R 1,800,441
Kaikoura	350,521	R 557,263	209,082	R 409,137
Buller	651,129	R 660,107	483,407	R 425,715
Inangahua	874,948	R 861,310	598,963	R 618,485
Grey	861,890	R 810,391	670,528	R 628,633
Westland	1,048,156	R 846,997	964,461	R 698,486
Cheviot	486,765	R 711,347	413,852	R 561,626
Amuri	921,221	R 946,418	762,518	R 729,673
Ashley	3,801,341	R 5,364,757	2,861,083	R 4,319,761
Selwyn	7,446,756	R 9,297,465(b1)	4,897,419	R 6,450,060(b1)
Akaroa	1,169,379	R 1,922,080(c1)	775,316	R 1,498,674(c1)
Mount Herbert	(d1)	R 320,649	(d1)	R 253,224
Ashburton	3,630,383	R 5,653,109	2,691,466	R 4,449,937
Geraldine	3,257,696	R 2,323,149(e1)	2,316,183	R 1,897,907(e1)
Levels	(f1)	R 1,803,263	(f1)	R 1,366,499
Mackenzie	736,021	R 988,532	589,528	R 794,149
Waimate	2,462,433	R 2,916,146	1,968,587	R 2,416,892
Waitaki	2,709,379	R 2,905,742	2,060,640	R 2,297,126
Maniototo	449,650	R 734,003	358,342	R 508,379
Waihemo	417,887	R 464,248	277,792	R 313,316
Waikouaiti	602,015	R 694,410	309,077	R 379,359
Peninsula	414,146	R 541,696	193,301	R 308,656
Taieri	1,330,718	R 1,549,630	931,554	R 1,081,763
Tuapeka	938,701	R 944,924	642,394	R 644,573
Bruce	957,438	R 1,126,699	600,771	R 802,748
Clutha	1,151,046	R 1,351,616	772,352	R 906,008
Vincent	791,595	R 497,800	637,287	R 319,736
Lake	382,722	R 348,514	274,791	R 250,258
Fiord	*	144,559	*	137,779
Wallace	1,364,016	R 1,987,116	943,777	R 1,359,932
Southland	3,739,513	R 5,283,188(g1)	2,446,830	R 3,581,093(g1)
Stewart Island	85,021	R 163,747	79,690	R 135,897
Islands (Antipodes, &c.)..	*	13,880	*	13,880
Quarantine and Goat Islands	*	3,454	*	900

(a1) Exclusive of Motueka Borough, which in 1891 formed part of county.
(b1) Exclusive of Linwood, Woolston, and New Brighton Boroughs, which in 1891 formed part of county.
(c1) Exclusive of Mount Herbert County, which in 1891 formed part of Akaroa County.
(d1) Formed part of Akaroa County.
(e1) Exclusive of Levels County and Temuka and Geraldine Boroughs, which in 1891 formed parts of Geraldine County.
(f1) Formed part of Geraldine County.
(g1) Exclusive of Borough of Mataura, which in 1891 formed part of county.

BOROUGHS, 1891 AND 1905.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, with IMPROVEMENTS (and distinguishing the UNIMPROVED VALUE of LAND), in each BOROUGH in NEW ZEALAND according to the Results of the General Valuation made in 1891, and as at 31st March, 1905.

[R signifies valuation revised since 1898.]

Borough.	Capital Value, Land and Improvements.		Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous columns).	
	As in Year 1891.	As in Year 1898, revised to 31st March, 1905.	As in Year 1891.	As in Year 1898, revised to 31st March, 1905.
	£	£	£	£
Whangarei	(a)	R 198,766	(a)	R 89,019
Birkenhead	77,532	R 149,543	42,333	R 67,508
Devonport	407,333	626,812	163,468	243,846
Auckland	4,934,288	R 7,484,326	2,471,496	R 3,745,465
Parnell	366,098	R 687,606	138,775	R 305,123
Newmarket	182,353	R 273,265	82,327	R 123,535
Grey Lynn	222,355	R 602,907	135,607	R 276,770
Onehunga	250,634	R 454,896	111,406	R 230,487
Hamilton	90,142	R 316,673	44,584	R 184,352
Cambridge	70,279	R 214,854	25,521	R 110,974
Thames	227,171	R 273,238	76,547	R 93,945
Tauranga	63,026	R 104,370	25,153	R 44,678
Te Aroha	(b)	R 87,044	(b)	R 34,126
Waihi	(c)	R 187,450	(c)	R 64,667
Gisborne	317,989	R 969,837	148,511	R 573,975
Napier	1,275,853	1,310,407	667,157	585,570
Hastings	372,458	R 568,223	230,592	R 318,591
Dannevirke	(d)	R 371,516	(d)	R 227,162
Woodville	102,226	R 112,317	57,852	R 45,712
New Plymouth	341,117	R 991,368	165,621	R 616,818
Waitara	(e)	R 129,885	(e)	R 55,286
Hawera	84,834	R 340,609	37,914	R 177,046
Patea	43,378	R 64,113	12,055	R 21,923
Stratford	(f)	R 353,067	(f)	R 190,908
Eltham	(g)	R 175,444	(g)	R 98,215
Inglewood	(h)	R 139,546	(h)	R 67,055
Wanganui	543,403	R 1,340,087	290,321	R 854,429
Marton	83,915	116,748	33,736	40,512
Feilding	146,884	R 336,425	68,199	R 167,620
Palmerston North ..	489,618	R 1,446,061	310,293	R 869,328
Foxton	85,743	R 122,049	39,755	R 61,825
Onslow	144,053	R 518,703	70,803	R 315,421
Karori	118,728	R 575,586	74,595	R 385,789
Wellington—				
City Ward	5,865,778	R 12,092,759	3,440,182	R 6,927,148
Melrose Ward	203,517	R 1,104,118	129,429	R 735,980
Pahiatua	(i)	R 149,256	(i)	R 71,737
Masterton	356,860	R 782,806	159,861	R 410,194
Carterton	88,650	R 173,483	31,315	R 82,198
Greytown	115,649	R 149,978	34,095	R 59,009

(a) Formed part of Whangarei County.
(b) Formed part of Piako County.
(c) Formed part of Ohinemuri County.
(d) Formed part of Waipawa County.
(e) Formed part of Clifton and Taranaki Counties.
(f) Formed part of Stratford County.
(g) Formed part of Hawera County.
(h) Formed part of Taranaki County
(i) Formed part of Pahiatua County.

BOROUGHS: CAPITAL VALUE OF LAND, ETC., 1891 AND 1905—*continued.*

[R signifies valuation revised since 1898.]

Borough.	Capital Value, Land and Improvements.		Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous columns).	
	As in Year 1891.	As in Year 1898, revised to 31st March, 1905.	As in Year 1891.	As in Year 1898, revised to 31st March, 1905.
	£	£	£	£
Lower Hutt	244,075	R 893,871	159,178	R 618,883
Petone	268,358	R 1,158,491	145,221	R 735,803
Miramar	(j)	R 360,592	(j)	R 285,403
Richmond	84,285	R 99,022	43,375	R 53,813
Nelson	942,370	R 1,162,678	389,397	R 568,141
Picton	88,195	R 125,963	41,189	R 54,978
Blenheim	378,943	R 425,350	167,481	R 182,241
Motueka	(k)	R 138,617	(k)	R 81,838
Westport	166,987	R 259,586	57,782	R 106,086
Greymouth	299,077	R 492,876	114,543	R 164,849
Brunner	115,892	70,342	16,166	11,551
Kumara	33,565	R 34,595	6,945	R 6,082
Hokitika	102,708	R 175,537	18,054	R 66,074
Ross	16,961	R 21,576	5,250	R 5,475
Rangiora	158,017	R 202,326	71,161	R 86,166
Kaiapoi	134,055	166,207	47,023	48,603
Christchurch—				
Central Ward	3,403,566	R 4,742,020	1,820,770	R 2,281,883
St. Albans Ward ..	524,822	R 991,520	284,938	R 369,830
Sydenham Ward ..	821,060	R 1,160,406(l)	333,876	R 386,155(l)
Linwood Ward	(m)	R 723,185	(m)	R 238,011
Woolston	(m)	R 267,745	(m)	R 112,084
New Brighton	(m)	R 116,610	(m)	R 51,482
Sumner	102,145	R 183,209	60,246	R 96,274
Lyttelton	851,730	854,234	150,490	238,942
Akaroa	49,407	55,598	19,628	17,778
Ashburton	223,091	R 445,618	90,733	R 202,140
Temuka	(n)	R 126,589	(n)	R 37,419
Timaru	442,830	R 888,526	151,661	R 325,921
Waimate	75,399	R 143,564	18,759	R 51,668
Geraldine	(o)	R 91,388	(o)	R 34,838
Oamaru	612,571	R 549,269	279,113	R 179,223
Hampden	13,195	R 22,000	5,229	R 7,460
Naseby	24,186	R 33,418	2,440	R 4,765
Palmerston	51,182	R 60,121	16,771	R 14,374
Hawksbury	45,716	R 62,419	19,823	R 28,342
Port Chalmers	200,043	R 258,275	60,946	R 80,458
West Harbour	137,015	R 149,259	68,240	R 64,235
North-east Valley ..	276,835	R 366,260	130,271	R 155,310
Maori Hill	142,890	R 244,517	67,348	R 110,021
Roslyn	360,962	R 748,357	169,610	R 321,399
Mornington	284,875	R 388,755	125,414	R 152,468
Dunedin—				
Leith, Bell, High, and South Wards	4,193,422	R 5,471,257	2,124,467	R 2,564,409

(j) Formed part of Hutt County.
(k) Formed part of Waimea County.
(l) Value of railway-station (£80,000) included in 1891, excluded in 1898.
(m) Formed part of Selwyn County.
(n) Formed part of Geraldine County.
(o) Formed part of Geraldine County.

BOROUGHS: CAPITAL VALUE OF LAND, ETC., 1891 AND 1905—*continued.*

[R signifies valuation revised since 1898.]

Borough.	Capital Value, Land and Improvements.		Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous columns).	
	As in Year 1891.	As in Year 1898, revised to 31st March, 1905.	As in Year 1891.	As in Year 1898, revised to 31st March, 1905.
Dunedin—*continued.*	£	£	£	£
Caversham Ward ..	466,074	R 625,942	217,158	R 253,616
South Dunedin Ward ..	223,534	R 479,179	82,609	R 142,918
St. Kilda	118,477	R 282,862	76,842	R 130,541
Green Island	36,962	R 41,506	13,585	R 11,234
Mosgiel	122,625	R 173,507	53,441	R 65,200
Roxburgh	20,123	R 32,650	3,167	R 5,061
Lawrence	79,066	R 119,338	18,584	R 31,988
Tapanui	16,155	R 23,229	2,575	R 3,750
Milton	76,207	R 144,028	14,012	R 38,562
Balclutha	53,210	R 101,104	14,547	R 32,794
Kaitangata	54,976	R 100,279	21,133	R 31,297
Arrowtown	24,586	R 20,984	5,012	R 3,325
Queenstown	65,153	R 63,237	13,524	R 14,561
Cromwell	22,168	38,678	4,658	9,210
Alexandra	13,578	45,503	2,955	8,307
Gore	142,708	R 316,619	66,171	R 106,013
Mataura	(P)	R 131,031	(P)	R 50,111
Winton	20,195	R 51,128	7,965	R 19,613
Gladstone	26,541	R 54,635	13,825	R 24,978
Avenal	15,269	R 48,124	6,687	R 18,931
North Invercargill ..	28,293	R 54,550	15,640	R 20,187
East Invercargill	42,996	R 73,871	18,385	R 25,138
Invercargill	959,140	R 1,320,711	517,879	R 522,696
South Invercargill ..	79,526	R 121,629	42,813	R 45,036
Riverton	59,626	60,826	22,024	15,206
Campbelltown	97,380	R 202,358	49,430	R 89,367

(P) Formed part of Southland County.

LOCAL DISTRICTS, 1905.

TABLE showing—(1.) CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, with IMPROVEMENTS (and distinguishing the UNIMPROVED VALUE of LAND), in each COUNTY, RIDING, ROAD DISTRICT, and TOWN DISTRICT in NEW ZEALAND. (2.) CAPITAL VALUE of RATEABLE PROPERTY, with IMPROVEMENTS (and distinguishing the UNIMPROVED VALUE of LAND), in each COUNTY, RIDING, ROAD DISTRICT, and TOWN DISTRICT, as at 31st March, 1905.

NOTE.—The rateable value of pastoral lands of the Crown is fixed, under section 2 of "The Rating Act, 1894," at the annual rental capitalised at 6 per cent., and in some cases is more and in some cases less than the assessed capital value of same.

[System of rating: C.V. signifies capital value, U.V. unimproved value, and A.V. annual value.]

County and Riding	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values	
		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Mongonui—						
Kaitaia ..	..	69,400	43,256	..	60,819	36,653
Hohoura ..	..	47,878	25,534	..	32,377	17,058
Oruru ..	..	50,440	84,186	..	33,607	18,729
Mongonui ..	..	45,361	24,250	..	32,190	13,567
Victoria Valley ..	..	34,587	17,697	..	31,151	14,841
Herekino ..	..	35,698	28,712	..	19,312	12,697
Total of county	..	283,364	173,635	C.V.	209,456	113,545
Whangaroa—						
Whangaroa ..	..	28,896	19,523	..	24,752	16,793
Totara ..	..	21,968	13,425	..	14,358	7,074
Kaeo ..	..	31,694	18,455	..	22,573	11,047
Total of county	..	82,558	51,403	C.V.	61,683	34,914
Bay of Islands—						
Waimate ..	..	123,316	73,299	..	119,878	71,617
Russell ..	..	47,108	33,421	..	31,693	19,766
Kawakawa ..	..	87,718	40,449	..	67,320	25,098
Pakaraka ..	..	163,425	121,032	..	92,937	52,953
Total of county	..	421,567	268,201	C.V.	311,828	169,434
Hokianga—						
Whangape ..	..	70,782	55,372	..	35,754	22,531
Kohukohu ..	..	70,872	45,915	..	39,936	17,205
Waihou ..	..	71,673	60,859	..	34,343	24,688
Taheke ..	..	68,232	60,925	..	22,120	15,915
Horeke ..	..	28,421	19,505	..	25,341	16,425
Rawene ..	..	35,724	21,061	..	16,459	6,817
Omapere ..	..	186,255	152,992	..	46,435	17,548
Waipoua ..	..	56,595	46,554	..	33,599	24,045
Total of county	..	588,554	463,181	U.V.	253,967	145,174

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Gross Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).	System of Rating.	Rateable Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Rateable Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Whangarei—						
Otonga ..	Otonga ..	21,987	9,197	C.V.	21,477	8,900
	Outlying ..	35,148	19,747	..	25,533	11,889
Kiripaka	Marua ..	29,741	18,639	C.V.	24,324	13,520
	Outlying ..	44,838	29,724	..	38,352	23,698
Hikurangi	Hikurangi..	44,905	26,575	C.V.	43,456	26,234
	Kaurihohore	17,209	7,837	"	16,675	7,666
	Outlying ..	19,372	11,580	..	17,099	9,415
Waitua..	Kamo T.D.	24,857	9,041	C.V	23,555	8,881
	Outlying ..	75,976	36,818	..	69,872	31,743
Maunu..	Maunu ..	101,069	52,140	C.V.	95,211	49,874
	Outlying ..	45,376	28,213	..	35,007	18,652
Manaia..	Whareora ..	11,335	6,258	C.V.	11,106	6,029
	Parua ..	25,222	11,815	"	22,683	10,443
	Outlying ..	29,921	16,183	..	26,627	13,183
Mangapai	Maungakaramea	31,336	12,877	C.V.	30,288	12,404
	Ruarangi ..	14,844	7,620	"	14,311	7,087
	Waikiekie ..	37,794	20,222	"	36,800	19,551
	Outlying ..	18,556	9,418	..	17,209	8,346
Waipu ..	Waipu North	21,331	9,748	C.V.	20,745	9,402
	Outlying ..	56,817	31,429	..	53,510	29,002
Total of county	..	707,634	375,081	C.V.	643,840	325,919
Hobson—						
Dargaville ..	..	85,801	53,111	..	79,510	47,445
Kaihu ..	..	50,760	36,333	..	46,751	32,341
Tangowahine ..	..	117,820	98,105	..	99,855	80,010
Wairoa ..	..	99,956	80,708	..	91,235	72,118
Okahu ..	..	77,985	47,297	..	76,565	46,686
Aratapu ..	..	111,934	53,249	..	107,809	51,616
Te Kopuru ..	..	90,527	46,105	..	66,393	29,850
Total of county	..	634,783	414,908	C.V.	568,118	360,066
Otamatea—						
Tokatoka ..	..	107,985	72,080	..	95,774	60,248
Matakohe	Matakohe ..	52,347	34,538	C.V.	50,847	33,441
	Outlying ..	21,926	16,168	..	20,955	15,297
Mareretu ..	Mareretu	26,076	13,828	C.V.	25,278	13,328
Paparoa ..	..	48,968	22,666	..	46,840	22,247
Wairau ..	..	50,840	26,802	..	50,015	26,583
Whakapirau ..	Whakapirau*	72,197	45,697	..	41,291	23,238
Kaiwaka	Mangawai ..	25,502	13,175	C.V.	23,550	11,772
	Outlying ..	42,375	26,445	..	34,081	19,790
Total of county	..	448,216	271,399	C.V.	388,631	225,944

* No Board.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Gross Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).	System of Rating.	Rateable Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Rateable Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Rodney—						
Hoteo	Albertland North	8,525	4,543	C.V.	7,833	4,068
	Outlying ..	48,301	27,228	..	42,711	21,743
Albert	Albertland South	33,018	10,531	C.V.	31,349	10,087
	Wharehine	24,531	14,926	"	23,846	14,526
Tauhoa ..	Tauhoa ..	59,580	27,300	"	57,940	26,389
Kaipara	Komokoriki	13,125	7,325	"	10,817	5,161
	Ahuroa ..	13,162	8,353	"	12,932	8,248
	Outlying ..	33,692	16,655	..	32,748	15,876
Omaha ..	..	56,072	26,274	..	48,291	19,138
Matakana	Matakana West	31,992	12,693	C.V.	30,487	12,061
	Matakana East	17,007	9,562	"	16,931	9,496
	Eastern Mahurangi	15,061	7,421	"	13,761	6,731
	Outlying ..	32,477	15,900	..	31,433	15,371
Mahurangi	Pt. Warkworth, N.W.	15,866	7,275	C.V.	15,568	7,087
Warkworth	Pt. Warkworth, Township & S.W.	66,207	24,834	"	63,528	24,130
Puhoi ..	Puhoi ..	64,564	40,104	"	63,289	39,854
Total of count	..	533,180	260,924	C.V.	503,464	239,966
Waitemata—						
Mairetahi	Helensville T.D.	30,382	6,505	A.V.	27,785	6,191
	Outlying ..	113,570	65,410	..	101,523	56,540
Kaukapakapa ..	Kaukapakapa	63,915	33,329	C.V.	61,016	30,951
Kumeu ..	..	61,849	37,363	..	59,412	35,391
Wainui	Whangaparaoa	18,470	11,302	C.V.	18,403	11,235
	Pukeatua ..	39,057	22,103	"	34,688	18,069
	Outlying ..	46,283	20,955	..	44,268	20,349
Takapuna ..	..	196,895	124,040	..	189,918	121,500
Birkenhead ..	..	52,637	32,449	..	50,049	29,861
Northcote ..	..	96,674	43,573	..	93,319	41,994
Waitakerei ..	..	145,375	90,456	..	137,532	84,253
Waikomiti ..	..	110,255	63,075	..	87,936	49,266
Total of county	..	975,362	550,560	C.V.	905,849	505,600
Eden—						
Newton ..	Arch Hill ..	141,033	61,168	A.V.	134,453	57,888
Grafton ..	Eden Terrace	163,706	62,893	C.V.	162,981	62,668

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Gross Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).	System of Rating.	Rateable Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Rateable Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
Eden—*continued.*		£	£		£	£
Whau	P'nt Chevalier	160,910	54,837	C.V.	52,190	43,572
	Mount Albert	410,616	213,633	"	399,193	208,108
	Avondale ..	152,638	71,088	"	144,489	65,644
	Mount Roskill	236,864	173,888	"	228,794	170,318
Epsom	Mount Eden	860,466	381,276	"	765,847	354,311
	Epsom ..	337,650	187,846	"	334,870	186,121
	One tree Hill	447,499	298,755	"	421,793	285,635
Parnell	Remuera ..	607,829	333,557	"	584,254	317,935
	Orakei ..	11,396	9,472	"	8,594	7,170
Tamaki	Tamaki West	131,542	88,800	"	127,187	85,705
	Panmure Township	22,685	10,611	"	20,475	9,781
	Mount Wellington	191,167	108,409	"	186,987	107,108
Total of county	..	3,875,001	2,055,233	*	3,572,107	1,961,964
Manukau—						
Awhitu	Awhitu ..	38,742	18,941	C.V.	34,316	17,932
	Pollok Settlement	14,536	6,815	"	14,126	6,732
Waiuku	Waipipi ..	196,340	108,833	"	189,019	104,654
	Waiuku ..	144,351	93,495	"	139,951	90,702
Howick	Pakuranga..	83,670	56,568	"	82,488	56,054
	Howick Settlement	24,971	10,255	"	23,874	9,975
	Paparoa ..	37,976	20,998	"	37,316	20,763
	East Tamaki	109,376	53,383	"	107,546	53,043
	Turanga ..	29,124	12,075	"	28,386	12,049
	Maraetai ..	24,003	13,721	U.V.	23,273	13,621
Otahuhu	Otahuhu ..	110,765	51,424	C.V.	107,145	50,092
	Mangere ..	201,503	119,479	"	196,627	117,178
	Papatoitoi..	80,411	56,354	"	79,172	56,069
	Manurewa..	56,350	31,436	"	55,229	31,248
Papakura	Papakura ..	70,895	36,721	U.V.	69,984	36,700
	Wairoa ..	138,299	74,738	C.V.	133,358	71,712
	Drury ..	48,500	21,691	"	47,523	21,587
	Papakura T.D.	34,814	16,402	"	32,233	15,336
	Hunua ..	42,775	23,160	U.V.	41,687	22,556
Pukekohe	Mauku ..	86,630	47,221	C.V.	84,693	46,563
	Karaka ..	39,199	19,946	"	38,441	19,597
	Pukekohe W.	212,081	117,632	"	206,297	117,084
	Pukekohe E.	129,981	54,509	"	126,941	54,214

* No rate levied. The whole of the Counties Act not in force.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values	
		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Manukau—*continued.*						
Maungatawhiri	Opaheke ..	54,882	23,439	C.V.	53,222	23,354
	Paparata ..	46,623	19,743	"	45,088	19,234
	Pokeno ..	46,220	21,142	"	43,574	19,827
	Maungatawhiri	36,437	15,697	"	35,392	15,502
	Mercer ..	19,376	8,797	"	14,304	6,086
	Outlying ..	53,938	45,769	..	33,880	25,711
Total of county	..	2,212,768	1,200,384	*	2,125,585	1,165,123
Islands—						
Great Barrier Little Barrier	..	61,732	39,621	Nil	40,318	32,420
Kermadec Waiheke Kawau Motutapu Motiti Ponui Motuhora Rangitoto Moturoa Motuihi Motutikatika Cuvier Mokohinau Great Mercury Taranga White Week's Island Whale Tiritiri	..	88,021	45,695	Nil	73,774	39,011
Total of islands	..	150,663	85,316	Nil	114,092	71,431
Waikato—						
Whangamarino ..	Whangamarino	151,541	90,556	C.V.	128,404	74,216
Huntly ..	Huntly ..	125,380	67,894	"	109,747	54,900
Kirikiriroa ..	Kirikiriroa..	387,820	187,672	"	360,863	169,283
Tamahere ..	Tamahere ..	122,214	69,357	"	115,613	63,481
Cambridge ..	Cambridge..	213,523	117,575	"	210,910	116,972
Total of county	..	1,000,478	533,054	C.V.	925,537	478,852

* No rate levied. The whole of the Counties Act not in force.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Gross Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).	System of Rating.	Rateable Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Rateable Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Raglan—						
Onewhero ..	..	143,680	86,969	..	125,149	69,876
Whangape ..	..	168,156	107,734	..	140,848	82,215
Waingaro ..	..	134,401	74,021	..	122,744	62,831
Te Akau ..	Te Akau* ..	107,789	87,658	..	105,255	85,357
Karioi ..	..	62,704	33,103	..	55,213	26,664
Whaingaroa ..	..	60,549	31,832	..	52,888	25,357
Karamu	Karamu* ..	28,239	17,798	..	22,410	12,888
	Outlying ..	15,367	11,128	..	9,234	5,072
Pirongia ..	..	44,146	32,088	..	32,799	20,881
Total of county	..	765,031	482,331	U.V.	666,540	391,141
Waipa—						
Newcastle	Newcastle ..	79,008	42,795	C.V.	75,494	40,513
	Ngaruawahia T.D.	20,613	5,774	"	18,688	5,009
Hamilton ..	..	104,374	49,245	..	103,862	48,758
Tuhikaramea ..	Tuhikaramea	47,110	27,168	C.V.	46,915	27,023
Pukekura ..	Pukekura ..	256,309	142,141	"	253,043	141,023
Mangapiko ..	..	126,138	56,894	..	122,765	55,421
Rangiaohia	Rangiaohia	124,291	57,826	C.V.	122,106	57,641
	Te Awamutu T.D.	34,358	11,616	"	30,451	10,926
	Kihikihi T.D.	15,998	5,025	"	13,662	4,709
Total of county	..	808,199	398,484	C.V.	786,986	391,023
Kawhia	..	422,959	347,779	†	265,477	198,867
Awakino	..	558,375	428,808	†	430,453	305,870
Coromandel—						
Harataunga ..	..	246,024	162,394	..	171,241	98,799
Mercury Bay ..	..	298,300	192,996	..	57,370	39,123
Total of county	..	544,324	355,390	C.V.	228,611	137,922
Thames—						
Hastings ..	..	73,997	58,534	..	62,436	49,086
Waiotahi ..	..	10,386	2,643	..	5,824	1,446
Kauaeranga ..	..	38,070	12,868	..	35,807	12,185
Parawai ..	..	42,333	17,855	..	36,943	16,440
Totara ..	..	207,534	143,206	..	155,974	99,036
Total of county	..	372,320	235,106	C.V.	296,984	178,193

* No Board. † No rate levied. The whole of the Counties Act

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Ohinemuri—						
Waitoa ..	..	108,025	84,214	..	65,445	43,029
Paeroa ..	..	212,898	118,421	..	169,188	81,944
Waitekauri ..	..	48,206	31,892	..	24,762	9,888
Karangahake ..	..	95,532	33,716	..	71,191	21,701
Total of county	..	464,661	268,243	C.V.	330,586	156,562
Tauranga—						
Katikati	Katikati ..	61,095	38,833	U.V.	48,135	26,453
	Outlying ..	18,955	17,084	..	6,271	4,871
Te Puna	Outlying ..	39,939	30,407	..	27,638	18,291
	Outlying (Te Puna Township)	1,759	879	..	1,759	879
Waimapu ..	..	89,592	59,332	..	70,095	41,151
Maketu	Te Puke ..	88,608	53,682	U.V.	68,285	35,092
	Outlying ..	105,714	65,135	..	86,735	48,520
Total of county	..	405,657	265,352	U.V.	308,918	175,257
Piako—						
Waitoa ..	Waitoa ..	415,004	211,479	C.V.	392,697	194,553
Te Aroha ..	..	89,751	55,554	..	81,181	48,964
Matamata ..	Matamata..	202,791	135,061	C.V.	171,407	107,296
Taotaoroa ..	..	55,086	32,804	..	54,690	32,769
Patetere ..	..	266,846	140,444	..	236,045	109,723
Total of county	..	1,029,478	575,342	C.V.	936,020	493,305
Rotorua—						
North ..	..	305,258	239,575	..	91,846	31,554
South ..	..	369,230	282,611	..	240,927	160,056
Total of county	..	674,488	522,186	*	332,773	191,610
Whakatane—						
Matata ..	..	119,053	102,425	..	64,254	49,224
Omataroa ..	..	96,313	69,330	..	76,514	52,869
Opouriao ..	..	125,243	111,018	..	45,983	33,478
Waimana ..	.	44,772	34,408	..	37,287	27,137
Total of county	..	385,381	317,181	C.V.	224,038	162,708
Opotiki—						
Waioeka ..	..	453,173	368,123	..	233,988	153,958
Ohiwa ..	..	30,731	16,665	..	25,177	11,142
Opotiki ..	Opotiki T.D.	58,332	31,838	C.V.	52,821	29,695
Total of county	..	542,236	416,626	C.V.	311,986	194,795

* Counties Act not in force.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Gross Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).	System of Rating.	Rateable Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Rateable Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
East Taupo	..	510,311	498,884	*	323,065	311,638
West Taupo ..	..	260,804	235,548	*	86,248	60,839
Islands—						
Mayor and Motiti	..	5,780	3,696	Nil	5,780	3,696
Waiapu—						
Matakaoa ..	..	93,472	78,728	..	32,082	18,270
Awanui ..	..	86,370	61,678	..	55,015	35,456
Piritarau ..	..	297,127	162,944	..	249,210	117,913
Waipiro ..	..	258,986	139,084	..	242,476	124,312
Tokomaru ..	..	266,555	134,699	..	209,380	78,451
Total of county	..	1,002,510	577,133	C.V.	788,163	374,402
Cook—						
Tolago ..	..	853,050	602,128	..	727,599	482,639
Waikohu	Waikohu ..	372,417	223,152	C.V.	313,006	166,322
	Waipaoa ..	137,429	70,543	"	135,845	68,959
	Ngatapa ..	666,800	432,716	"	590,638	356,818
Waimata	Waimata ..	240,587	125,397	"	207,883	94,421
	Pouawa ..	178,192	97,147	"	178,192	97,147
Gisborne	Ormond ..	111,450	74,125	"	106,859	72,788
	Poverty Bay	235,654	167,424	"	226,314	160,164
	Taruheru (Subdivisions 1. 2)	77,957	55,122	"	76,019	54,081
Whataupoko	Taruheru (Subdivision 3)	52,044	25,708	"	52,044	25,708
	Whataupoko	54,027	33,204	"	53,252	33,054
	Kaiti ..	64,608	48,506	"	64,608	48,506
	Titirangi ..	42,439	32,006	"	42,439	32,006
Patutahi ..	Patutahi ..	312,435	220,339	"	301,271	211,285
Hangaroa	Hangaroa ..	73,326	44,776	"	51,010	22,504
	Outlying ..	111,948	83,307	..	78,521	59,362
	Aroha ..	75,787	40,234	C.V.	73,485	38,017
Arai	Arai ..	331,856	198,900	"	285,654	159,509
Total of county	..	3,992,006	2,574,734	C.V.	3,564,639	2,174,290
Wairoa—						
Waikaremoana ..	..	623,127	413,443	..	537,405	334,458
Clyde	Clyde T.D.	59,364	29,344	C.V.	52,812	26,395
	Outlying ..	280,463	184,866	..	237,562	143,480
Mohaka ..	..	426,649	291,827	..	345,717	216,918
Total of county	..	1,389,603	919,480	C.V.	1,173,496	721,251

* Counties Act not in force.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values	
		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Hawke's Bay—						
Petane ..	..	329,709	213,354	..	323,807	208,719
Puketapu ..	..	450,634	311,779	..	449,070	310,620
Okawa ..	..	604,650	428,836	..	562,171	394,881
Meanee	Taradale T.D.	91,058	53,841	C.V.	88,999	53,564
	Outlying ..	200,890	128,306	..	193,733	126,838
Erewhon ..	..	187,148	173,598	..	167,398	154,158
Maraekakaho ..	..	452,955	314,257	..	443,517	306,674
Heretaunga ..	..	780,965	583,861	..	777,391	581,929
Clive ..	..	377,205	292,710	..	360,827	279,316
Havelock ..	..	731,711	567,260	..	728,493	566,218
Total of county	..	4,206,925	3,067,775	C.V.	4,095,406	2,982,937
Waipawa—						
Hampden	North Ruataniwha	410,903	290,760	U.V.	409,996	288,863
	Outlying ..	57,249	26,924	..	48,517	19,192
Waipawa	Waipawa ..	62,993	42,125	U.V.	62,963	42,105
	Waipawa T.D.	95,694	46,671	"	86,207	43,044
Takapau	Takapau ..	339,909	223,254	"	337,279	222,547
	Outlying ..	183,093	102,917	..	178,123	98,498
Ruataniwha ..	..	338,225	218,764	..	328,609	210,690
Waipukurau ..	Waipukurau	392,972	264,183	U.V.	376,596	257,192
Norsewood ..	Norsewood ..	252,934	151,654	"	243,755	145,040
Ormondville	Ormondville T.D.	36,439	10,406	"	31,930	9,463
	Outlying ..	168,793	90,975	..	167,582	90,360
Dannevirke ..	..	322,612	236,073	..	321,967	236,009
Mangatoro ..	..	461,214	320,447	..	456,858	316,241
Total of county	..	3,123,030	2,025,153	U.V.	3,050,382	1,979,244
Woodville—						
Woodville ..	..	179,289	106,024	..	178,096	105,325
Maungaatua ..	..	159,237	109,232	..	157,681	107,711
Kumeroa ..	..	202,620	115,493	..	194,932	110,467
Maharahara ..	..	179,740	121,788	..	176,828	119,628
Total of county	..	720,886	452,537	U.V.	707,537	443,131
Patangata—						
Patangata	Patangata ..	237,354	180,542	C.V.	237,096	180,519
	Kaikora N. T.D.	34,420	16,471	A.V.	32,548	16,265
Oero ..	Oero ..	498,091	408,991	C.V.	497,033	408,222
Tamumu ..	Tamumu ..	821,071	667,216	"	820,987	667,132
Eparaima	Wanstead ..	198,729	157,562	"	198,371	157,317
	Wallingford	466,547	346,310	"	465,372	345,425
Porangahau ..	Porangahau	512,591	384,688	"	495,777	370,269
Total of county	..	2,768,803	2,161,780	C.V.	2,747,194	2,145,170

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Gross Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).	System of Rating.	Rateable Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Rateable Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Weber—						
Weber ..	..	122,906	70,597	..	121,616	70,262
Ti-tree Point ..	..	109,761	61,825	..	108,476	60,564
Wimbledon ..	..	135,256	76,291	..	114,215	56,738
Total of county	..	367,923	208,713	C.V.	344,307	187,564
Clifton—						
Mokau ..	..	586,222	495,824	..	345,830	259,923
Urenui ..	..	158,262	89,847	..	145,185	77,979
Tikorangi ..	..	90,487	56,901	..	83,445	51,191
Waihi ..	..	99,966	67,375	..	76,273	48,634
Ngatimaru ..	..	167,081	88,672	..	139,355	61,488
Total of county	..	1,102,018	798,619	C.V.	790,088	499,215
Taranaki—						
Waitara	Waitara West	183,473	104,723	C.V.	171,370	94,149
	Egmont ..	137,498	78,854	"	130,471	73,434
	Henui ..	119,792	79,469	"	114,533	75,152
Moa	Moa ..	466,905	230,486	"	463,611	229,515
	Mangorei ..	53,652	34,539	"	53,228	34,245
	Waiwakaiho	71,516	38,920	"	69,484	37,232
Omata	Elliott ..	55,444	39,093	"	54,587	38,449
	Carrington	103,282	64,513	"	102,782	64,206
	Frankley ..	73,139	45,524	"	73,018	45,504
	Barrett ..	115,872	77,658	"	113,890	76,223
	Omata ..	92,494	63,866	"	79,902	52,492
	Upper Hurford	14,648	8,627	"	14,463	8,623
	Tataraimaka	36,790	21,383	"	36,223	21,362
	Oakura ..	77,918	50,983	"	72,115	45,580
	Okato ..	82,854	47,255	"	80,453	45,984
	Werekino ..	23,242	14,765	"	22,888	14,411
Total of county	..	1,708,519	1,000,658	C.V.	1,653,018	956,561
Egmont—						
Rahotu ..	Parihaka ..	631,903	381,721	C.V.	616,087	371,718
Opunake ..	Opunake T.D.	73,245	39,170	"	63,261	35,608
Oeo ..	..	272,069	165,327	..	245,045	144,281
Total of county	..	977,217	586,218	C.V.	924,393	551,607
Stratford—						
North ..	Manganui ..	393,413	215,514	U.V.	389,464	214,057
East ..	..	431,263	252,711	..	416,702	238,748
Ohura ..	..	231,206	159,831	..	173,251	103,697
West ..	..	214,410	133,977	..	210,763	131,034
South ..	..	218,178	139,856	..	217,038	139,478
Total of county	..	1,488,470	901,889	U.V.	1,407,218	827,014

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Hawera—						
Waimate	Waimate ..	811,168	540,635	C.V.	767,198	506,809
	Manaia T.D.	48,184	15,874	"	43,141	14,480
Mangatoki ..	..	346,544	229,980	..	345,251	229,298
Okaiawa ..	..	256,583	188,642	..	230,653	168,373
Eltham ..	..	275,025	169,633	..	257,272	152,699
Hawera	Normanby T.D.	27,379	11,003	U.V.	25,663	10,092
	Outlying ..	768,005	531,700	..	720,677	500,534
Mokoia ..	..	274,257	185,866	..	256,786	172,122
Total of county	..	2,807,145	1,873,333	C.V.	2,646,641	1,754,997
Patea—						
Otoia	Patea West	362,994	230,144	C.V.	343,580	212,636
	Patea East	210,812	138,714	"	198,132	130,455
	Outlying ..	4,458	4,458	..	1,648	1,648
Kapara ..	..	137,811	82,035	..	98,563	49,135
Waverley	Kohi ..	72,286	44,934	C.V.	71,969	44,894
	Wairoa ..	84,516	51,568	"	79,031	46,158
	Motoroa ..	37,868	20,908	"	36,249	19,576
	Waitotara Momohaki	164,795	82,801	"	151,798	76,468
	Okutuku ..	79,861	54,590	"	79,861	54,590
	Whenuakura Waitotara	196,186	129,048	"	195,921	128,842
	Waverley T.D.	32,889	9,832	"	29,218	9,172
Total of county	..	1,384,476	849,032	C.V.	1,285,970	773,574
Waitotara—						
Tokomaru ..	..	166,512	114,868	..	71,821	21,907
Waitotara ..	..	407,025	297,227	..	392,475	287,174
Brunswick ..	..	369,747	252,109	..	365,444	250,236
Westmere ..	..	365,393	251,383	..	352,110	247,680
Total of county	..	1,308,677	915,587	C.V.	1,181,850	807,017
Wanganui—						
Mangawhero ..	Mangawhero	337,118	221,822	C.V.	283,698	171,742
Upper Wangaehu	Upper Wangaehu	525,304	325,592	"	420,676	228,384
Mataongaonga ..	Mataongaonga	215,007	161,559	"	214,507	161,309
Kaukatea ..	Kaukatea ..	75,690	46,459	"	75,486	46,451
Purua ..	Purua ..	212,788	129,617	"	211,122	129,341
Kaitoke ..	Kaitoke ..	169,591	112,368	"	161,177	107,251
Total of county	..	1,535,498	997,417	C.V.	1,366,666	839,478

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values	
		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Waimarino—						
Huikumu ..	..	191,861	162,551	..	103,394	75,515
Manganui ..	..	139,594	122,237	..	49,646	33,084
Ruapehu ..	..	66,660	56,570	..	27,550	18,150
Karioi ..	..	35,450	33,279	..	9,846	8,357
Parapara ..	..	118,972	88,974	..	71,076	45,123
Raetihi ..	..	32,792	19,688	..	26,023	14,788
Ohakune ..	..	123,625	111,316	..	68,560	59,630
Total of county	..	708,954	594,615	U.V.	356,095	254,647
Rangitikei—						
Ohingaiti	Taihape S.R.D.	69,010	39,410	C.V.	58,130	31,490
	Hunterville T.D.	54,030	22,025	..	49,848	19,787
	Outlying ..	858,405	572,101	C.V.	749,904	472,970
Otairi ..	..	320,581	161,916	.	295,466	136,952
Maungahoe ..	..	184,996	103,388	..	183,365	102,178
Paraekaretu ..	..	295,749	170,564	..	290,953	168,292
Wangaehu ..	..	210,827	133,954	..	197,948	125,118
Maungaraupi ..	..	251,338	142,704	..	249,839	142,634
Porewa ..	..	262,143	142,707	..	259,900	142,311
Otakapu	Lethbridge T.D.	27,352	11,143	A.V.	25,409	10,831
	Outlying ..	264,926	182,449	..	264,320	182,244
Rangitoto	Bull's T.D.	39,218	11,735	A.V.	35,955	11,299
	Outlying ..	182,828	122,367	..	182,428	122,320
Total of county	..	3,021,403	1,816,463	C.V.	2,843,465	1,668,426
Kiwitea—						
Hautapu ..	..	134,533	79,988	..	125,971	71,689
Rangiwahia ..	..	148,293	84,684	..	140,386	77,461
Peep-o'-day ..	..	113,070	58,733	..	102,061	47,724
Ongo ..	..	118,570	72,530	..	116,588	70,653
Kiwitea ..	..	106,788	68,861	..	106,522	68,845
Wastuna ..	..	116,484	69,913	..	115,727	69,716
Cheltenham ..	..	117,023	73,032	..	115,794	72,977
Kimbolton ..	..	112,197	60,693	..	108,696	58,599
Pakihikura ..	..	137,480	83,127	..	136,932	82,651
Total of county	..	1,104,438	651,561	C.V.	1,068,677	620,315
Pohangina—						
Mangapikopiko ..	..	91,059	49,750	..	89,797	49,120
Umutoi ..	..	92,364	57,680	..	83,539	45,895
Coal Creek ..	..	87,757	45,679	..	87,709	45,631
Tamaki ..	..	67,398	46,872	..	44,388	23,862

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
Pohangina—*contd.*		£	£		£	£
Pohangina ..	..	52,223	28,408	..	51,478	28,178
Mangaone ..	..	100,573	58,929	..	100,372	58,891
Awahou ..	..	82,720	45,946	..	76,588	39,924
Total of county	..	574,094	333,264	C.V.	530,871	291,501
Manawatu—						
Sandon ..	..	206,825	147,394	..	203,162	146,548
Mount Stewart ..	..	225,723	160,268	..	223,499	158,491
Waitohi ..	..	191,114	137,962	..	190,448	137,912
Campbell	Rongotea T.D.	25,090	10,646	C.V.	22,375	9,813
	Outlying ..	232,342	175,601	..	232,155	175,517
Carnarvon ..	..	196,367	154,138	..	194 081	152,901
Kawakawa ..	..	240,595	182,237	..	239,279	181,579
Awahou ..	..	165,246	126,839	..	152,415	117,124
Total of county	..	1,483,302	1,095,085	C.V.	1,457,414	1,079,885
Oroua—						
Rangitawa	Halcombe T.D.	21,195	6,303	A.V.	19,157	6,180
	Outlying ..	107,587	74,525	..	107,522	74,460
Mangaone ..	..	26,670	19,509	..	26,620	19,459
Raumanga ..	..	294,722	210,909	..	294,186	210,878
Makino ..	..	344,573	260,212	..	344,149	260,192
Taonui ..	..	391,341	285,403	..	389,786	285,110
Hiwinui ..	..	352,985	253,941	..	352,581	253,895
Otangaki ..	..	61,454	30,158	..	58,092	28,063
Total of county	..	1,600,527	1,140,960	C.V.	1,592,093	1,138,237
Kairanga—						
Taonui ..	..	1,153,880	858,776	..	1,136,769	846,406
Fitzherbert ..	..	505,337	337,160	..	492,558	325,429
Total of county	..	1,659,217	1,195,936	U.V.	1,629,327	1,171,835
Horowhenua—						
Tokomaru ..	..	443,638	280,684	..	437,740	276,514
Wirokino ..	..	802,524	552,115	..	741,501	505,699
Otaki ..	Otaki ..	333,080	190,298	C.V.	314,350	179,085
Te Horo ..	Te Horo ..	281,312	173,211	*	272,367	165,409
Total of county	..	1,860,554	1,196,308	C.V.	1,765,958	1,126,707
Chatham Islands ..	..	95,557	55,838	*	92,446	53,614

* Counties Act not in force.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Gross Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).	System of Rating.	Rateable Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Rateable Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Islands— Kapiti, Mana, Somes	..	17,984	13,378	Nil	10,484	9,378
Pahiatua—						
Mangahao ..	..	476,197	294,600	..	465,031	285,941
Pukemiku ..	..	157,189	94,478	..	152,018	92,480
Makuri ..	..	211,525	111,372	..	206,283	106,783
Mangaone ..	..	190,836	111,594	..	190,513	111,465
Puketoi ..	..	258,189	124,918	..	255,439	123,214
Total of county	..	1,293,936	836,962	U.V.	1,269,284	719,883
Akitio—						
Akitio ..	..	151,193	91,429	..	149,343	89,739
Waihi ..	..	82,173	47,697	..	77,547	43,291
Rakaunui ..	..	40,989	25,275	..	36,943	21,249
Pongaroa ..	..	118,089	69,684	..	109,401	61,671
Mataikona ..	..	108,770	71,162	..	105,580	68,852
Total of county	..	501,214	305,247	U.V.	478,814	284,802
Castlepoint—						
East ..	..	169,690	98,938	..	169,325	98,898
West ..	..	215,190	117,334	..	212,103	116,572
Total of county	..	384,880	216,272	C.V.	381,428	215,470
Eketahuna—						
West ..	..	286,359	161,231	..	276,075	152,205
East ..	..	260,997	134,465	..	254,754	132,454
Total of county	..	547,356	295,696	U.V.	530,829	284,659
Mauriceville—						
West ..	..	160,357	77,281	..	149,363	68,054
East ..	..	162,282	75,478	..	152,182	66,069
Total of county	..	322,639	152,759	C.V.	301,545	154,123
Masterton—						
Alfredton ..	..	340,429	174,671	..	330,359	165,291
Upper Taueru ..	..	214,139	124,123	..	213,903	124,052
Rangitumau ..	..	337,734	215,319	..	336,803	215,227
Opaki ..	..	595,437	384,834	..	578,057	371,204
Te Whiti ..	..	280,177	207,639	..	279,139	207,201
Wainuioru ..	..	657,331	449,304	..	650,966	444,339
Total of county	..	2,425,247	1,555,890	C.V.	2,389,227	1,527,314

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Value.	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).	System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
					Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Pohangina—*contd.*						
Pohangina ..		198,651	114,320	..	183,431	112,751
Mangaone ..		184,661	112,336	..	182,809	111,097
Awahou ..		194,731	122,403	..	191,417	122,203
		548,182	341,430	..	536,541	332,604
Total of county	..	1,126,225	690,489	U.V.	1,094,198	678,655
Manawatu—						
Sandon		310,059	218,227	..	303,930	213,961
Mount Stewart	..	294,218	206,534	..	280,101	193,437
Waitohi	..	213,254	132,472	..	208,952	131,558
Campbell	..	137,761	103,629	..	126,022	92,134
	..	266,688	199,675	..	255,040	189,989
Carnarvon	Outlying ..	137,169	87,956	..	134,612	85,609
Kawakawa	Featherston T.D.	60,257	16,491	C.V.	52,489	15,599
Awahuri	..	141,194	94,017	..	140,565	93,388
	..	187,363	139,892	..	176,582	129,596
Oroua	..	310,201	198,106	..	291,782	179,970
Total of county	..	2,058,164	1,396,999	C.V.	1,970,075	1,325,241
Hutt—						
Wharerua ..	..	174,276	86,334	..	167,024	79,671
Horokiwi	Outlying ..	180,816	78,074	..	179,260	77,678
	Plimmerton*	19,541	7,631	..	19,141	7,231
Porirua	Johnsonville T.D.	133,851	79,249	C.V.	129,551	76,929
	Outlying ..	427,843	145,949	..	363,885	138,884
Mungaroa ..	..	377,579	260,074	..	346,940	236,869
Epuni ..	..	340,383	266,799	..	321,502	252,706
Waiwiomata ..	..	209,343	132,039	..	190,383	120,780
Makara ..	Makara ..	105,038	56,388	C.V.	104,543	56,331
Total of county	..	1,968,670	1,112,537	C.V.	1,822,229	1,047,079
Collingwood—						
Aorere ..	..	119,941	60,820	..	93,843	37,077
Pakawau ..	..	87,733	64,634	..	70,159	52,390
Total of county	..	207,674	125,454	C.V.	164,002	89,467
Takaka—						
Waitapu ..	..	138,955	65,075	..	129,041	58,014
Anatoki ..	..	140,594	82,199	..	103,193	47,056
Total of county	..	279,549	147,274	C.V.	232,234	105,070

* No Board.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Gross Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).	System of Rating.	Rateable Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Rateable Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Waimea—						
Moutere	Upper Moutere	56,013	25,504	C.V.	54,583	25,115
	Outlying ..	57,944	34,313	..	56,771	33,684
Motueka	Riwaka ..	148,672	92,367	C.V.	141,626	86,403
	Outlying ..	142,025	72,490	..	133,276	65,001
Stoke ..	Stoke ..	315,310	221,816	C.V.	293,163	207,623
Wai-iti	Dovedale ..	53,800	25,525	"	51,752	24,399
	Waimea W.	92,010	60,445	"	89,777	59,682
	Outlying ..	313,919	178,383	..	296,531	167,298
Wangapeka ..	..	122,952	75,072	..	99,150	52,106
Motupiko ..	..	136,110	86,341	..	107,188	58,863
Wangamoa	Suburban N.	133,357	71,990	C.V.	124,006	67,239
	Outlying ..	9,807	8,180	..	6,179	4,909
	Maitai, Outlying	18,146	15,743	..	12,384	9,981
Total of county	..	1,600,065	968,169	C.V.	1,466,386	862,303
Sounds—						
Pelorus Sound portion (Croixelles to Cape Lambert)	..	262,777	150,244	..	215,752	104,934
Queen Charlotte Sound and Port Underwood portion	..	102,175	67,678	..	78,615	44,311
Total of county	..	364,952	217,922	*	294,367	149,245
Marlborough—						
Pelorus ..	Pelorus ..	366,677	231,763	U.V.	286,747	154,473
Havelock ..	Havelock T.D	26,830	8,837	C.V.	22,032	7,537
Picton ..	Picton ..	223,102	136,959	"	202,308	119,242
Spring Creek ..	Spring Creek	207,000	159,405	"	203,908	157,443
Omaka ..	Omaka ..	356,136	264,145	"	348,861	261,102
Wairau ..	Wairau ..	477,855	358,835	"	444,951	328,543
Awatere ..	Awatere ..	779,740	640,497	"	607,187	480,898
Total of county	..	2,437,340	1,800,441	*	2,115,994	1,509,238
Kaikoura—						
Clarence ..	..	106,485	79,820	..	82,511	55,846
Suburban ..	..	137,596	103,273	..	131,805	100,282
Peninsula ..	..	56,797	24,725	..	50,229	22,603
Conway ..	..	192,499	151,056	..	180,066	138,623
Hundalee ..	..	63,886	50,263	..	62,745	49,122
Total of county	..	557,263	409,137	C.V.	507,356	366,476

* No rate levied. Counties Act not in force.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Wairarapa South—						
Belvedere ..	..	198,651	114,320	..	183,431	112,751
Dalefield ..	..	184,661	112,336	..	182,809	111,097
Parkvale ..	..	194,731	122,403	..	191,417	122,203
Maungaraki ..	..	548,182	341,430	..	536,541	332,604
Total of county	..	1,126,225	690,489	U.V.	1,094,198	678,655
Featherston—						
Pahaoa ..	..	310,059	218,227	..	303,930	213,961
Greytown ..	..	294,218	206,534	..	280,101	193,437
Martinborough ..	..	213,254	132,472	..	208,952	131,558
Western Lake ..	..	137,761	103,629	..	126,022	92,134
Kahutara ..	..	266,688	199,675	..	255,040	189,989
Featherston	Outlying ..	137,169	87,956	..	134,612	85,609
	Featherston T.D.	60,257	16,491	C.V.	52,489	15,599
Otaraia ..	..	141,194	94,017	..	140,565	93,388
Turanganui ..	..	187,363	139,892	..	176,582	129,596
Awhea ..	..	310,201	198,106	..	291,782	179,970
Total of county	..	2,058,164	1,396,999	C.V.	1,970,075	1,325,241
Hutt—						
Whareroa ..	..	174,276	86,334	..	167,024	79,671
Horokiwi	Outlying ..	180,816	78,074	..	179,260	77,678
	Plimmerton*	19,541	7,631	..	19,141	7,231
Porirua	Johnsonville T.D.	133,851	79,249	C.V.	129,551	76,929
	Outlying ..	427,843	145,949	..	363,885	138,884
Mungaroa ..	..	377,579	260,074	..	346,940	236,869
Epuni ..	..	340,383	266,799	..	321,502	252,706
Wainuiomata ..	..	209,343	132,039	..	190,383	120,780
Makara ..	Makara ..	105,038	56,388	C.V.	104,543	56,331
Total of county	..	1,968,670	1,112,537	C.V.	1,822,229	1,047,079
Collingwood—						
Aorere ..	..	119,941	60,820	..	93,843	37,077
Pakawau ..	..	87,733	64,634	..	70,159	52,390
Total of county	..	207,674	125,454	C.V.	164,002	89,467
Takaka—						
Waitapu ..	..	138,955	65,075	..	129,041	58,014
Anatoki ..	..	140,594	82,199	..	103,193	47,056
Total of county	..	279,549	147,274	C.V.	232,234	105,070

* No Board.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Gross Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).	System of Rating.	Rateable Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Rateable Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Amuri—						
Hanmer ..	..	268,005	187,219	..	228,931	170,609
Pahau ..	..	228,108	164,713	..	225,440	163,283
Waiau ..	..	331,177	288,899	..	320,496	282,644
Rotherham ..	..	119,128	88,842	..	118,570	88,728
Total of county	..	946,418	729,673	C.V.	893,437	705,264
Ashley—						
Waipara ..	Waipara ..	1,913,312	1,654,507	C.V.	1,864,692	1,650,789
Mount Thomas ..	Ashley ..	435,019	348,533	"	421,334	336,505
Kowai	Kowai ..	649,672	475,813	"	641,186	472,796
	Amberley T.D.	31,093	10,426	"	27,963	9,781
Oxford ..	Oxford ..	540,044	402,679	"	506,675	380,074
Cust ..	Cust ..	226,448	174,392	"	223,837	173,937
Mandeville ..	Mandeville-Rangiora	745,856	583,320	"	737,026	580,059
West Eyreton ..	West Eyreton	261,911	223,520	"	261,029	223,151
Eyreton ..	Eyreton ..	561,402	446,571	"	556,799	445,329
Total of county	..	5,364,757	4,319,761	*	5,240,541	4,272,421
Selwyn—						
Avon ..	Avon ..	636,312	387,042	C.V.	624,596	382,121
Riccarton	Riccarton ..	1,537,482	911,922	"	1,157,854	698,234
	Templeton ..	654,889	412,725	"	640,464	406,700
Courtenay ..	Courtenay ..	1,144,681	859,857	"	1,101,420	829,498
Malvern	Malvern ..	189,952	145,002	"	178,416	141,759
	East Malvern	187,286	147,971	"	183,051	145,821
	S'th Malvern	127,300	96,694	"	125,510	96,400
	Upper Waimakariri	65,524	52,484	"	71,086	52,025
Heathcote ..	Heathcote ..	593,602	310,308	"	580,273	308,494
Halswell	Taitapu ..	162,902	126,872	"	160,356	126,415
	Spreydon ..	216,165	98,920	U.V.	211,820	97,740
	Halswell ..	398,749	279,844	C.V.	374,384	270,451
Coleridge	L'keColeridge	287,578	231,086	"	284,789	230,272
	Rakaia ..	456,198	347,951	"	450,332	345,933
Lincoln	Springs ..	633,077	470,252	"	595,312	467,931
	Lincoln ..	432,159	343,485	"	424,689	342,236
Ellesmere	Ellesmere ..	1,537,012	1,214,654	"	1,516,320	1,210,310
	Southbridge T.D.	36,597	12,991	"	31,764	12,089
Total of county	..	9,297,465	6,450,060	C.V.	8,712,436	6,174,429

* No rate levied. The whole of the Counties Act not in force.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Buller—						
Karamea ..	..	145,068	107,466	..	56,167	18,848
Wareatea North ..	..	336,218	185,755	..	235,306	97,901
Wareatea South ..		90,756	64,315	..	30,632	13,749
Lyell ..	..	26,913	16,813	..	11,797	3,017
Charleston ..		61,152	51,366	..	9,911	2,838
Total of county	..	660,107	425,715	U.V.	343,813	136,353
Inangahua—						
Hampden ..	..	407,131	358,537	..	84,252	37,185
Boatman's ..	..	105,278	73,986	..	43,880	13,808
Reefton ..	..	183,576	57,269	..	159,119	48,255
Murray ..	..	17,303	10,966	..	9,889	4,122
Crushington ..	..	56,939	49,448	..	11,576	4,085
Antonio's ..	..	91,083	68,279	..	35,661	13,667
Total of county		861,310	618,485	U.V.	344,377	121,122
Grey—						
Cobden ..	..	110,289	76,953	..	56,783	30,019
Brunnerton ..	..	148,406	104,956	..	63,375	28,617
Waipuna ..	..	147,558	113,880	..	53,711	22,169
Nelson Creek ..	..	72,036	53,878	..	27,567	10,273
Red Jack's ..	..	110,953	99,553	..	32,779	21,379
Maori Creek ..	..	47,184	40,523	..	35,117	29,755
Paroa ..	..	40,855	22,961	..	27,745	11,632
Marsden ..	..	21,327	17,870	..	5,215	2,216
Hohonu ..	..	111,783	98,059	..	38,802	25,544
Total of county	..	810,391	628,633	C.V.	341,094	181,604
Westland—						
Arahura ..	..	84,021	53,776	..	47,631	20,483
Kanieri ..	..	207,505	117,901	..	122,955	46,934
Southern ..	..	555,471	526,809	..	79,640	51,377
Total of county	..	846,997	698,486	C.V.	250,226	118,794
Cheviot—						
Hawkeswood ..	..	166,875	139,494	..	166,596	139,215
Kaiwara ..	..	88,450	83,100	..	88,450	83,100
Waiau ..	..	114,611	90,636	..	112,992	87,894
Lowry ..	..	129,286	92,539	..	124,859	88,469
Hurunui ..	..	99,429	79,825	..	98,277	74,304
Seaward ..	..	112,696	76,032	..	108,591	71,633
Total of county	..	711,347	561,626	U.V.	699,765	544,615

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Mackenzie—						
Te Kapo ..	..	254,156	221,503	..	169,235	216,492
Fairlie ..	..	321,375	232,448	..	307,770	230,891
Albury ..	..	413,001	340,198	..	403,914	339,615
Total of county	..	988,532	794,149	C.V.	880,919	786,998
Waimate—						
Upper Pareora ..	..	298,060	259,301	..	297,242	257,041
Lower Pareora ..	..	250,445	209,184	..	247,918	208,802
Hakataramea ..	..	236,196	193,878	..	234,064	199,098
Otaio ..	..	375,589	318,376	..	374,283	317,851
Makikihi ..	..	294,158	235,857	..	292,129	234,636
Deep Creek ..	..	459,786	367,481	..	456,134	366,200
North Waihao ..	..	1,001,912	832,815	..	994,065	826,582
Total of county	..	2,916,146	2,416,892	U.V.	2,895,835	2,410,210
Waitaki—						
Ahuriri ..	..	121,750	110,116	..	120,955	109,321
Otakaika ..	..	327,446	237,854	..	318,114	235,492
Awamoko ..	..	452,699	385,296	..	450,673	384,307
Papakaio ..	..	527,983	400,339	..	518,236	396,767
Waiareka ..	..	552,009	435,345	..	546,678	434,601
Incholme ..	..	228,878	197,927	..	227,807	197,162
Kakanui ..	..	313,605	257,984	..	311,918	257,474
Otepopo ..	..	228,318	156,230	..	221,896	155,268
Moeraki ..	..	153,054	116,035	..	147,257	114,756
Total of county	..	2,905,742	2,297,126	C.V.	2,863,534	2,285,148
Maniototo—						
St. Bathan's ..	..	95,552	59,490	..	90,639	57,056
Idaburn ..	..	85,938	62,366	..	84,483	61,411
Mount Ida ..	..	246,606	159,984	..	232,907	153,051
Kyeburn ..	..	68,904	46,787	..	67,994	46,268
Puketoi ..	..	138,695	103,561	..	135,769	101,750
Hyde ..	..	40,349	25,836	..	38,183	25,327
Serpentine ..	..	57,959	50,555	..	56,359	48,955
Total of county	..	734,003	508,579	C.V.	706,334	493,818
Waihemo—						
Green Valley ..	..	45,469	31,173	..	44,618	30,784
Dunback ..	..	59,936	38,199	..	58,430	37,814
Macrae's ..	..	96,238	63,271	..	94,691	63,036
Blue Mountain ..	..	86,190	57,801	..	85,394	57,490
Meadowbank ..	..	31,788	25,727	..	31,763	25,702
Bushy ..	..	77,700	51,378	..	77,668	51,346
Goodwood ..	..	66,927	45,767	..	66,374	45,725
Total of county	..	464,248	313,316	C.V.	458,938	311,897

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values	
		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Mount Herbert—						
Port Victoria ..	..	108,084	79,896	..	103,086	78,759
Port Levy ..	..	212,565	173,328	..	211,630	173,293
Total of county	..	320,649	253,224	C.V.	314,716	252,052
Akaroa—						
Port Levy ..	Pigeon Bay	263,846	204,145	C.V.	262,703	203,994
Little River ..	Little River	619,488	502,953	"	605,180	493,652
Okain's Bay ..	Okain's Bay	240,424	181,934	"	239,015	181,650
Le Bon's Bay ..	Le Bon's Bay	163,446	123,510	"	162,939	123,276
Wainui ..	Town of Akaroa & Wainui	634,878	486,132	"	624,310	482,242
Total of county	..	1,922,080	1,498,674	C.V.	1,894,147	1,484,814
Ashburton—						
Mount Hutt ..	Mount Hutt	938,231	757,167	C.V.	923,189	749,364
South Rakaia ..	South Rakaia	782,238	605,605	"	770,531	601,829
Mount Somers	M'nt Somers	296,315	239,677	"	273,877	232,492
	Anama ..	375,572	312,065	"	369,657	311,560
Upper Ashburton..	Upper Ashburton	1,088,961	864,952	"	1,083,270	863,844
Wakanui	Wakanui ..	728,880	581,905	"	721,213	580,884
	Hampstead T.D.	100,015	42,507	"	89,575	42,062
Rangitata ..	Rangitata ..	388,256	310,285	"	384,368	309,231
Ashburton	Longbeach	583,135	464,527	"	579,873	464,213
	Coldstream	292,306	226,032	"	289,390	225,232
	Tinwald T.D.	79,200	45,215	"	76,226	44,610
Total of county	..	5,653,109	4,449,937	C.V.	5,561,169	4,425,321
Geraldine—						
Mount Peel ..	Mount Peel	483,827	392,521	C.V.	467,010	391,368
Raukapuka ..	Geraldine ..	848,278	695,337	"	842,756	694,084
Temuka ..	Temuka ..	991,044	810,049	"	979,765	804,694
Total of county	..	2,323,149	1,897,907	C.V.	2,289,531	1,890,046
Levels—						
Tengawai ..	..	309,058	251,312	..	307,196	250,917
Point ..	..	236,322	187,788	..	232,986	186,957
Waimataiti ..	..	286,373	218,773	..	285,997	218,417
Seadown ..	..	213,980	176,649	..	212,597	176,327
Claremont ..	..	204,735	164,881	..	203,185	164,751
Gleniti ..	..	249,999	144,286	..	244,619	141,261
Otipua ..	..	302,796	222,810	..	299,556	222,235
Total of county	..	1,803,263	1,366,499	C.V.	1,786,136	1,360,865

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Gross Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).	System of Rating.	Rateable Values. Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Rateable Values. Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Tuapeka—						
Teviot ..	..	140,681	93,024	..	133,650	87,618
James ..	..	247,909	175,917	..	240,561	174,146
Beaumont ..	..	49,255	35,327	..	45,538	32,342
Gabriel's ..	..	39,089	22,215	..	34,980	19,027
Waipori ..	..	40,104	28,923	..	36,007	25,543
Tapanui ..	..	193,195	132,612	..	187,679	130,244
Brown's ..	..	105,041	73,004	..	101,295	70,131
Clark's ..	..	63,548	44,059	..	58,537	40,386
Waitahuna ..	..	66,102	39,492	..	60,330	36,419
Total of county	..	944,924	644,573	C.V.	898,577	615,856
Bruce—						
Clarendon ..	..	71,471	50,580	..	70,926	50,260
Mount Stuart ..	Mount Stuart	118,218	83,121	C.V.	115,800	81,669
Waihola ..	..	87,094	48,906	..	83,782	44,736
Balmoral ..	Balmoral ..	253,314	202,130	C.V.	170,096	123,132
Tokomairiro ..	..	218,624	145,959	..	212,848	145,267
Glenledi ..	..	44,046	30,121	..	42,736	29,224
Crichton ..	..	96,201	70,475	..	95,345	70,274
Kaitangata ..	..	67,909	48,259	..	66,475	47,367
Matau	Inch-Clutha	82,695	64,785	C.V.	81,745	64,645
	Outlying ..	87,127	58,412	..	86,327	58,112
Total of county	..	1,126,699	802,748	C.V.	1,026,080	717,686
Clutha—						
Glenkenich ..	..	154,108	104,676	..	152,587	104,550
Waipahi ..	..	140,300	92,789	..	137,644	91,963
Clydevale ..	..	115,016	87,274	..	114,314	87,162
Pomahaka ..	..	198,650	151,574	..	193,411	148,498
Clinton	Clinton T.D.	21,068	6,484	A.V.	18,351	6,049
	Outlying ..	66,607	51,220	..	65,702	50,470
Clutha ..	..	140,146	100,909	..	139,958	100,844
Richardson ..	..	172,957	122,103	..	166,388	119,228
South Molyneux ..	..	156,002	89,467	..	142,908	84,946
Catlin's ..	..	186,762	99,512	..	144,140	62,902
Total of county	..	1,351,616	906,008	C.V.	1,275,403	856,612
Islands (Quarantine and Goat)	..	3,454	900	Nil	..	..
Vincent—						
Hawea ..	..	92,285	66,867	..	82,438	62,738
Clutha ..	..	42,478	22,504	..	29,656	13,614
Lindis ..	..	22,388	15,599	..	21,051	15,254
Matakanui ..	..	83,883	54,513	..	74,826	49,992

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values	
		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
		£	£		£	£
Waikouaiti—						
Hawksbury ..	..	195,702	139,471	..	194,648	139,237
Merton ..	..	254,915	116,709	..	160,209	108,350
Blueskin ..	..	165,595	80,099	..	153,714	77,730
North-east Valley	..	78,198	43,080	..	77,717	42,989
Total of county	..	694,410	379,359	C.V.	586,288	368,526
Peninsula—						
Portobello Bay	Otago Heads	64,553	33,764	C.V.	43,838	26,967
	Portobello (Portobello Ward)	65,291	38,610	"	62,461	38,224
Broad Bay ..	Portobello (Broad Bay Ward)	58,381	34,454	"	57,285	34,122
North-east Harbour	Portobello (North-east Harbour Ward)	62,967	34,463	"	61,722	35,103
Sandymount ..	Peninsula (Sandymount Ward)	55,670	36,046	"	54,670	35,946
Highcliff ..	Peninsula (Highcliff Ward)	69,191	40,399	"	68,256	40,324
Anderson's Bay ..	Peninsula (Anderson's Bay Ward)	131,590	67,180	"	127,895	66,555
Tomahawk ..	Tomahawk..	34,052	22,740	"	33,683	22,495
Total of county	..	541,696	308,656	*	509,811	299,736
Taieri—						
Strath Taieri ..	..	225,235	161,947	..	221,611	160,858
Deep Stream ..	..	164,349	129,927	..	161,711	128,744
Maungatua ..	..	189,475	144,187	..	185,395	142,351
Outram	Outram T.D.	45,005	22,016	C.V.	38,139	20,298
	Outlying ..	212,432	180,632	..	211,703	180,338
East Taieri ..	..	169,972	124,465	..	167,716	124,117
North Taieri	Half-way Bush†	20,861	9,749	..	20,238	9,498
	Outlying ..	146,813	92,983	..	144,363	92,445
Kaikorai ..	..	209,522	105,854	..	207,728	104,929
Otakia	Grey T.D. ..	9,976	3,540	C.V.	7,578	2,882
	Outlying ..	155,990	106,465	..	152,282	105,457
Total of county	..	1,549,630	1,081,765	C.V.	1,518,464	1,071,217

* No rate levied. Counties Act not wholly in force. † No Board.

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.,—*continued.*

County and Riding.	Road District or Town District.	Gross Value.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
Southland—*contd*		£	£		£	£
Waihopai ..	..	514,877	369,602	..	471,977	331,643
Toetoes	Outlying—Wyndham portion	90,847	63,730	..	88,715	61,947
	Wyndham T.D.	37,003	11,653	U.V.	33,607	11,068
	Outlying ..	508,211	338,436	..	448,689	284,764
Total of county	..	5,283,188	3,581,093	U.V.	5,016,249	3,368,924
Stewart Island—						
North ..	..	66,153	44,335	..	16,065	8,807
South ..	..	97,594	91,562	..	7,504	3,354
Total of county	..	163,747	135,897	C.V.	23,569	12,161
Islands—						
Antipodes, Auckland, Campbell	..	13,880	13,880	Nil.	680	680
Cook ..			Not	Valued.		

Boroughs.

Table showing (1) Capital Value of Land with Improvements (and distinguishing the Unimproved Value of Land). (2.) Capital Value of Rateable Property, with Improvements (and distinguishing the Unimproved Value of Land) in each Borough in New Zealand as at 31st March 1905.

Borough	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
	Capital Value (Land and Improvements)	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
	£	£		£	£
Whangarei	198,766	89,019	C.V.	192,692	87,295
Birkenhead	149,543	67,508	A.V.	146,679	65,762
Devonport	626,812	243,846	U.V.	503,156	213,685
Parnell	687,606	305,123	A.V.	649,487	288,839
Newmarket	273,265	123,535	"	266,305	119,575
Grey Lynn	602,907	276,770	U.V.	591,699	272,604
Onehunga	454,896	230,487	A.V.	423,889	215,300
Hamilton	316,673	184,352	U.V.	280,111	158,362
Cambridge	214,854	110,974	A.V.	188,569	96,579
Thames	273,238	93,945	"	243,235	87,922
Tauranga	104,370	44,678	"	94,516	40,191
Te Aroha	87,044	34,126	C.V.	76,324	30,331
Waihi	187,450	64,667	"	177,049	59,579
Auckland City	7,484,326	3,745,465	A.V.	6,968,213	3,517,452
Gisborne	969,837	573,975	"	931,929	558,593
Napier	1,310,407	585,570	"	1,153,239	522,884
Hastings	568,223	318,591	"	553,603	315,114
Dannevirke	371,516	227,162	"	356,989	218,516
Woodville	112,317	45,712	U.V.	97,273	41,128
New Plymouth ..	991,368	616,818	A.V.	893,270	556,395
Hawera	340,609	177,046	U.V.	311,858	160,934
Patea	64,113	21,923	A.V.	55,986	19,958
Stratford	353,067	190,908	U.V.	318,202	171,591
Eltham	175,444	98,215	C.V.	168,316	93,594
Inglewood	139,546	67,055	"	124,759	58,648
Waitara	129,885	55,286	"	122,408	50,854
Wanganui	1,340,087	854,429	A.V.	1,188,922	755,631
Marton	116,748	40,512	"	103,883	38,240
Feilding	336,425	167,620	U.V.	317,478	159,381
Palmerston North ..	1,446,061	869,328	"	1,373,773	824,291
Foxton	122,049	61,825	A.V.	114,289	59,894
Onslow	518,703	315,421	U.V.	489,213	308,781
Karori	575,586	385,789	"	531,476	360,654
Wellington—					
City Ward	12,092,759	6,927,148	"	10,226,541	5,909,679
Melrose Ward ..	1,104,118	735,980	"	1,077,223	718,972
Pahiatua	149,256	71,737	"	139,920	68,848
Masterton	782,806	410,194	"	708,259	378,432
Carterton	173,483	82,198	C.V.	161,261	77,839
Greytown	149,978	59,009	A.V.	142,019	56,941
Lower Hutt	893,871	618,883	U.V.	859,962	593,271
Petone	1,158,491	735,803	"	1,110,725	705,141
Miramar	360,592	285,403	C.V.	333,647	264,553
Richmond	99,022	53,813	"	94,667	51,895

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

Boroughs.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
	Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
	£	£		£	£
Nelson	1,162,678	568,141	A.V.	1,056,016	528,434
Picton	125,963	54,978	U.V.	107,440	45,892
Blenheim	425,350	182,241	"	387,963	172,154
Motueka	138,617	81,838	C.V.	131,934	80,405
Westport	259,586	106,086	U.V.	226,145	92,356
Greymouth	492,876	164,849	"	426,589	142,123
Brunner	70,342	11,551	A.V.	66,235	9,393
Kumara	34,595	6,082	C.V.	24,732	4,047
Hokitika	175,537	66,074	U.V.	133,986	48,393
Ross	21,576	5,475	C.V.	17,391	4,518
Rangiora	202,326	86,166	"	189,010	82,320
Kaiapoi	166,207	48,603	A.V.	153,432	46,228
Christchurch—					
St. Albans Ward ..	991,520	369,820	U.V.	975,149	366,002
North-east Ward ..	628,052	227,200	"	588,632	215,890
North-west Ward ..	1,130,975	506,187	"	972,528	456,850
South-east Ward ..	868,456	379,111	"	812,029	362,364
South-west Ward ..	2,114,537	1,169,385	"	2,007,812	1,128,575
Sydenham Ward ..	1,160,406	386,155	"	1,067,728	328,847
Linwood Ward ..	723,185	238,011	"	711,653	234,629
Woolston	267,745	112,084	"	254,467	108,939
New Brighton ..	116,610	51,482	A.V.	113,236	50,328
Sumner	183,209	96,274	U.V.	167,784	90,484
Lyttelton	854,234	238,942	A.V.	310,229	139,637
Akaroa	55,598	17,778	C.V.	51,098	16,688
Ashburton	445,618	202,140	A.V.	403,828	177,795
Temuka	126,589	37,419	C.V.	105,561	33,119
Timaru	888,526	325,921	A.V.	789,326	294,917
Waimate	143,564	51,668	U.V.	122,664	46,820
Geraldine	91,388	34,838	..	83,976	32,848
Oamaru	549,269	179,223	A.V.	492,333	165,886
Hampden	22,000	7,460	C.V.	18,602	6,587
Naseby	33,418	4,765	A.V.	27,218	4,245
Palmerston	60,121	14,374	C.V.	52,181	13,268
Hawksbury	62,419	28,542	"	59,591	28,001
Port Chalmers ..	258,275	80,458	A.V.	231,795	75,348
West Harbour ..	149,259	64,235	U.V.	143,028	62,990
North-east Valley ..	366,260	155,310	"	352,971	151,503
Maori Hill	244,517	110,021	"	206,717	99,190
Roslyn	748,357	321,599	A.V.	732,667	317,159
Mornington	388,755	152,468	"	380,522	150,948
Dunedin—					
Leith Ward	1,117,803	464,930	"	1,011,323	435,180
Bell "	1,227,280	599,310	"	1,081,100	527,960
High "	2,314,934	1,116,194	"	2,042,184	980,354
South "	811,240	383,975	"	758,550	340,325
Caversham Ward ..	625,942	253,616	"	591,287	246,336
South Dunedin Ward..	479,179	142,918	"	462,794	139,933

TABLE showing the CAPITAL VALUE of LAND, &c.—*continued.*

Boroughs.	Gross Values.		System of Rating.	Rateable Values.	
	Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).		Capital Value (Land and Improvements).	Unimproved Value of Land (included in previous column).
	£	£		£	£
St. Kilda	282,862	130,541	A.V.	276,862	130,141
Green Island ..	41,506	11,234	"	34,956	10,269
Mosgiel	173,507	65,200	"	161,754	62,155
Roxburgh	32,650	5,061	"	28,770	4,561
Lawrence	119,338	31,988	"	104,013	29,163
Tapanui	23,229	3,750	"	20,654	3,555
Milton	144,028	38,562	"	134,525	37,157
Balclutha	101,104	32,794	U.V.	92,756	30,451
Kaitangata	100,279	31,297	A.V.	94,344	29,995
Arrowtown	20,984	3,325	"	15,698	2,895
Queenstown	63,237	14,561	"	53,465	13,536
Cromwell	38,678	9,210	"	33,843	7,902
Alexandra	45,503	8,307	"	41,582	7,764
Gore	316,619	106,013	U.V.	288,479	98,331
Mataura	131,031	50,111	A.V.	123,266	45,995
Winton	51,128	19,613	U.V.	46,489	17,645
Gladstone	54,635	24,978	A.V.	52,973	24,538
Avenal	48,124	18,931	U.V.	48,124	18,931
North Invercargill ..	54,550	20,187	"	53,193	19,757
East Invercargill ..	73,871	25,138	A.V.	73,691	25,063
Invercargill	1,320,711	522,696	U.V.	1,162,985	451,912
South Invercargill ..	121,629	45,036	"	119,535	44,436
Riverton	60,826	15,206	A.V.	52,574	13,793
Campbelltown ..	202,358	89,367	U.V.	173,143	68,672

SUPPLEMENTAL TO PART II.

Statistical View of Fifty Years' Progress in New Zealand, 1855–1904.

I.—Population.

Year.	Population (exclusive of Maoris and for Annexed Pacific Islands) on 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.			
1855	20,781	16,411	37,192	1,460	470	406
1856	25,356	20,184	45,540	1,722	406	404
1857	27,606	22,196	49,802	1,966	434	478
1858	33,679	25,734	59,413	2,272	582	534
1859	41,107	30,486	71,593	2,647	704	603
1860	45,394	34,317	79,711	3,146	1,092	690
1861	61,062	37,959	99,021	3,441	1,109	878
1862	79,680	46,132	125,812	4,064	1,231	1,091
1863	105,978	58,070	164,048	5,115	1,983	1,485
1864	106,580	65,578	172,158	6,501	2,921	1,878
1865	117,376	73,231	190,607	7,490	2,757	1,908
1866	125,080	79,034	204,114	8,466	2,540	2,038
1867	131,929	86,739	218,668	8,918	2,702	2,050
1868	134,621	91,997	226,618	9,391	2,662	2,085
1869	140,112	97,137	237,249	9,718	2,721	1,931
1870	145,732	102,668	248,400	10,277	2,703	1,851
1871	156,431	110,555	266,986	10,592	2,642	1,864
1872	162,404	117,156	279,560	10,795	3,192	1,873
1873	170,406	125,540	295,946	11,222	3,645	2,276
1874	194,349	147,511	341,860	12,844	4,161	2,828
1875	213,294	162,562	375,856	14,438	5,712	3,209
1876	225,580	173,495	399,075	16,168	4,904	3,196
1877	227,681	180,937	408,618	16,856	4,685	3,114
1878	240,627	191,892	432,519	17,770	4,645	3,377
1879	257,894	205,835	463,729	18,070	5,583	3,352
1880	268,364	216,500	484,864	19,341	5,437	3,181
1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	18,732	5,491	3,277
1882	283,303	234,404	517,707	19,009	5,701	3,600
1883	294,665	246,212	540,877	19,202	6,061	3,612
1884	306,667	257,637	564,304	19,846	5,740	3,800
1885	312,125	263,101	575,226	19,693	6,081	3,813
1886	317,646	271,740	589,386	19,299	6,135	3,488
1887	324,558	278,803	603,361	19,135	6,137	3,563
1888	324,948	282,432	607,380	18,902	5,708	3,617
1889	328,588	287,464	616,052	18,457	5,772	3,632
1890	332,557	292,951	625,508	18,278	5,994	3,797
1891	336,174	297,884	634,058	18,273	6,518	3,805
1892	345,146	305,287	650,433	17,876	6,459	4,002
1893	357,635	314,630	672,265	18,187	6,767	4,115
1894	363,763	322,365	686,128	18,528	6,918	4,178
1895	369,725	328,981	698,706	18,546	6,863	4,110
1896	376,987	337,175	714,162	18,612	6,432	4,843
1897	384,703	344,353	729,056	18,737	6,595	4,928
1898	392,124	351,339	743,463	18,955	7,244	5,091
1899	398,679	357,826	756,505	18,835	7,680	5,461
1900	403,628	364,650	768,278	19,546	7,200	5,860
1901	414,223	373,434	787,657	20,491	7,634	6,095
1902	425,908	382,021	807,929	20,655	8,375	6,394
1903	439,674	392,831	832,505	21,829	8,528	6,748
1904	453,992	403,547	857,539	22,766	8,087	6,983

Note.—Maori population excluded from above was 43,143 in 1901, and that of Cook and other I[illegible] [illegible],292 persons.

II.—Land and Stock.

Year.	Occupied and Cultivated Holdings over One Acre in Extent.	Land (including Sown Grasses) under Cultivation.	Live-stock.			
			Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	Number.	Acres.				
1855	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857	..	121,648	..	..	..	..
1858	..	141,007	14,912	137,204	1,523,324	40,734
1859	..	156,940	..	..	..	..
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861	..	226,621	28,275	193,285	2,761,383	43,270
1862	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864	..	382,655	49,409	249,760	4,937,273	61,276
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866	..	..	..	..	..	..
1867	..	676,909	65,715	312,835	8,418,579	115,104
1868	11,932	783,435	..	..	..	..
1869	13,476	997,477	..	..	..	..
1870	10,211	1,140,279	..	..	..	..
1871	14,874	1,226,222	81,028	436,592	9,700,629	151,460
1872	15,304	1,416,933	..	..	..	..
1873	15,883	1,651,712	..	..	..	..
1874	16,092	1,943,653	99,261	494,113	11,674,863	123,741
1875	17,250	2,377,402	..	..	..	..
1876	18,750	2,940,711	..	..	..	..
1877	20,519	3,523,277	..	..	..	..
1878	21,048	3,982,866	137,768	578,430	13,069,338	207,337
1879	23,129	4,506,889	..	..	..	..
1880	24,147	4,768,192	..	..	..	..
1881	26,298	5,189,104	161,736	698,637	12,985,085	200,083
1882	27,352	5,651,255	..	..	..	..
1883	28,587	6,072,949	..	..	..	..
1884	29,814	6,550,399	..	..	..	..
1885	31,763	6,668,920	..	..	..	..
1886	33,332	6,845,177	187,382	853,358	16,564,595	277,[illegible]90
1887	34,743	7,284,752	..	..	..	..
1888	35,747	7,670,167	..	..	..	..
1889	38,178	8,015,426	..	..	..	..
1890	38,083	8,462,495	..	..	..	..
1891	41,224	8,893,225	211,040	831,831	18,128,186	308,[illegible]
1892	42,768	9,713,745	..	..	18,570,752	..
1893	45,290	10,063,051	..	885,305	19,380,369	..
1894	46,676	10,128,076	..	964,034	20,230,829	..
1895	52,790	10,698,809	237,418	1,047,901	19,826,604	239,7[illegible]
1896	58,904	11,550,075	249,813	1,138,067	19,138,493	209,8[illegible]
1897	60,759	11,444,563	252,834	1,209,165	19,687,954	186,0[illegible]
1898	62,639	11,984,606	258,115	1,203,024	19,673,725	193,51[illegible]
1899	62,485	12,474,511	261,931	1,222,139	19,348,506	249,75[illegible]
1900	62,786	12,636,035	266,245	1,256,680	19,355,195	250,97[illegible]
1901	63,982	13,083,971	279,672	1,361,784	20,233,099	224,02[illegible]
1902	65,034	13,357,700	286,955	1,460,663	20,342,727	193,74[illegible]
1903	66,092	13,504,004	298,714	1,593,547	18,954,553	226,59[illegible]
1904	68,680	13,868,074	314,322	1,736,850	18,280,806	255,32[illegible]

III.—Trade.

Exports (the Produce of New Zealand).

Wool.		Grain.		Frozen Meat.	
Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Lb.	£	Bushels.	£	Cwt.	£
1,772,344	93,104	150,352	82,302	..	..
2,559,618	146,070	66,150	24,032	..	..
2,648,716	176,579	81,757	29,676	..	..
3,810,372	254,022	71,403	20,680	..	..
5,096,751	339,779	118,740	39,016	..	..
6,665,880	444,392	55,683	13,112	..	..
7,855,920	523,728	8,118	2,518	..	..
9,839,265	674,226	6,602	1,821	..	..
12,585,980	830,495	3,238	1,160	..	..
16,691,666	1,070,997	3,580	722	..	..
19,180,500	1,141,761	25,447	6,076	..	..
22,810,776	1,354,152	32,610	7,297	..	..
27,152,966	1,580,608	158,811	26,986	..	..
28,875,163	1,516,548	632,556	114,125	..	..
27,765,636	1,371,230	520,556	96,441	..	..
37,039,763	1,703,944	854,399	141,135	..	..
37,793,734	1,606,144	1,032,902	164,087	..	..
41,886,997	2,537,919	1,058,480	178,886	..	..
41,535,185	2,702,471	598,431	136,832	..	..
46,848,735	2,834,695	1,162,782	291,103	..	..
54,401,540	3,398,155	1,276,927	231,417	..	..
59,853,454	3,395,816	2,172,098	337,878	..	..
64,481,324	3,658,938	1,323,910	276,452	..	..
59,270,256	3,292,807	2,112,214	508,767	..	..
62,220,810	3,126,439	3,470,344	660,557	..	..
66,860,150	3,169,300	5,540,445	898,997	..	..
59,415,940	2,909,760	5,815,960	986,072	..	..
65,322,707	3,118,554	4,310,984	907,961	15,244	19,339
68,149,430	3,014,211	6,723,303	1,286,724	87,975	118,328
81,139,028	3,267,527	5,489,635	766,824	254,069	345,090
86,507,431	3,205,275	4,597,645	513,697	296,473	373,857
90,853,744	3,072,971	3,523,324	463,549	346,055	427,193
88,824,382	3,321,074	4,126,836	443,780	402,107	455,870
83,225,733	3,115,008	5,101,167	668,859	552,298	628,800
102,227,354	3,976,375	6,120,202	985,224	656,822	783,374
102,817,077	4,150,599	8,287,024	1,030,415	898,894	1,087,617
106,187,114	4,129,686	5,877,059	676,338	1,000,307	1,194,724
118,180,912	4,313,307	6,625,525	816,272	869,600	1,033,377
109,719,684	3,774,738	4,855,368	583,397	903,836	1,085,167
144,295,154	4,827,016	2,434,295	226,183	1,025,243	1,194,545
116,015,170	3,662,131	2,381,837	215,783	1,134,097	1,262,711
129,151,624	4,391,848	2,941,821	346,197	1,103,362	1,251,993
135,835,117	4,443,144	1,919,887	235,429	1,407,921	1,566,286
149,385,815	4,645,804	1,045,980	136,120	1,551,773	1,698,750
147,169,497	4,324,627	6,985,999	721,817	1,865,827	2,088,856
140,706,486	4,749,196	9,529,847	1,034,014	1,844,831	2,123,881
146,820,079	3,699,103	13,373,515	1,285,811	1,857,547	2,253,262
160,419,023	3,354,563	5,865,562	786,548	2,138,557	2,718,763
155,128,381	4,041,274	5,362,748	533,865	2,378,650	3,197,043
144,647,376	4,673,826	3,775,978	392,346	1,912,979	2,793,599

III.—TRADE—*continued.*

Exports (the Produce of New Zealand)—*continued.*

Year.	Butter.		Cheese.		Phormium Fibre.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Tons.	£
1855	785	5,786	406	2,163	150	4,674
1856	647	3,837	290	1,414	22	552
1857	382	2,102	549	1,818	38	710
1858	532	2,838	934	3,995	64	1,516
1859	859	5,588	1,067	4,296	77	1,593
1860	1,026	6,623	810	3,535	61	1,240
1861	25	126	404	1,844	2	43
1862	Butter and cheese not separately given for years 1862 to 1865. The total export for this period was 617 cwt., value £2,976				13	261
1863					13	251
1864					7	170
1865					3	75
1866	232	1,590	13	65	45	996
1867	38	192	90	362	126	4,256
1868	138	532	335	1,240	534	8,137
1869	2,705	14,679	2,331	8,040	2,028	45,245
1870	3,435	12,995	2,735	9,327	5,471	132,578
1871	4,342	12,426	1,619	4,023	4,248	90,611
1872	1,629	4,462	1,362	4,379	3,985	99,405
1873	722	2,342	1,993	6,625	6,454	143,799
1874	357	1,168	1,326	4,408	2,038	37,690
1875	104	660	442	1,862	639	11,742
1876	871	3,910	885	3,488	897	18,285
1877	5,206	23,458	4,999	16,713	1,053	18,826
1878	3,106	12,111	3,019	9,368	622	10,666
1879	339	1,631	172	628	445	7,874
1880	2,717	8,350	717	1,983	894	15,017
1881	2,426	8,496	3,056	6,112	1,308	26,285
1882	11,264	52,088	3,553	10,130	2,040	41,955
1883	8,869	42,020	2,519	6,892	2,013	36,761
1884	15,766	66,593	10,342	25,074	1,525	23,475
1885	24,923	102,387	15,245	35,742	1,063	16,316
1886	23,175	105,537	16,429	45,657	1,112	15,922
1887	17,018	54,921	23,913	54,562	1,578	25,094
1888	29,995	118,252	36,682	78,918	4,042	75,269
1889	37,955	146,840	26,558	67,105	17,084	361,182
1890	34,816	122,701	40,451	84,986	21,158	381,789
1891	39,430	150,258	39,770	86,675	15,809	281,514
1892	53,930	227,162	41,493	91,042	12,793	214,542
1893	58,149	254,645	46,201	99,626	12,587	219,375
1894	60,771	251,280	55,655	115,203	4,677	66,256
1895	57,964	227,601	76,743	150,909	1,806	21,040
1896	71,353	281,716	71,372	130,166	2,968	32,985
1897	99,002	402,605	77,683	150,517	2,769	30,674
1898	96,801	403,690	68,711	135,776	4,850	74,556
1899	136,086	571,799	69,440	141,818	10,371	184,411
1900	172,583	740,620	102,849	229,111	15,906	332,182
1901	201,591	882,406	104,294	238,685	10,171	195,728
1902	253,998	1,205,802	74,746	163,539	20,852	534,031
1903	285,106	1,318,067	74,780	194,998	22,652	595,684
1904	314,360	1,380,460	84,526	185,486	26,936	710,281

III.—TRADE—*continued.*

Exports (the Produce of New Zealand)—*continued.*

Year.	Gold.		Gum (Kauri).		Provisions, Tallow, Timber, &c.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	Oz.	£	Tons.	£	£
1855	..	..	355	4,514	173,324
1856	..	..	1,440	18,591	123,937
1857	10,436	40,442	2,521	35,250	82,817
1858	13,533	52,443	1,810	20,036	78,419
1859	7,336	28,427	2,010	20,776	81,833
1860	4,538	17,585	1,046	9,851	52,795
1861	194,234	752,657	856	9,888	48,437
1862	410,862	1,591,389	1,103	11,107	77,835
1863	628,450	2,431,723	1,400	27,027	52,105
1864	480,171	1,857,847	2,228	60,590	59,089
1865	574,574	2,226,474	1,867	46,060	82,729
1866	735,376	2,844,517	2,535	70,572	116,901
1867	686,753	2,700,275	2,685	77,491	89,294
1868	637,474	2,504,326	2,690	72,493	51,361
1869	614,281	2,362,995	2,850	111,307	80,197
1870	544,880	2,157,585	4,391	175,074	212,044
1871	730,029	2,787,520	5,054	167,958	338,335
1872	445,370	1,730,992	4,811	154,167	396,976
1873	505,337	1,987,425	2,833	85,816	412,660
1874	376,388	1,505,331	2,568	79,986	397,762
1875	355,322	1,407,770	3,230	138,523	285,715
1876	318,367	1,268,559	2,888	109,234	351,731
1877	366,955	1,476,312	3,632	118,348	469,670
1878	311,437	1,244,190	3,445	132,975	573,735
1879	284,100	1,134,641	3,228	147,535	484,150
1880	303,215	1,220,263	4,725	242,817	544,973
1881	250,683	996,867	5,460	253,778	574,880
1882	230,893	921,664	5,533	260,369	921,290
1883	222,899	892,445	6,518	336,606	1,121,257
1884	246,392	988,953	6,393	342,151	1,116,799
1885	222,732	890,056	5,876	299,762	1,154,819
1886	235,578	939,648	4,920	257,653	1,058,552
1887	187,938	747,878	6,790	362,434	1,085,468
1888	229,608	914,309	8,482	380,933	1,274,780
1889	197,492	785,490	7,519	329,590	1,606,828
1890	187,641	751,360	7,438	378,563	1,440,731
1891	251,161	1,007,172	8,388	437,056	1,436,671
1892	237,393	951,963	8,705	517,678	1,200,525
1893	227,502	915,921	8,317	510,775	1,113,799
1894	221,614	887,865	8,338	404,567	1,112,233
1895	293,493	1,162,181	7,425	418,766	1,269,031
1896	263,694	1,041,428	7,126	431,323	1,269,680
1897	251,647	980,204	6,641	398,010	1,389,398
1898	280,175	1,080,691	9,905	586,767	1,562,834
1899	389,570	1,513,180	11,116	607,919	1,645,313
1900	373,614	1,439,602	10,159	622,293	1,784,350
1901	455,558	1,753,784	7,541	446,114	1,935,567
1902	507,852	1,951,426	7,430	450,223	2,333,704
1903	533,314	2,037,832	9,357	631,102	2,288,327
1904	520,323	1,987,501	9,203	501,817	1,976,471

III.—TRADE—*continued.*

Exports (the Produce of New Zealand)—*continued.*

Year.	Butter.		Cheese.		Phormium Fibre.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Tons.	£
1855	785	5,786	406	2,163	150	4,674
1856	647	3,837	290	1,414	22	552
1857	382	2,102	549	1,818	38	710
1858	532	2,838	934	3,995	64	1,516
1859	859	5,588	1,067	4,296	77	1,593
1860	1,026	6,623	810	3,535	61	1,240
1861	25	126	404	1,844	2	43
1862	Butter and cheese not separately given for years 1862 to 1865. The total export for this period was 617 cwt., value £2,976				13	261
1863					13	251
1864					7	170
1865					3	75
1866	232	1,590	13	65	45	996
1867	38	192	90	362	126	4,256
1868	138	532	335	1,240	534	8,137
1869	2,705	14,679	2,331	8,040	2,028	45,245
1870	3,435	12,995	2,735	9,327	5,471	132,578
1871	4,342	12,426	1,619	4,023	4,248	90,611
1872	1,629	4,462	1,362	4,379	3,985	99,405
1873	722	2,342	1,993	6,625	6,454	143,799
1874	357	1,168	1,326	4,408	2,038	37,690
1875	104	660	442	1,862	639	11,742
1876	871	3,910	885	3,488	897	18,285
1877	5,206	23,458	4,999	16,713	1,053	18,826
1878	3,106	12,111	3,019	9,368	622	10,666
1879	339	1,631	172	628	445	7,874
1880	2,717	8,350	717	1,983	894	15,617
1881	2,426	8,496	3,056	6,112	1,308	26,285
1882	11,264	52,088	3,553	10,130	2,040	41,955
1883	8,869	42,020	2,519	6,892	2,013	36,761
1884	15,766	66,593	10,342	25,074	1,525	23,475
1885	24,923	102,387	15,245	35,742	1,063	16,316
1886	23,175	105,537	16,429	45,657	1,112	15,922
1887	17,018	54,921	23,913	54,562	1,578	25,094
1888	29,995	118,252	36,682	78,918	4,042	75,269
1889	37,955	146,840	26,558	67,105	17,084	361,182
1890	34,816	122,701	40,451	84,986	21,158	381,789
1891	39,430	150,258	39,770	86,675	15,809	281,514
1892	53,930	227,162	41,493	91,042	12,793	214,542
1893	58,149	254,645	46,201	99,626	12,587	219,375
1894	60,771	251,280	55,655	115,203	4,677	66,256
1895	57,964	227,601	76,743	150,909	1,806	21,040
1896	71,353	281,716	71,372	130,166	2,968	32,985
1897	99,002	402,605	77,683	150,517	2,769	30,674
1898	96,801	403,690	68,711	135,776	4,850	74,556
1899	136,086	571,799	69,440	141,818	10,371	184,411
1900	172,583	740,620	102,849	229,111	15,906	332,182
1901	201,591	882,406	104,294	238,685	10,171	195,728
1902	253,998	1,205,802	74,746	163,539	20,852	534,031
1903	285,106	1,318,067	74,780	194,998	22,652	595,684
1904	314,360	1,380,460	84,526	185,486	26,936	710,281

IV.—Transport.

Year.	Shipping.		
	Inwards.	Outwards.	Registered Vessels belonging to the Colony.
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage.
1855	88,614	79,825	..
1856	85,748	82,991	..
1857	78,309	76,524	6,662
1858	90,118	82,293	6,852
1859	136,580	120,392	7,883
1860	140,276	140,293	8,527
1861	197,986	205,350	9,144
1862	301,365	288,647	10,825
1863	419,935	394,665	15,189
1864	426,004	433,253	22,573
1865	295,625	283,020	24,484
1866	330,303	306,979	26,787
1867	309,568	308,169	23,240
1868	277,105	287,710	24,539
1869	250,731	247,764	25,990
1870	273,151	265,407	26,743
1871	274,643	265,618	27,107
1872	300,302	285,366	23,963
1873	289,297	281,847	30,035
1874	399,296	385,533	38,935
1875	416,727	417,820	42,025
1876	393,180	393,334	44,401
1877	388,568	400,609	42,479
1878	456,490	428,493	46,965
1879	473,940	475,752	64,457
1880	395,675	424,041	66,316
1881	420,134	413,487	72,387
1882	461,285	438,551	76,196
1883	494,926	507,565	84,903
1884	529,188	534,242	92,696
1885	519,700	513,000	95,887
1886	502,572	488,331	94,196
1887	489,754	493,583	94,027
1888	526,435	531,478	86,132
1889	602,634	593,252	87,411
1890	662,769	649,705	98,907
1891	618,515	625,807	102,068
1892	675,223	656,100	101,156
1893	615,604	642,466	100,388
1894	631,100	631,250	99,588
1895	672,951	648,946	100,988
1896	614,097	627,659	105,553
1897	686,899	675,333	119,713
1898	765,255	765,793	126,113
1899	811,183	807,866	129,583
1900	854,632	825,275	137,767
1901	1,063,274	1,075,906	143,183
1902	1,089,179	1,048,770	147,822
1903	1,102,064	1,113,165	150,909
1904	1,154,569	1,144,764	157,334

IV.—TRANSPORT—*continued.*

Year.	Government Railways. (Figures to 31st March following.)			Electric Telegraph.		
	Miles open for Traffic.	Miles under Construction.	Railway Receipts.	Miles of Line.	Number of Messages.	Cash and Cash Values, including Telephones.
			£			£
1855	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866	..	..	..	699	48,231	9,114
1867	..	..	..	714	87,436	14,295
1868	..	..	..	1,471	134,647	26,224
1869	..	..	..	1,611	173,746	32,649
1870	..	..	..	1,887	238,195	27,422
1871	..	..	..	2,015	369,085	37,203
1872	..	..	..	2,312	491,205	44,669
1873	145	434	..	2,389	637,941	55,195
1874	209	621	21,198	2,632	844,301	62,321
1875	542	464	72,073	3,156	993,323	74,420
1876	718	427	469,051	3,170	1,100,599	80,841
1877	1,052	251	569,898	3,307	1,182,955	85,589
1878	1,089	142	758,096	3,434	1,260,324	92,433
1879	1,171	284	762,572	3,512	1,448,943	112,351
1880	1,288	192	836,077	3,758	1,304,712	100,023
1881	1,333	187	892,026	3,824	1,438,772	101,566
1882	1,371	171	953,347	3,974	1,570,189	102,378
1883	1,404	224	961,304	4,074	1,599,400	102,958
1884	1,479	158	1,045,712	4,264	1,654,305	101,482
1885	1,613	179	1,047,418	4,463	1,774,273	112,778
1886	1,721	171	998,768	4,546	1,836,266	115,666
1887	1,753	169	994,843	4,646	1,835,394	116,211
1888	1,777	163	997,615	4,790	1,765,860	104,116
1889	1,809	176	1,095,569	4,874	1,802,987	106,462
1890	1,842	132	1,121,701	5,060	1,961,161	110,697
1891	1,869	170	1,115,432	5,349	1,968,264	117,634
1892	1,886	188	1,181,522	5,479	1,904,143	103,813
1893	1,948	148	1,172,792	5,513	2,069,791	112,466
1894	1,993	127	1,150,851	5,823	2,046,839	114,510
1895	2,014	114	1,183,041	6,245	2,124,211	123,112
1896	2,018	124	1,286,158	6,285	2,520,169	129,635
1897	2,055	92	1,376,008	6,484	2,696,233	136,221
1898	2,090	113	1,469,665	6,736	2,960,738	145,295
1899	2,104	111	1,623,891	6,910	3,469,631	162,945
1900	2,212	208	1,727,236	7,249	3,898,128	186,978
1901	2,235	212	1,874,586	7,469	4,167,981	207,476
1902	2,291	194	1,974,038	7,749	4,559,304	222,495
1903	2,328	175	2,180,641	7,779	4,965,197	237,564
1904	2,374	173	2,209,231	7,944	5,159,745	250,063

V.—ACCUMULATION.

Banks. (Average of Four Quarters.)			Savings-Banks (Post Office and private).		Post Office Money Orders issued.	
Deposits.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Number of Depositors.	Balance to credit on 31st Dec.	Number.	Amount.
£	£	£		£		£
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
343,316	419,860	432,494	..	..	..	..
448,078	705,738	616,769	715	7,862	..	..
541,213	1,003,584	678,474	802	7,996	..	..
644,521	992,082	801,588	1,104	12,450	..	..
882,754	1,235,952	1,097,162	1,144	22,921	..	..
1,596,446	2,691,117	2,092,497	1,496	29,768	1,410	6,590
2,092,090	4,028,766	2,962,585	2,371	44,117	11,586	55,703
2,480,303	5,063,458	3,343,172	4,669	94,248	16,591	78,556
2,638,414	5,455,289	3,522,146	4,304	87,400	17,236	78,576
3,097,473	5,891,532	4,010,110	4,513	91,863	22,710	108,779
2,904,594	5,947,160	3,737,695	6,579	156,855	24,473	115,610
3,102,727	5,734,745	3,838,220	8,121	243,615	25,854	118,211
3,174,831	6,231,416	3,863,006	10,103	320,383	28,427	127,218
3,127,769	6,315,354	3,819,670	12,137	388,804	31,864	140,454
3,334,672	5,871,888	3,988,400	14,275	454,966	36,291	157,397
3,919,838	5,429,747	4,628,819	17,289	597,002	44,660	191,009
4,713,806	7,267,720	5,538,030	21,807	812,144	52,351	219,258
5,564,434	9,954,216	6,490,504	27,215	943,753	62,712	263,164
5,967,205	10,987,178	6,987,318	30,310	897,326	73,027	293,481
6,238,471	11,776,070	7,221,399	32,577	905,146	80,255	310,268
7,185,106	12,992,104	8,152,230	35,709	964,430	90,672	334,973
8,960,369	15,393,630	10,031,009	39,926	1,043,204	101,017	368,255
8,021,073	16,054,295	9,057,463	42,679	990,337	117,999	428,673
8,538,935	14,220,275	9,550,177	47,462	1,148,992	135,648	465,405
9,069,377	14,863,645	10,083,188	61,054	1,549,515	135,556	452,182
8,945,346	17,162,234	10,015,273	68,358	1,832,047	148,162	499,368
8,659,477	17,794,761	9,706,700	73,546	1,784,631	172,556	541,133
9,643,214	18,442,139	10,691,599	79,514	1,926,759	186,052	572,666
10,083,296	18,811,567	11,130,244	85,769	2,142,560	188,622	581,395
10,579,711	19,041,827	11,603,194	91,296	2,133,861	155,680	547,755
11,031,614	18,799,847	11,995,495	97,496	2,407,776	159,579	555,744
11,155,778	18,709,444	12,108,353	103,046	2,691,693	162,387	555,996
11,528,424	17,652,915	12,486,717	110,566	2,858,644	172,076	589,545
12,368,610	17,735,259	13,356,598	118,344	3,137,023	176,427	602,077
12,796,098	16,814,518	13,820,458	126,886	3,406,949	195,239	651,990
13,587,062	17,558,168	14,623,335	135,827	3,580,544	199,438	694,847
14,433,777	18,255,534	15,489,633	147,199	3,966,849	210,957	750,929
13,927,217	17,746,421	14,930,791	154,405	4,066,594	222,678	776,783
13,544,415	18,159,781	14,491,627	163,513	4,620,696	243,497	812,604
14,490,827	16,900,199	15,520,431	175,173	5,065,864	269,566	902,160
14,290,512	17,276,771	15,380,248	187,954	5,520,080	293,659	970,831
14,143,229	17,013,404	15,299,058	199,464	5,746,887	318,370	1,029,241
14,591,223	17,190,433	15,834,858	213,172	6,128,297	344,664	1,118,808
15,570,610	17,314,535	16,964,582	228,883	6,665,344	369,834	1,214,853
16,034,848	18,422,274	17,490,035	245,024	7,268,103	405,967	1,286,508
17,231,767	18,999,180	18,701,063	261,948	7,876,877	367,207	1,277,059
19,011,114	19,913,546	20,563,879	280,011	8,432,958	396,312	1,416,224
19,074,960	20,893,096	20,643,359	297,569	8,839,307	407,783	1,476,887

IV.—TRANSPORT—*continued.*

Year.	Government Railways. (Figures to 31st March following.)			Electric Telegraph.		
	Miles open for Traffic.	Miles under Construction.	Railway Receipts.	Miles of Line.	Number of Messages.	Cash and Cash Values, including Telephones.
			£			£
1855	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866	..	..	..	699	48,231	9,114
1867	..	..	..	714	87,436	14,295
1868	..	..	..	1,471	134,647	26,224
1869	..	..	..	1,611	173,746	32,649
1870	..	..	..	1,887	238,195	27,422
1871	..	..	..	2,015	369,085	37,203
1872	..	..	..	2,312	491,205	44,669
1873	145	434	..	2,389	637,941	55,195
1874	209	621	21,198	2,632	844,301	62,322
1875	542	464	72,073	3,156	993,323	74,420
1876	718	427	469,051	3,170	1,100,599	80,841
1877	1,052	251	569,898	3,307	1,182,955	85,589
1878	1,089	142	758,096	3,434	1,260,324	92,433
1879	1,171	284	762,572	3,512	1,448,943	112,351
1880	1,288	192	836,077	3,758	1,304,712	100,023
1881	1,333	187	892,026	3,824	1,438,772	101,566
1882	1,371	171	953,347	3,974	1,570,189	102,378
1883	1,404	224	961,304	4,074	1,599,400	102,958
1884	1,479	158	1,045,712	4,264	1,654,305	101,482
1885	1,613	179	1,047,418	4,463	1,774,273	112,778
1886	1,721	171	998,768	4,546	1,836,266	115,666
1887	1,753	169	994,843	4,646	1,835,394	116,211
1888	1,777	163	997,615	4,790	1,765,860	104,116
1889	1,809	176	1,095,569	4,874	1,802,987	106,462
1890	1,842	132	1,121,701	5,060	1,961,161	110,697
1891	1,869	170	1,115,432	5,349	1,968,264	117,634
1892	1,886	188	1,181,522	5,479	1,904,143	103,813
1893	1,948	148	1,172,792	5,513	2,069,791	112,466
1894	1,993	127	1,150,851	5,823	2,046,839	114,510
1895	2,014	114	1,183,041	6,245	2,124,211	123,112
1896	2,018	124	1,286,158	6,285	2,520,169	129,635
1897	2,055	92	1,376,008	6,484	2,696,233	136,221
1898	2,090	113	1,469,665	6,736	2,960,738	145,295
1899	2,104	111	1,623,891	6,910	3,469,631	162,945
1900	2,212	208	1,727,236	7,249	3,898,128	186,978
1901	2,235	212	1,874,586	7,469	4,167,981	207,476
1902	2,291	194	1,974,038	7,749	4,559,304	222,495
1903	2,328	175	2,180,641	7,779	4,965,197	237,564
1904	2,374	173	2,209,231	7,944	5,159,745	250,063

V.—Accumulation.

Year.	Banks. (Average of Four Quarters.)			Savings-Banks (Post Office and private).		Post Office Money Orders issued.	
	Deposits.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Number of Depositors.	Balance to credit on 31st Dec.	Number.	Amount.
	£	£	£		£		£
1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857	343,316	419,860	432,494	..	..	..	..
1858	448,078	705,738	616,769	715	7,862	..	..
1859	541,213	1,003,584	678,474	802	7,996	..	..
1860	644,521	992,082	801,588	1,104	12,450	..	..
1861	882,754	1,235,952	1,097,162	1,144	22,921	..	..
1862	1,596,446	2,691,117	2,092,497	1,496	29,768	1,410	6,590
1863	2,092,090	4,028,766	2,962,585	2,371	44,117	11,586	55,703
1864	2,480,303	5,063,458	3,343,172	4,669	94,248	16,591	78,556
1865	2,638,414	5,455,289	3,522,146	4,304	87,400	17,236	78,576
1866	3,097,473	5,891,532	4,010,110	4,513	91,863	22,710	108,779
1867	2,904,594	5,947,160	3,737,695	6,579	156,855	24,473	115,610
1868	3,102,727	5,734,745	3,838,220	8,121	243,615	25,854	118,211
1869	3,174,831	6,231,416	3,863,006	10,103	320,383	28,427	127,218
1870	3,127,769	6,315,354	3,819,670	12,137	388,804	31,864	140,454
1871	3,334,672	5,871,888	3,988,400	14,275	454,966	36,291	157,397
1872	3,919,838	5,429,747	4,628,819	17,289	597,002	44,660	191,009
1873	4,713,806	7,267,720	5,538,030	21,807	812,144	52,351	219,258
1874	5,564,434	9,954,216	6,490,504	27,215	943,753	62,712	263,164
1875	5,967,205	10,987,178	6,987,318	30,310	897,326	73,027	293,481
1876	6,238,471	11,776,070	7,221,399	32,577	905,146	80,255	310,268
1877	7,185,106	12,992,104	8,152,230	35,709	964,430	90,672	334,973
1878	8,960,369	15,393,630	10,031,009	39,926	1,043,204	101,017	368,255
1879	8,021,073	16,054,295	9,057,463	42,679	990,337	117,999	428,673
1880	8,538,935	14,220,275	9,550,177	47,462	1,148,992	135,648	465,405
1881	9,069,377	14,863,645	10,083,188	61,054	1,549,515	135,556	452,182
1882	8,945,346	17,162,234	10,015,273	68,358	1,832,047	148,162	499,368
1883	8,659,477	17,794,761	9,706,700	73,546	1,784,631	172,556	541,133
1884	9,643,214	18,442,139	10,691,599	79,514	1,926,759	186,052	572,666
1885	10,083,296	18,811,567	11,130,244	85,769	2,142,560	188,622	581,395
1886	10,579,711	19,041,827	11,603,194	91,296	2,133,861	155,680	547,755
1887	11,031,614	18,799,847	11,995,495	97,496	2,407,776	159,579	555,744
1888	11,155,778	18,709,444	12,108,353	103,046	2,691,693	162,387	555,996
1889	11,528,424	17,652,915	12,486,717	110,566	2,858,644	172,076	589,545
1890	12,368,610	17,735,259	13,356,598	118,344	3,137,023	176,427	602,077
1891	12,796,098	16,814,518	13,820,458	126,886	3,406,949	195,239	651,990
1892	13,587,062	17,558,168	14,623,335	135,827	3,580,544	199,438	694,847
1893	14,433,777	18,255,534	15,489,633	147,199	3,966,849	210,957	750,929
1894	13,927,217	17,746,421	14,930,791	154,405	4,066,594	222,678	776,783
1895	13,544,415	18,159,781	14,491,627	163,513	4,620,696	243,497	812,604
1896	14,490,827	16,900,199	15,520,431	175,173	5,065,864	269,566	902,160
1897	14,290,512	17,276,771	15,380,248	187,954	5,520,080	293,659	970,831
1898	14,143,229	17,013,404	15,299,058	199,464	5,746,887	318,370	1,029,241
1899	14,591,223	17,190,433	15,834,858	213,172	6,128,297	344,664	1,118,808
1900	15,570,610	17,314,535	16,964,582	228,883	6,665,344	369,834	1,214,853
1901	16,034,848	18,422,274	17,490,035	245,024	7,268,103	405,967	1,286,508
1902	17,231,767	18,999,180	18,701,063	261,948	7,876,877	367,207	1,277,059
1903	19,011,114	19,913,546	20,563,879	280,011	8,432,958	396,312	1,416,224
1904	19,074,960	20,893,096	20,643,359	297,569	8,839,307	407,783	1,476,887

V.—ACCUMULATION—*continued.*

Year.	Insurances in Force in the Government Life Insurance Department at End of Year.		Old-age Pensions, 31st March of following Year.		Friendly Societies from which Returns received.		Public Trust Office.	
	No. of Policies.	Sums Assured and Bonuses.	No. of Pensions in Force.	Amount represented.	No. of Lodges, &c.	No. of Members.	Number of Estates.	Amount represented.
		£		£				£
1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1868	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870	59	30,250	..	..	..	..	..	..
1871	454	200,611	..	..	..	..	..	..
1872	1,689	625,421	..	..	..	..	..	..
1873	2,634	995,986	..	..	..	..	257	17,500
1874	3,953	1,453,496	..	..	..	..	293	28,930
1875	4,989	1,836,859	..	..	..	..	347	42,163
1876	6,153	2,282,129	..	..	89	8,560	412	59,720
1877	7,149	2,716,907	..	..	88	8,828	575	67,675
1878	8,711	3,251,220	..	..	110	9,759	627	73,940
1879	10,223	3,726,330	..	..	138	13,165	713	96,315
1880	11,656	4,171,504	..	..	179	14,484	770	117,980
1881	12,411	4,471,182	..	..	272	18,634	836	150,750
1882	15,892	5,273,164	..	..	273	18,700	911	204,545
1883	19,917	5,992,111	..	..	275	18,848	1,024	317,680
1884	21,003	6,224,571	..	..	281	21,144	1,082	392,315
1885	23,218	6,552,242	..	..	302	22,794	1,190	457,620
1886	24,715	7,053,276	..	..	290	21,679	1,293	576,010
1887	25,439	7,136,944	..	..	347	24,928	1,304	715,860
1888	26,168	7,362,488	..	..	353	24,938	1,483	954,675
1889	27,218	7,600,537	..	..	365	26,013	1,561	1,130,960
1890	28,102	7,807,792	..	..	357	26,379	1,678	1,240,097
1891	29,226	8,390,803	..	..	364	27,372	1,825	1,252,625
1892	30,316	8,580,817	..	..	379	28,754	1,912	1,284,745
1893	31,709	8,821,255	..	..	372	29,763	2,022	1,450,918
1894	32,907	9,232,543	..	..	369	29,963	†	†
1895	33,968	9,345,229	..	..	376	30,905	2,086	1,562,269
1896	34,772	9,415,693	..	..	392	31,825	2,236	1,806,953
1897	36,174	9,857,010	..	..	388	32,670	2,334	1,898,163
1898	37,848	10,124,227	7,443	128,082	410	35,501	2,413	1,950,314
1899	39,366	10,341,702	11,285	193,718	433	38,202	2,491	2,110,316
1900	40,368	10,639,978	12,405	211,965	444	40,257	2,667	2,192,594
1901	41,291	10,627,263	12,776	217,192	445	41,236	2,898	2,326,954
1902	42,406	11,024,734	12,481	211,595	462	43,408	3,049	2,467,614
1903	43,116	11,111,807	11,926	200,915	465	45,255	3,314	2,706,785
1904	44,194	11,261,080	11,770	199,081	*	*	3,470	3,152,852

* Information not yet available. † From here figures are for year ended 31st March.

VI.—Public Indebtedness.

Year.		Public Debt: Debentures and Stock in Circulation. (Prior to 1880 the figures are for Calendar Years.)	Debt of Local Bodies (excluding Government Loans).	Year.	
		£	£		
t December,	1855	..	..	31st December,	1855
"	1856	..	..	"	1856
"	1857	..	..	"	1857
"	1858	..	..	"	1858
"	1859	..	..	"	1859
"	1860	..	..	"	1860
"	1861	..	..	"	1861
"	1862	836,000	..	"	1862
"	1863	1,289,750	..	"	1863
"	1864	2,219,450	..	"	1864
"	1865	4,368,681	..	"	1865
"	1866	5,435,728	..	"	1866
"	1867	5,781,193	..	"	1867
"	1868	7,182,743	..	"	1868
"	1869	7,360,616	..	"	1869
"	1870	7,841,891	..	"	1870
"	1871	8,900,991	..	"	1871
"	1872	9,985,386	..	"	1872
"	1873	10,913,936	..	"	1873
"	1874	13,366,936	..	"	1874
"	1875	17,400,031	..	"	1875
"	1876	18,678,111	..	"	1876
"	1877	20,691,111	..	"	1877
"	1878	22,608,311	..	"	1878
"	1879	23,958,311	..	"	1879
st March,	1881	28,185,711	3,039,807	31st March,	1881
"	1882	28,479,111	3,277,584	"	1882
"	1883	29,445,011	3,540,046	"	1883
"	1884	31,071,582	3,962,330	"	1884
"	1885	32,195,422	4,313,223	"	1885
"	1886	33,880,722	4,943,270	"	1886
"	1887	35,741,653	5,620,747	"	1887
"	1888	36,758,437	5,812,803	"	1888
"	1889	38,375,050	5,892,050	"	1889
"	1890	38,667,950	5,978,059	"	1890
"	1891	38,830,350	6,042,693	"	1891
"	1892	38,713,068	6,081,934	"	1892
"	1893	39,257,840	6,203,869	"	1893
"	1894	39,826,415	6,614,824	"	1894
"	1895	40,386,964	6,685,510	"	1895
"	1896	43,050,780	6,737,578	"	1896
"	1897	44,366,618	6,793,398	"	1897
"	1898	44,963,424	6,834,361	"	1898
"	1899	46,938,006	6,963,254	"	1899
"	1900	47,874,452	7,057,350	"	1900
"	1901.	49,591,245	7,563,069	"	1901
"	1902	52,966,447	7,839,695	"	1902
"	1903	55,899,019	8,217,196	"	1903
"	1904	57,522,215	8,898,910†	"	1904
"	1905	59,912,000*	..	"	1905

* There was in March, 1905, an estimated accrued sinking fund amounting to £2,508,368, ring a net indebtedness of £57,403,632. † There was in March, 1904, an accrued sinking d amounting to £923,590, leaving a net indebtedness of £7,975,320.

VII.—Education.

Year.	Scholars at Primary Schools.	Scholars at Secondary or High Schools.	Scholars at Private Schools.	New Zealand University Graduates (Direct Degrees).
1854	..	..	..	..
1855	..	..	..	..
1856	..	..	..	..
1857	..	..	..	..
1858	..	..	..	..
1859	..	..	..	..
1860	..	..	..	..
1861	..	..	..	..
1862	..	..	..	..
1863	..	..	..	..
1864	..	..	..	..
1865	..	..	..	..
1866	..	..	..	..
1867	..	..	..	..
1868	..	..	..	..
1869	..	..	..	..
1870	..	..	..	..
1871	..	..	..	..
1872	..	..	..	..
1873	..	..	..	..
1874	38,215	..	8,237	..
1875	45,562	..	7,316	..
1876	51,964	654	9,357	..
1877	56,239	716	9,992	..
1878	65,040	868	9,206	..
1879	75,556	1,417	10,234	..
1880	82,401	1,631	11,238	..
1881	83,560	1,819	9,987	..
1882	87,179	1,899	10,002	..
1883	92,476	2,384	11,255	..
1884	97,238	2,642	12,203	..
1885	102,407	2,659	11,989	103
1886	106,328	2,358	12,497	117
1887	110,919	2,242	13,417	145
1888	112,685	2,120	13,893	168
1889	115,456	2,147	13,458	199
1890	117,912	2,117	13,626	230
1891	119,523	2,205	14,142	279
1892	122,620	2,262	14,456	323
1893	124,690	2,251	14,922	366
1894	127,300	2,454	14,627	410
1895	129,856	2,525	14,659	464
1896	131,037	2,614	13,947	501
1897	132,197	2,709	14,447	546
1898	131,621	2,706	14,782	603
1899	131,315	2,723	15,295	641
1900	130,724	2,792	15,555	699
1901	131,351	2,899	15,344	757
1902	132,262	3,072	15,624	814
1903	133,568	3,722	15,609	869
1904	135,475*	4,038	16,378	929

* In addition to these there were in December, 1904, 3,754 children attending the Native Schools, nearly all maintained by the Government, and 763 at Industrial Schools and Orphanages.

Note.—Statistics of schools and scholars, not being complete for years prior to 1874, no figures are entered.

THE TOTALISATOR.

Year.	No. of Totalisator Licenses issued for Meetings held during Financial Year.	Days.	Percentage paid to Treasury.	Total Amount Invested by the Public.
			£	£
1889–90	187	241	..	..
1890–91	219	278	..	..
1891–92	234	300	7,591	506,078
1892–93	240	307	10,800	720,029
1893–94	247	318	10,375	691,673
1894–95	207	268	10,446	696,456
1895–96	170	256	11,156	743,763
1896–97	158	250	11,911	794,096
1897–98	155	268	13,297	886,567
1898–99	144	250	13,695	912,969
1899–1900	154	278	15,983	1,065,580
1900–1	153	278	17,541	1,168,732
1901–2	165	309	19,040	1,275,813
1902–3	148	276	19,734	1,274,102
1903–4	151	282	20,486	1,357,263
1904–5	156	294	21,571	1,437,431

N.B.—The years used for purposes of the table are financial years, not the racing years. This accounts for the number of licenses issued in some of the periods being over the legal limit f r one year.

PART III.—ARTICLES ON SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

SECTION I.

THE LAND SYSTEM OF NEW ZEALAND.*

[By S. Percy Smith, F.R.G.S.]

The Crown lands of New Zealand are administered under "The Land Act, 1892," together with its amendments and the regulations made thereunder.

The distinguishing features of the present land system involve the principle of State ownership of the soil, with a perpetual tenancy in the occupier. A very large proportion of the Crown lands are now disposed of for 999 years. The rentals are based on the assessed value of the land at the time of disposal, without increase or recurring valuations. Under this system there is a fixity of tenure practically equal to freehold, and which, like freehold, necessarily carries with it the power of sale, sub-lease, mortgage, or disposition by will. At the same time the improvements made in the soil by cultivation, &c., are secured to the tenant should he from any cause be obliged to forfeit or surrender his lease.

When it is taken into consideration that, with few exceptions, the Crown lands are, in their prairie condition, incapable of profitable use, the advantage to the settler of setting free his capital to develop the capabilities of the soil, rather than having to expend it in the purchase of a freehold, is very apparent.

The values placed on the Crown lands are, as a rule, low, for the State does not so much seek to raise a revenue directly therefrom as to encourage the occupation of the lands by the people; this occupation secures an indirect increased revenue, besides the other advantages resulting from a numerous rural population.

Again, underlying the whole of the New Zealand land system is a further application of the principle of "the land for the people"—viz., the restriction in area which any man may hold. This subject has been forced upon the attention of the Legislature by defects in former systems, under which one individual with means at his command could appropriate large areas, to the exclusion of his less wealthy fellow-settler. Under existing conditions, where the price at which land is offered is fixed for ever, and where choice of

* A Royal Commission has recently reported on the whole system of land tenure.

selection is by ballot, every would-be settler has the same chance, and may hold under the Crown an equal area of land. The quantity that a selector may hold is so fixed as to encourage the class of moderate farmers, for up to the statutory limit the amount he may select is left almost entirely to himself. The Act defines the amount of land any one may hold at 640 acres of first-class or 2,000 acres of second-class land. These limits apply to lands which are thrown open for optional selection, but in some cases, where the quality of the land is very good and the selectors many, the limit is by regulation made smaller.

In addition to the many advantages offered by the lease-in-perpetuity system, the Land Act provides others, to meet the wants of different classes. The general rule is that land thrown open for optional selection is offered to the public under three different tenures, the choice of which is left to the would-be settler.

The three tenures are:—

(1.) Cash, in which one-fifth of the purchase-money is paid down at once, and the remainder within thirty days. The final title is not given until certain improvements have been made on the land.

(2.) Lease with a purchasing clause, at a 5-per-cent. rental on the value of the land; the lease being for twenty-five years, with the right to purchase at the original upset price at any time after the first ten years and within twenty-five years, or to convert into a lease in perpetuity (3rd tenure).

(3.) Lease in perpetuity, at a rental of 4 per cent. on the capital value.

"The Land Act, 1892," provides for a special class of settlement called small-farm associations, which found favour with the public to a very considerable extent during the first three years after the Act of 1892 came into force, but is now superseded to a large extent by the improved-farm settlement system. The small-farm association system provides that, where not less than twelve individuals have associated themselves together for mutual help, such an association can, with the approval of the Minister of Lands, select a block of land of not more than 11,000 acres, but there must be a selector to each 200 acres in the block. The extreme limit that one person may hold is fixed at 320 acres. Settlements of this class are held on lease in perpetuity, in a similar way to lands under the same tenure when thrown open for optional selection. The conditions of residence and improvement are the same. The system offers many advantages to the settler, so long as the blocks of land are judiciously chosen, having regard to quality of land, access, markets, and the probability of employment being obtained in the neighbourhood. In the eagerness to obtain lands on such easy terms these points have, in the past, not received sufficient attention by some of the associations, and in consequence they are not all successful.

Under "The Land Act, 1885," there was a somewhat similar system, but it allowed of the acquisition of the freehold. This is now being taken advantage of to a considerable extent.

The following figures show the amount of settlement by associations under both Acts on the 31st March, 1905. At that date there were 669 selectors, holding 119,404 acres under various tenures and in different parts of the country.

The village-settlement system of New Zealand has excited much inquiry. This system provides: 1st, villages of one acre sections; 2nd, small farms of 100 acres. There has not been any great extension of this system in recent years. On the 31st March last there were 1,893 settlers holding 37,739 acres, and the total number of persons residing in these settlements was 1,321 and 572 non-resident, the amount advanced by Government for houses, clearing, &c., being £15,035, of which £4,625 had been returned. The total value of improvements on the lands at the same date was £187,079. The above figures do not include the settlement on reserves and endowments.

The improved-farm settlement system was first begun in order to find work for the people. Considerable areas of forest-clad Crown lands were set aside, and small contracts for the clearing, burning, and sowing these with grass have been let. In most cases the farms are selected or balloted for in their primitive state, and the settler is for a time paid for the improvements he makes, or, in other words, the cost of converting forest lands into grass lands is advanced from time to time by the Government. In other cases a piece of forest land is taken in hand, and men are employed at fixed rates in felling, burning, and grassing. When so much grass is laid down as will give a good start, the land is opened for selection in sections of 50 to 200 acres and balloted for among the applicants. The farms are let on lease in perpetuity at a rental sufficient to cover the cost of clearing, &c., together with a fair rental of the land. Up to the 31st March, 1905, 54 settlements had been allocated, covering an area of 96,165 acres, situate in various parts of the colony. At that date 592 settlers had been allotted sections, who, together with their families, numbered 1,777 persons who were residing on the lands. They had felled and grassed 32,453 acres. The amount paid to the settlers up to the 31st March, 1905, was £55,187, and the total value of improvements on the land (including the Government advances) was £118,428.

The size of holdings averages about 116 acres.

"The Bush and Swamp Crown Lands Settlement Act, 1903."

This Act provides more liberal conditions for the selection and settlement of bush and swamp lands. The principal provisions are as follows: Land opened under the Act is divided into three classes —(*a*) heavy-bush lands, (*b*) light-bush or swamp lands, and (*c*) scrub land, according to the nature of the vegetation existing on the lands

opened for sale or lease. On heavy-bush lands the selector, after payment of his first half-year's rent is exempt for further rent for a period of four years, whilst no rate can be levied or collected by any local authority on the land for the same period; on light-bush lands or swamp lands three years' exemption from rent and rates is allowed, whilst residence for the first five years may be dispensed with on swamp lands; on scrub lands two years' exemption from rent and rates is given.

The Land for Settlements Acts.

In the earlier years of the settlement of New Zealand there were opportunities for men of capital and judgment to acquire large estates, and while there were plenty of good Crown lands to select from this was of great advantage to the colony when money was needed for administration and roads and bridges. These large estates employed hired labour, and most of them did little towards cultivating their lands, and consequently progress beyond the pastoral stage ceased in the districts in which they were situated. As the best lands in the course of years passed from the Crown, the country became a series of agricultural communities interspersed with large properties occupied by a manager and a few shepherds, and the people pressed that they and their sons should be allowed to occupy these large estates instead of being compelled to go into inaccessible back country without roads or railways. To meet this the late Hon. (later Sir) John McKenzie, then Minister of Lands, introduced into the Legislature in the session of 1892 a Bill intituled "The Land for Settlements Act," which authorised the purchase from private individuals of suitable properties for subdivision into farms. Under the provisions of this Act and the amending Acts, which are now consolidated into the Act of 1900, properties have been acquired, and divided into small farms and leased in perpetuity at a 5-per-cent. rental, on a capital value fixed at a rate sufficient to cover first cost, together with survey, administration, and roads (if required). The usual process of acquisition is as follows: Whenever a property is offered to the Government, if it is so situated as to meet the object of the Act, a report on it is obtained from a Government officer, and, should his report be favourable, the question of purchase is then considered by a Board of Land Purchase Commissioners, composed of the Inspector, who is the permanent Chairman, three other Government officers, whose training and duties qualify them to advise the Government as to whether the purchase is a suitable one, and as to the price which should be given for the property, and a member nominated by the Government from residents in the district where the land to be dealt with is situated. It is only on the advice of this Board that the Government acts. In nearly all cases the properties acquired have been improved to a certain extent by fencing and buildings, and were situated in the neighbourhood of closely settled districts. The amount which may be expended per

annum under the Act is £500,000. The Act also provides for the exchange of high-lying pastoral Crown lands for low-lying agricultural lands suitable for small holdings.

Lands may also be taken compulsorily in cases where the Board cannot agree with the owner as to price, &c., and where the Governor in Council decides to acquire the land for closer settlement. The amount payable to the owner is decided by a Compensation Court, composed of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two Assessors, one appointed by Government, the other by the owner of the property.

The acquisition of lands under the Land for Settlements Acts has proved beneficial in providing homes for a large class of men of moderate capital who shrink from the rough work of breaking in new country or who, having accumulated capital (cash, stock, and implements), prefer open country near civilisation. Sons of farmers begin life near the old home, and help from there is given in many ways. The system also affords to the small-farmer class of the Old Country an opening for building up homes for themselves where their previous experience will be of use, instead of having to learn the methods adapted to a new and wild country.

Preference is given to landless people, and applicants for rural land have to satisfy the Land Board as to their means to stock and cultivate the property applied for and erect suitable buildings thereon. The Board, in fact, has a discretion as to who may become tenants.

Land may also be compulsorily taken for workmen's homes within a borough having a population of at least 15,000 persons, or within a radius of fifteen miles from the border thereof, for the purposes of providing workmen's homes or villages; but the area is restricted to not more than 100 acres every year within any such borough, or within the radius named above from the boundary of the borough.

The owner is left with right to retain an area of not more than 10 acres if in a borough, or 50 acres in any other case.

A workman's allotment is not to exceed 5 acres, and advances up to £50 are made by Government to successful applicants in aid of the cost of fencing and building dwellinghouses.

Regulations giving full directions to applicants under this Act have been issued from time to time, which should be in the hands of every one before applying for lands under this Act.

An account of the operations under the Land for Settlements Acts will be found in Part II. of this work.

Purchase of Native Lands by Government.

From about the year 1823 (which is the date of the first recorded deed) until the 6th February, 1840, the date of the Treaty of Waitangi, lands in New Zealand were acquired by direct purchase

from the Maoris by individual members of the white races. During the years 1837 to 1839, or about the time it became probable that the sovereignty of the islands would be assumed by the United Kingdom, the greater number of these purchases were made, and they extended to most parts of the country. These purchases are technically known as "the old land claims," and their total number (including pre-emptive claims), as estimated by Commissioner F. Dillon Bell in 1862, was 1,376, covering an area of about 10,322,453 acres, out of which large area grants were recommended for 292,475 acres. These figures have been slightly added to since, but not to any very large extent. The large area shown above was reduced on survey to about 474,000 acres, situated principally to the north of Auckland. The difference in area between the amount granted to the purchasers and the total area surveyed became what are termed "surplus lands of the Crown." It was held that the Native title had been fully extinguished through such purchases over the whole area surveyed; but, as by Ordnance No. 2 of 9th June, 1841, the claimants could not be granted more than 2,560 acres each, the balance became vested in the Crown on the assumption of the sovereignty, the Native title having been fully extinguished.

In many cases the titles did not issue to those to whom the land was awarded, as they were compensated by scrip issued by the Government, with the understanding that such scrip was to be exercised in the purchase of Crown lands in the neighbourhood of Auckland, to which place it was desirable—so soon as the capital was founded—to draw a population. The lands thus paid for in scrip became Crown lands, and these, together with the surplus lands, have from time to time been disposed of by the Crown and settled on. The amount of scrip, &c., issued up to 1862 was over £109,000.

On the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi on the 6th February, 1840, the pre-emptive right was ceded to the Government, and consequently private purchase ceased. This remained the law until the passing of "The Native Land Act, 1862," when the Crown relinquished its right of pre-emption, whilst at the same time the purchase of Native lands for the Crown did not abate, but continued side by side with the private purchases up to the passing of "The Native Land Court Act, 1894."

"The Maori Lands Administration Act, 1900," is a measure intended to restrain Natives from pauperising themselves in the future by parting with the freehold of the balance of their lands (about five millions of acres). Its main provisions are—

(1.) Prohibition of further alienation of the freehold of Native lands, either to the Crown or private purchasers, except as to inchoate transactions at the date of the passing of the Act and certain limited areas which were then comprised in separate titles and held by not more than two owners.

(2.) Leasing of Native lands through partly elected and partly nominated Councils possessing all the powers and, where authorised, exercising all or any of the functions of the Native Land Court.

(3.) Advances to Natives to road and otherwise improve their surplus lands for their own use and occupation.

From time to time since 1840 various sums were appropriated by Government or by Parliament for the acquisition of a Crown estate. Up to the date of passing of "The Native Land Act, 1862," these operations were conducted by officers of the Government specially appointed, who, from a knowledge of the Maoris, their customs and disposition, were successful in securing large areas of land for settlement. It must be conceded that their operations as a whole were successful, and that the number of disputed cases arising out of their labours was exceedingly small. The Waitara purchase is, however, here excluded, for there were reasons of general policy affecting that sale which did not prevail in other cases. This purchase was the ostensible cause of the Native rebellion of 1860 and following years, but the motives which led to it were far deeper than the mere purchase of a few acres—there was a great principle at stake.

The difference effected in the mode of purchase by "The Native Land Act, 1862," was this: Previously, the title of the Maoris who were to receive payment for the land was decided by the Land Purchase officers; but the Act quoted set up a Court, presided over by able Judges, who determined the titles, which were afterwards registered in a special Court. Purchases have since been effected with the registered owners.

It is difficult to obtain figures showing the actual area acquired by the Crown from the Maoris up to 1870, but in round numbers it was 6,000,000 acres in the North Island; whilst the whole of the Middle Island, with the exception of reserves for the original Native owners, was acquired prior to the passing of "The Native Land Act, 1862." Stewart Island was purchased from the Native owners by deed dated 29th June, 1864.

The Native rebellion of 1860–69 brought Native-land purchases, for the time being, practically to a standstill.

The Immigration and Public Works Acts of 1870 and 1873 appropriated £200,000 and £500,000 respectively for the purchase of lands in the North Island; and these amounts have, up to the 31st of March, 1905, been augmented by further annual appropriations from the public funds and other loan-moneys, covering altogether a total expenditure since 1870 of £2,011,646, with the following results: Area finally acquired in the North Island from Natives, from 1870 to 31st March, 1905, 7,972,309 acres. Area under negotiation in the North Island on 31st March, 1905, 100,790 acres; interests therein finally acquired, 10,454 acres.

Digest of the Land Laws.

Administration.

The Crown lands are administered, under the authority of "The Land Act, 1892," by the Hon. the Minister of Lands at Wellington. For convenience the colony is divided into ten land districts, each being under the local direction of a Commissioner and a Land Board. The Commissioner's office is known as the principal land office, and in some of the larger districts there are one or more local land offices. It is with these land offices the selector has to transact all business, from the first consultation of the maps to the final receipt of the Crown title.

Land Districts and Principal Land Offices.

The names of the land districts and of the towns where each principal office is situated are, beginning with the most northerly and taking them geographically, as under:—

Land District.	Town where Principal Land Office is situated.	Land District.	Town where Principal Land Office is situated.
Auckland	Auckland.	Marlborough	Blenheim.
Taranaki	New Plymouth.	Westland	Hokitika.
Hawke's Bay	Napier.	Canterbury	Christchurch.
Wellington	Wellington.	Otago	Dunedin.
Nelson	Nelson.	Southland	Invercargill.

Classification of Lands, &c.

Crown lands are divided into three classes:—

(1.) Town and village lands, the upset prices of which are, respectively, not less than £20 and £3 per acre; such lands are sold by auction:

(2.) Suburban lands, the upset price of which may not be less than £2 an acre; these lands are also sold by auction:

(3.) Rural lands, which may be disposed of at not less than £1 per acre for first-class, and 5s. an acre for second-class lands; such lands may be sold or leased by auction, or sold or leased on application.

No rural section may be larger than 640 acres in extent if first-class land, or 2,000 acres if second-class land, whether offered by auction or application. No person can select more than 640 acres of first-class or 2,000 acres of second-class land, including therein any land which he then owns. Small grazing-runs, first-class, may not exceed 5,000 acres, and second class 20,000 acres. Pastoral runs are limited to areas which will carry 20,000 sheep or 4,000 cattle. No person can select more than one run.

Mode of acquiring Crown Lands.

Crown lands may be acquired as follows:—

(1.) By auction, after survey, in which case one-fifth of the price is paid down at the time of sale, the balance within thirty days:

(2.) By application, after the lands have been notified as open for selection, in which case the applicant fills up a form (to be obtained at any of the Land Offices) and makes the declaration and undertaking required by the particular system he wishes to select under.

All applications, whether for surveyed or unsurveyed lands, are deemed to be simultaneous if made on the same day, and, if there be more than one applicant for the same land, the right of selection is determined by ballot.

Lands thrown open for application may be either surveyed or unsurveyed, and those not selected the first day remain open.

The Optional System of Selection.

Lands for selection are notified as open for application on and after a stated day, and, *at the option of the applicant*, may be obtained on any of the three following tenures: (*a*) Freehold; (*b*) occupation with the right of purchase; (*c*) lease in perpetuity.

(*a.*) *Freehold.*

If the land is surveyed, one-fifth of the price is to be paid down when the application is granted, and the balance within thirty days; or, if the land is not completely surveyed, the survey fee is deposited when the application is agreed to, and goes towards the purchase of the land; the balance must be paid within thirty days of notice that the survey is completed.

A certificate of occupation will issue to the purchaser on final payment, which will be exchanged for a Crown title so soon as the Board is satisfied that the improvements mentioned on the next page have been completed.

(*b.*) *Occupation with Right of Purchase.*

Lands selected on this tenure are held under a license for twenty-five years. At any time subsequent to the first ten years, and before the expiration of the license, after having resided and made the improvements hereinafter described, the licensee can, on payment of the upset price of the land, acquire the freehold. If the land be not purchased, the license may be exchanged for a lease in perpetuity.

The rent is 5 per cent. on the cash price of the land; a half-year's rent has to be paid at the time the application is approved, if surveyed land, which represents the half-year's rent due in advance on the 1st day of January or July following the selection. If the land is unsurveyed, the cost of survey is to be paid, and is credited to the selector as so much rent paid in advance, counted from the 1st day of January or July following thirty days' notice of the completion of survey.

Residence and improvement of the land are compulsory, as hereinafter described.

(c.) Leases in Perpetuity.

Lands selected on this tenure are leased for 999 years, subject to the conditions of residence and improvements described below. The rental is 4 per cent. on the cash price of the land, and applications are dealt with in the same way as under the previous tenure (*b*), but there is at no time a right to purchase the freehold.

Two or more persons may make a joint application to hold as tenants in common under either of the two last-named tenures.

Residence and Improvements.

Under the two last-mentioned tenures, the conditions as to residence and improvements are:—

RESIDENCE—

(1.) Must commence on bush or swamp lands within four years, and in open or partly open land within one year, from the date of selection:

(2.) Must be continuous for six years on bush or swamp land, and for seven years on open or partly open land, on lands occupied with a right of purchase:

(3.) Must be continuous for a term of ten years on lease-in-perpetuity lands.

The Board has power to dispense with residence in certain cases, such as where the selector is residing on adjacent lands, or is a youth or unmarried woman living with parents, and in a few other cases.

RESIDENCE implies the erection of a habitable house to be approved of by the Board.

IMPROVEMENTS which must be made are as follows:—

(1.) Freehold-tenure lands must be improved within seven years to an amount of £1 an acre for first-class land, and 10s. an acre for second-class land.

(2.) Lands held on lease with right of purchase, or on lease in perpetuity, must be improved to an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the land within one year from the date of the license or lease; within two years must be improved to the amount of another 10 per cent.; within six years must be improved to the value of another 10 per cent., making 30 per cent. in all within the six years. In addition to the above, the land must be further improved to an amount of £1 an acre for first-class land, and on second-class land to an amount equal to the net price of the land, but not more than 10s. an acre.

Improvements may consist of reclamation from swamps, clearing of bush, planting with trees or hedges, cultivation of gardens, fencing, draining, making roads, wells, water-tanks, water-races, sheep-dips, embankments or protective works, or in any way improving the character or fertility of the soil; or the erection of any building, &c.; and *cultivation* includes the clearing of land for cropping, or clearing and ploughing for laying down with artificial grasses, &c.

Special-settlement Associations.

Under the existing regulations any number of persons, not less than twelve, may select and apply for a block of land of not less than 1,000 acres or more than 11,000 acres in extent, but the number of members must be such that there shall be one for every 200 acres in the block, and no one can hold more than 320 acres, except in swamp lands, where the area may be 500 acres.

The capital value of lands within a special settlement is fixed after survey by special valuation, but may not be less than 10s. an acre; the rental is not less than 4 per cent. on the capital value, and the tenure is a lease in perpetuity.

Residence, occupation, and improvements are generally the same as already described, and applications have to be made in manner prescribed by regulations.

Applicants should apply to a Commissioner for a copy of the regulations, as they are liable to change at any time.

Suitable land for small settlement of this kind is now scarce.

Improved-farm Settlements.

Special regulations are in force for this class of settlement, which should be applied for, but briefly the terms are as follow: Applicants are selected by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, preference being given to married men. The areas of the farms may vary from 10 acres to 200 acres, according to locality; no settler can select more than one farm. Contracts are made with the settler to fell the forest, burn it, and sow with grass-seed up to 100 acres, the cost being paid by the Government, and £10 may be advanced to a single man and £30 to a married man to help to build a house. The rates allowed for felling are those current in the district. The land is then leased for 999 years at a rental of 4 per cent. on the unimproved capital value, *plus* the actual cost of the felling and grassing. As a rule, the settlers can get employment on the road-works in the neighbourhood, but Government does not guarantee this.

Residence for the first ten years is compulsory, and improvements must be made in terms of Part III. of "The Land Act, 1892." (See *ante*.)

Village Settlements.

Village settlements are disposed of under regulations made from time to time by the Governor, but the main features are as follow:—

Such settlements may be divided into:—

(1.) Village allotments not exceeding 1 acre each, which are disposed of either by auction among the applicants or by application, as already described, with option of tenure, the cash price being not less than £3 per allotment:

(2.) Homestead allotments not exceeding 100 acres each, which are leased in perpetuity at a 4-per-cent. rental on a capital value of not less than 10s. per acre.

Residence, improvements, and applications are the same as already described. The leases are exempt from liability to be seized or sold for debt or bankruptcy.

The Colonial Treasurer is empowered in certain cases to advance small sums for the purpose of enabling selectors to profitably occupy their allotments.

Small Grazing-runs.

Small grazing-runs are divided into two classes: First class, not exceeding 5,000 acres; second class, not exceeding 20,000 acres in area. The rental in both cases is not less than 2½ per cent. on the capital value per acre, but such capital value cannot be less than 5s. per acre. Small grazing-runs are leased for terms of twenty-one years, with right of renewal for other twenty-one years, at a rent of 2½ per cent. on the then value of the land. The runs are declared open for selection, and applications and declarations on the forms provided have to be filled in and left at the Land Office, together with the deposit of one half-year's rent, which represents that due on the 1st day of March or September following the selection.

No holder of a pastoral run, and no holder of freehold or leasehold land of any kind whatever, over 1,000 acres in area, exclusive of the small grazing-run applied for, may be a selector under this system; and only one small grazing-run can be held by any one person.

The lease entitles the holder to the grazing rights, and to the cultivation of any part of the run, and to the reservation of 150 acres round his homestead through which no road may be taken; but the runs are subject to the mining laws.

Residence is compulsory, if bush or swamp land, within three years; if open, within one year; and must be continuous to the end of the term, but may in a few cases be relaxed. Improvements necessary are as follow: Within the first year, to the amount of one year's rent; within the second year, to another year's rent; and within six years, to the value of two other years' rent: making in all a sum equal to four years' rental which must be expended within six years. In addition to these improvements, bush-covered first-class runs must be improved to an amount of 10s. an acre, and second-class bush-clad runs to an amount of 5s. an acre.

These runs may be divided, after three years' compliance with the conditions, amongst the members of the selector's family.

Pastoral Runs.

Pastoral country is let by auction for varying terms not exceeding twenty-one years; and, excepting in extraordinary circumstances, runs must not be of a greater extent than will carry 20,000 sheep or 4,000 head of cattle. Runs are classified from time to

time by special Commissioners into: (1) Pastoral lands, which are suitable only for depasturing more than 5,000 sheep; (2) pastoral-agricultural lands, suitable for subdivision into areas of under 5,000 acres, which may be either let as pastoral runs, generally for short terms, or cut up for settlement in some other form. Leases of pastoral lands may not be resumed; leases of pastoral-agricultural lands may be resumed at any time after twelve months' notice, without compensation.

No one can hold more than one run; but, in case of any one holding a run of a carrying-capacity less than 10,000 sheep, he may take up additional country up to that limit.

Runs are offered at auction from time to time, and half a year's rent has to be paid down at the time of sale, being the amount due in advance on the 1st day of March or September following the sale, and the purchaser has to make the declaration required by the Act. All leases begin on the 1st day of March, and they entitle the holder to the grazing rights, but not to the soil, timber, or minerals; and the lease terminates over any part of the run which may be leased for some other purpose, purchased, or reserved. The tenant has to prevent the burning of timber or bush; in open country to prevent the growth of gorse, broom, or sweetbriar; and to destroy the rabbits on his run. With the consent of the Land Board, the interest in a run may be transferred or mortgaged, but power of sale under a mortgage must be exercised within two years.

In case it is determined again to lease any run on expiry of the lease, the new lease must be offered by auction twelve months before the end of the term, and if, on leasing, it shall be purchased by some one other than the previous lessee, valuation for improvements, to be made by an appraiser, shall be paid by the incoming tenant, but to a value not greater than three times the annual rent—excepting in the case of a rabbit-proof fence, which is to be valued separately. If the run is not again leased, the value of rabbit-proof fencing is paid by the Crown, but the tenant has no claim against the Crown beyond the value of the rabbit-proof fence; he may, however, within three months of sale, remove fences, buildings, &c. Runs may also be divided with the approval of the Board.

Survey Charges on Unsurveyed Lands.

The following is the scale of charges for surveys of unsurveyed lands:—

Not exceeding 30 acres, £6.

Exceeding 30 and up to 50 acres, 3s. 6d. per acre, but not less than £6.

Exceeding 50 and up to 100 acres, 3s. per acre, but not less than £8 15s.

Exceeding 100 and up to 200 acres, 2s. 6d. per acre, but not less than £15.

Exceeding 200 and up to 300 acres, 2s. per acre, but not less than £25.

Exceeding 300 and up to 500 acres, 1s. 8d. per acre, but not less than £30.

Exceeding 500 and up to 1,000 acres, 1s. 4d. per acre, but not less than £41 10s.

Exceeding 1,000 and up to 2,000 acres, 1s. per acre, but not less than £66 10s.

For the survey of any area of rural land, being open land, the scale of charges shall be two-thirds the foregoing rates.

The Chief Surveyor may vary the above charges by substituting a rate per mile or per day for such work as may not come under the foregoing scale.

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

THE Government Advances to Settlers Act was a Government policy measure in the legislation of 1894. It was designed to afford relief to a numerous class of colonists who were struggling under the burden of high rates of interest and heavy legal expenses of mortgages. These were established when prices of agricultural produce were high and profits large; and, so long as business continued to be prosperous, they attracted but little, if any, attention. For several years preceding 1894 commerce and agriculture had suffered from world-wide depression; settlers were becoming embarrassed in their circumstances; and the high rates of interest still charged were felt to be a burden on the industry of the people not easily borne, and a hindrance to the settlement and development of the farming lands of the colony. Under these circumstances the Government brought in the Government Advances to Settlers Bill. It was passed towards the close of the session of 1894, and immediately came into operation, with results which have proved beneficial to the farming community. The very great success of this office and the extent to which it has contributed to the general prosperity of the colony are not sufficiently realised. A general decline in the rates of interest at once set in, and at a moderate computation it is claimed that the Act has been instrumental in lowering these to the extent of a saving, directly or indirectly, to mortgagors in this colony of over £8,000,000, in addition to a large saving in legal costs and valuations, owing to the very low rates charged. This result, while it may have diminished the incomes of a few persons resident within the colony, has benefited thousands of deserving settlers and led to large areas of land being brought under cultivation that, but for the Advances to Settlers Act, would still be in their natural state. Additional concessions are being made from time to time to extend the usefulness of the office, and render further assistance to settlers.

The Act authorised the raising of three million pounds sterling within two years, in sums of a million and a half per annum, at a rate of interest not higher than 4 per cent. In May, 1895, tenders were invited in London for £1,500,000 of 3-per-cent. inscribed stock of the Government of New Zealand, and applications were received for £5,960,400 at prices ranging from £100 to £90. The million and a half was placed at an average price of £94 8s. 9d.

An amending Act, passed in 1895, extended the time for raising the residue of the three millions to three years from the coming into operation of the amending Act. In 1898 this term was extended for a further period of three years, and in 1901 the time-limit restriction was removed altogether, power being given at the same time to raise an additional loan of £1,000,000.

To carry out the objects of the Act, an office was established called the "Government Advances to Settlers Office"; at the same time a General Board was constituted to co-operate with and assist the Superintendent, the title by which the chief administrative officer is known.

The business of the office is the advancing of money in New Zealand on first mortgage of lands and improvements held under the following classes of tenure, free from all encumbrances, liens, and interests other than leasehold interests, that is to say:—

(1.) Freehold land held in fee-simple under "The Land Transfer Act, 1885," or freehold land held in fee-simple the title to which is registered under "The Deeds Registration Act, 1868."

(2.) Crown land held on perpetual lease under "The Land Act, 1885."

(3.) Crown land held under Parts III. and IV. of "The Land Act, 1892."

(4.) Crown land held on lease as a small grazing-run under "The Land Act, 1885," or under "The Land Act, 1892."

(5.) Crown land held on agricultural lease under "The Mining Act, 1891."

(6.) Crown land held on lease (not being for mining purposes) under "The Westland and Nelson Coalfields Administration Act, 1877."

(7.) Native land held on lease under "The West Coast Settlement Reserves Act, 1881," or under the Act of 1892.

(8.) Land held on lease under "The Westland and Nelson Native Reserves Act, 1887."

(9.) Land held under "The Thermal Springs Districts Act, 1881."

(10.) Educational and other reserves which are subject to the provisions of "The Land Act 1877 Amendment Act, 1882," by virtue of Proclamation made under section 50 thereof, or "The Land Act, 1885," by virtue of Proclamation made under section 237 thereof, or "The Land Act, 1892," by virtue of Proclamation made under section 243 thereof, and are held on perpetual lease or lease in perpetuity, or on deferred-payment or small-grazing-run systems.

(11.) Crown land held by license on the deferred-payment system under Part III. of "The Land Act, 1885."

(12.) Land held under lease from a leasing authority, as defined by "The Public Bodies' Powers Act, 1887," and providing for the payment by the incoming tenant of valuation for improvements made upon the land, whether by the lessee named in such lease or any former lessee, as tenant.

With regard to classes 10 and 12, a lease is not eligible if it provides for absolute forfeiture (without compensation) for breach of conditions, or if on the determination of the lease compensation is to be allowed for certain improvements only.

Mortgages are granted either on the instalment or the fixed-loan system (fully described hereafter); and the margins of security required by the Act are as follow:—

(1.) On all freeholds (other than urban or suburban) three-fifths of the value may be advanced either on the instalment or fixed-loan system: Provided that in the case of first-class agricultural freeholds instalment loans may be advanced up to two-thirds of the value.

(2.) On leaseholds (other than urban or suburban) one-half of the value of the lessee's interest may be advanced on the instalment system. No loans are granted under the fixed-loan system on leaseholds.

(3.) On urban and suburban freeholds loans are granted on the instalment system only, and the amounts of loan are limited as follow:—

(*a.*) On urban freehold on which buildings exist three-fifths of the value of the land, *plus* one-half the value of the buildings, may be advanced;

(*b.*) On suburban freehold on which buildings exist one-half the value of the land, *plus* one-half the value of the buildings, may be advanced:

(*c.*) On urban or suburban freehold on which no buildings exist one-half the value of the land may be advanced, but on such security no loan shall be granted except for the erection of buildings on the land; the loan to be advanced by instalments, at the discretion of the Board, as the erection of the buildings proceeds.

"Urban land" means land which is situate in a borough having a population of at least two thousand inhabitants and is not used for farming, dairying, or market-gardening purposes.

"Suburban land" means land which is situate in a borough having a population of less than two thousand inhabitants, or in any town, or in the vicinity of any town or borough, and is not used for farming, dairying, or market-gardening purposes.

Lands which are situated within towns and which are used for farming, dairying, or market-gardening are treated in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) above.

The right of determining what land may be considered "urban," or "suburban," or "first-class agricultural" is imposed by the Act on the General Lending Board.

The security which the applicant offers for the loan must consist of one or more holdings of the several classes of tenure above mentioned, and must, of course, be of the necessary value; and if the security is leasehold all the covenants and conditions of the lease, including the payment of rent, must have been regularly complied with. Crown lessees should note that "The Land Act, 1892," provides that leases under that Act must be at least twelve months in existence before they can be mortgaged.

Application forms may be obtained at any post-office, also pamphlets supplying all information as to the provisions of the Act, fees, costs, &c.

In the case of an application for an advance on the security of an interest in land held under a lease or license issued from the Lands Department (and belonging to one or more of the classes of tenure numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11), a notice of the application must be forwarded to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the district in which the land is situated. The requisite form, and an envelope for forwarding it free of postage, may be obtained from any Postmaster in the colony.

No loan of less than £25 or more than £3,000 can be granted, and in the case of "urban" or "suburban" lands the maximum loan is fixed at £2,000.

All applications must be accompanied by a valuation fee according to the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.
On an application for a loan not exceeding £100	0	10	6
Exceeding £100 but not exceeding £250 ...	1	1	0
Exceeding £250 but not exceeding £500 ...	1	11	6
Exceeding £500 but not exceeding £3,000 ...	2	2	0

If the applicant has already obtained any advance under this Act and is desirous of obtaining a further advance, either on the same security or on a separate security, the amount of the application, added to the amount of the advances already obtained, must not exceed the limit mentioned above—£3,000 for farming and £2,000 for urban or suburban lands.

Mortgages granted on the fixed-loan system may be for any period not exceeding ten years, and the principal is repayable at the end of the term. They may also be repaid in whole or in part on any half-yearly due date during the term, as explained hereafter. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. is payable half-yearly, reducible to 4½ per cent. provided payment is made not later than fourteen days after due date and no arrears remain outstanding.

Mortgages granted on the instalment system are repayable by seventy-three half-yearly payments of principal and interest combined. They may also be repaid in whole or in part at any time. Interest is charged at the rate of 5 per cent., reducible to 4½ per cent. provided payment is made not later than fourteen days after due date and no arrears remain outstanding.

Every half-yearly instalment, except the last, is at the rate of £3 (less the rebate of interest in case of prompt payment) for every £100 of the loan. The following table shows, taking a loan of £100 as an instance, how much of each instalment is applied to repaying the principal, and how much is in payment of interest. It shows also the amount of rebate in respect of each instalment, and the balance of principal remaining due after payment of the respective instalments until the loan is entirely repaid in thirty-six years and a half:—

TABLE OF PRESCRIBED HALF-YEARLY INSTALMENTS FOR EVERY ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF THE LOAN.

Half-year.	Prescribed Half-yearly Instalment.	Apportioned thus: On Account of Interest at 5 per Cent.	Apportioned thus: On Account of Principal.	½ per Cent. Rebate of Interest.	Balance of Principal owing.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st	3 0 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	99 10 0
2nd	3 0 0	2 9 9	0 10 3	0 5 0	98 19 9
3rd	3 0 0	2 9 6	0 10 6	0 4 11	98 9 3
4th	3 0 0	2 9 3	0 10 9	0 4 11	97 18 6
5th	3 0 0	2 9 0	0 11 0	0 4 11	97 7 6
6th	3 0 0	2 8 8	0 11 4	0 4 10	96 16 2
7th	3 0 0	2 8 5	0 11 7	0 4 10	96 4 7
8th	3 0 0	2 8 1	0 11 11	0 4 10	95 12 8
9th	3 0 0	2 7 10	0 12 2	0 4 9	95 0 6
10th	3 0 0	2 7 6	0 12 6	0 4 9	94 8 0
11th	3 0 0	2 7 2	0 12 10	0 4 9	93 15 2
12th	3 0 0	2 6 11	0 13 1	0 4 8	93 2 1
13th	3 0 0	2 6 7	0 13 5	0 4 8	92 8 8
14th	3 0 0	2 6 3	0 13 9	0 4 7	91 14 11
15th	3 0 0	2 5 10	0 14 2	0 4 7	91 0 9
16th	3 0 0	2 5 6	0 14 6	0 4 7	90 6 3
17th	3 0 0	2 5 2	0 14 10	0 4 6	89 11 5
18th	3 0 0	2 4 9	0 15 3	0 4 6	88 16 2
19th	3 0 0	2 4 5	0 15 7	0 4 5	88 0 7
20th	3 0 0	2 4 0	0 16 0	0 4 5	87 4 7
21st	3 0 0	2 3 7	0 16 5	0 4 4	86 8 2
22nd	3 0 0	2 3 2	0 16 10	0 4 4	85 11 4
23rd	3 0 0	2 2 10	0 17 2	0 4 3	84 14 2

TABLE OF PRESCRIBED HALF-YEARLY INSTALMENTS FOR EVERY ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF THE LOAN—*continued.*

Half-year.	Prescribed Half-yearly Instalment.	Apportioned thus: On Account of Interest at 5 per Cent.	Apportioned thus: On Account of Principal.	½ per Cent. Rebate of Interest.	Balance of Principal owing.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24th	3 0 0	2 2 4	0 17 8	0 4 3	83 16 6
25th	3 0 0	2 1 11	0 18 1	0 4 2	82 18 5
26th	3 0 0	2 1 6	0 18 6	0 4 2	81 19 11
27th	3 0 0	2 1 0	0 19 0	0 4 1	81 0 11
28th	3 0 0	2 0 6	0 19 6	0 4 1	80 1 5
29th	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	79 1 5
30th	3 0 0	1 19 7	1 0 5	0 3 11	78 1 0
31st	3 0 0	1 19 0	1 1 0	0 3 11	77 0 0
32nd	3 0 0	1 18 6	1 1 6	0 3 10	75 18 6
33rd	3 0 0	1 18 0	1 2 0	0 3 10	74 16 6
34th	3 0 0	1 17 5	1 2 7	0 3 9	73 13 11
35th	3 0 0	1 16 10	1 3 2	0 3 8	72 10 9
36th	3 0 0	1 16 3	1 3 9	0 3 7	71 7 0
37th	3 0 0	1 15 8	1 4 4	0 3 7	70 2 8
38th	3 0 0	1 15 1	1 4 11	0 3 6	68 17 9
39th	3 0 0	1 14 5	1 5 7	0 3 5	67 12 2
40th	3 0 0	1 13 10	1 6 2	0 3 5	66 6 0
41st	3 0 0	1 13 2	1 6 10	0 3 4	64 19 2
42nd	3 0 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	0 3 3	63 11 8
43rd	3 0 0	1 11 9	1 8 3	0 3 2	62 3 5
44th	3 0 0	1 11 1	1 8 11	0 3 1	60 14 6
45th	3 0 0	1 10 4	1 9 8	0 3 0	59 4 10
46th	3 0 0	1 9 7	1 10 5	0 2 11	57 14 5
47th	3 0 0	1 8 11	1 11 1	0 2 11	56 3 4
48th	3 0 0	1 8 1	1 11 11	0 2 10	54 11 5
49th	3 0 0	1 7 3	1 12 9	0 2 9	52 18 8
50th	3 0 0	1 6 6	1 13 6	0 2 8	51 5 2
51st	3 0 0	1 5 8	1 14 4	0 2 7	49 10 10
52nd	3 0 0	1 4 9	1 15 3	0 2 6	47 15 7
53rd	3 0 0	1 3 11	1 16 1	0 2 5	45 19 6
54th	3 0 0	1 3 0	1 17 0	0 2 4	44 2 6
55th	3 0 0	1 2 0	1 18 0	0 2 2	42 4 6
56th	3 0 0	1 1 1	1 18 11	0 2 1	40 5 7
57th	3 0 0	1 0 2	1 19 10	0 2 0	38 5 9
58th	3 0 0	0 19 2	2 0 10	0 1 11	36 4 11
59th	3 0 0	0 18 1	2 1 11	0 1 10	34 3 0
60th	3 0 0	0 17 1	2 2 11	0 1 8	32 0 1
61st	3 0 0	0 16 0	2 4 0	0 1 7	29 16 1
62nd	3 0 0	0 14 11	2 5 1	0 1 6	27 11 0
63rd	3 0 0	0 13 9	2 6 3	0 1 4	25 4 9
64th	3 0 0	0 12 8	2 7 4	0 1 3	22 17 5
65th	3 0 0	0 11 5	2 8 7	0 1 2	20 8 10
66th	3 0 0	0 10 3	2 9 9	0 1 0	17 19 1
67th	3 0 0	0 9 0	2 11 0	0 0 11	15 8 1
68th	3 0 0	0 7 8	2 12 4	0 0 9	12 15 9
69th	3 0 0	0 6 5	2 13 7	0 0 8	10 2 2
70th	3 0 0	0 5 0	2 15 0	0 0 6	7 7 2
71st	3 0 0	0 3 8	2 16 4	0 0 4	4 10 10
72nd	3 0 0	0 2 3	2 17 9	0 0 3	1 13 1
73rd	1 13 11	0 0 10	1 13 1	0 0 1	..

The mortgagor under the instalment system may pay to the Superintendent at any time, and under the fixed-loan system on any half-yearly due date, the whole balance of principal owing, with interest to date of payment, and obtain a discharge of the mortgage on payment of the fee prescribed for such discharge.

The mortgagor may also from time to time pay to the Superintendent, in addition to the half-yearly payments, sums of £5 or a multiple of £5, and in the case of fixed loans such deposits will be applied in reduction of the advance, and interest will be charged on the balance only; or, if the mortgagor so directs, such deposits will be held on his behalf and applied in payment of the half-yearly instalments of interest as they fall due.

In the case of an instalment loan, money paid in advance by a mortgagor may be applied in one of the following methods, according as he directs:—

(*a*.) It may be held on his behalf and applied in payment of the half-yearly instalments (consisting partly of interest and partly of principal) as they fall due, until the deposit is exhausted.

(*b*.) It may be applied at once in payment of as many future half-yearly instalments of principal (but not of interest) as it will cover, and, as far as such instalments are concerned, the corresponding interest will not be charged. On the next half-yearly date, however, the mortgagor will be required to continue his payments as before, the advance payment having the effect of reducing the period (thirty-six years and a half) during which he would have to pay such instalments. For instance, a mortgagor has a loan of £100: On the due date of his eighth half-yearly instalment he pays, in addition to the amount due, a sum of £5. This is applied in payment of his ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth instalments of principal—12s. 2d., 12s. 6d., 12s. 10d., 13s. 1d., 13s. 5d., 13s. 9d., 14s. 2d. (see table), making a total of £4 11s. 11d.—and the corresponding interest, £2 7s. 10d., £2 7s. 6d., £2 7s. 2d., £2 6s. 11d., £2 6s. 7d., £2 6s. 3d., £2 5s. 10d., is not charged. A balance of 8s. 1d. remains in his favour. Then on the next due date he has to make the half-yearly payment as usual (less 8s. 1d.), but, instead of being the ninth, it counts as the sixteenth instalment, and by this means the whole loan is repaid three years and a half earlier (seven half-yearly payments) than it otherwise would be.

(*c*). It may be applied as provided in the next paragraph.

On the due date of any instalment, after at least one-tenth of the loan has been repaid, by means of the half-yearly instalments or of moneys repaid in advance, or both, the mortgagor (provided he is not in arrear with any instalment or other payment due under

the mortgage) may, with the consent of the Superintendent, readjust the loan by treating the balance of principal then unpaid as a fresh loan duly granted on that date for a fresh term. But no readjustment is allowed unless the balance of unpaid principal amounts to at least £100. Under this arrangement the mortgagor will be relieved of paying interest on the original amount of the loan, and will pay only on the balance of principal not repaid.

The law-costs payable for preparing and completing the mortgages under the Act are as under, but the mortgagor will require to pay also a reasonable fee for any additional work that the solicitor may have to undertake :—

Mortgages under "The Land Transfer Act, 1885."

Law-costs of perusing title, preparing and registering mortgage (to be deducted from the advance),—

	£	s.	d.
If advance be not exceeding £250	0	7	6
Exceeding £250, but not exceeding £500	0	10	0
Exceeding £500, but not exceeding £750	0	15	0
Exceeding £750, but not exceeding £1,000	1	1	0
Exceeding £1,000, but not exceeding £1,500 ..	1	6	0
Exceeding £1,500, but not exceeding £2,000 ..	1	11	6
Exceeding £2,000, but not exceeding £3,000 ..	1	17	6
With cash disbursements, which are the same in every case, namely,—			
Mortgage-forms	0	2	0
Search-fee (with an additional 2s. for every certificate of title after the first)	0	2	0
Registration (with an additional 2s. for every certificate of title after the first)	0	10	0

Mortgages under "The Deeds Registration Act, 1868."

Law-costs of perusing title, preparing and registering mortgage (to be deducted from the advance),—

	£	s.	d.
If advance be not exceeding £150	0	18	0
Exceeding £150, but not exceeding £250	1	0	6
Exceeding £250, but not exceeding £500	1	5	0
Exceeding £500, but not exceeding £750	1	13	0
Exceeding £750, but not exceeding £1,000	2	3	0
Exceeding £1,000, but not exceeding £1,500 ..	2	13	0
Exceeding £1,500, but not exceeding £2,000 ..	3	13	0
Exceeding £2,000, but not exceeding £3,000 ..	4	13	0
With cash disbursements,—			
Fee chargeable by solicitor not residing in registration centre for employing agent to register mortgage	0	5	0
Solicitor's charge for obtaining Land Board's consent to mortgage of leasehold land—			
If advance be not exceeding £250	0	2	0
Exceeding £250	0	5	0
Fee for partial or total discharge of mortgage ..	0	5	0
Fee for execution of consent by the Superintendent to any document	0	5	0
Fee for production of title-deeds held by the Superintendent	0	5	6

Solicitors are entitled to charge moderately for any services mortgagors may require over and above those provided for in the scale—such services, for example, as clearing encumbered titles, obtaining and registering titles, &c.

Valuation reports on the securities offered are made on behalf of the Department by expert land-valuers permanently employed by the Government Valuation of Land Department; and these reports, together with the corresponding valuations appearing in the district valuation-rolls, prepared in accordance with the provisions of "The Government Valuation of Land Act, 1896," and reports from the Commissioners of Crown Lands in the case of Crown leaseholds, are considered by the General Board. Board meetings are held weekly, or as occasion requires, and the Superintendent is bound by the resolutions of the Board. A resolution is taken with regard to every application placed before the General Board, so that on the Board rests the responsibility of granting loans or of refusing to grant them.

Some applicants offer securities which are obviously not eligible; and in that event the valuation fees paid are returned, the securities are not reported on, and the applications do not go before the Board.

By arrangements made with the Post Office, mortgagors are enabled to pay their instalments and interest to the credit of the Superintendent at any money-order office throughout the colony, and free of all costs for remitting the money to Wellington. This is an arrangement at once convenient and economical for the large number of persons scattered all over the colony who have financial dealings with the Advances to Settlers Office. Loans may also be repaid in full through the Post Office.

Arrangements have been made whereby the whole cost of mortgagee's accident indemnity insurance in respect of its mortgages will be borne by the Advances to Settlers Office. Formerly the premiums were charged to and paid by mortgagors.

The officials of the Government Advances to Settlers Office are bound by declaration to observe secrecy respecting applications for advances, and are forbidden to give any information respecting the business of the Department except to officers appointed to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act.

The Act provides penalties for persons employed in the business of the Advances to Settlers Office taking any fee or reward from an applicant for a loan under the Act; for persons acting as valuers of land in which they have a pecuniary interest; and for persons who may attempt to bribe any one employed under the Act. It should be understood that no commission, charge, or procuration fee is payable in connection with an application for a loan.

The first meeting of the General Board for the purpose of considering applications for loans was held on 23rd February, 1895; and up to the 31st March, 1905, the Board had authorised 15,349 advances, amounting to £5,042,555. 1,990 applicants declined the partial grants offered to them, amounting to £868,585; so that the net advances authorised at 31st March, 1905, numbered 13,359,

and amounted to £4,173,970. The security for the net authorised advances was valued at £9,172,962. The number of applications received up to 31st March, 1905, was 19,505, for an aggregate amount of £6,956,717.

The total sum raised by the Government for investment on mortgage amounts to £3,200,000.

The actual balance of principal owing by mortgagors on mortgages of property is £2,754,915 19s. 5d.

On 31st March, 1905, the sinking fund for the repayment of loans amounted to £193,887 10s. 5d., and the reserve fund to £125,724 15s. 6d. The cost of management is equal to 0·16 per cent., or 3s. 2d. per £100 of the capital employed. There have been no losses on advances since the inception of the office, nor are there any securities on its hands, and there are practically no arrears.

THE LAND AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT.

The Income-tax.

In New Zealand there is a combined land and income tax in force. The income-tax is generally assessable on all income, with the exceptions of the rents or profits derived from the direct use or cultivation of land, and interest from mortgages of land. The reason for these important exceptions is that the income-tax is levied in conjunction with a land-tax and a graduated land-tax on the unimproved value of land, and a tax on the capital value of mortgages. This exemption from income-tax of income derived from land is therefore necessary in order to avoid duplicate taxation, on the principle that where the capital is taxed (as in land and mortgages) the income earned by such capital is exempt.

In addition to the above, the following incomes are exempted: The income of—

- The Crown;
- The salary and emoluments of the Governor;
- Local authorities;
- Friendly societies in respect of business carried on within their circle of membership only;
- Building societies;
- Public charitable and public education institutions;
- Savings-banks;
- Commissioners of General Government and local body sinking funds;
- Religious societies, so far as funds devoted to support of aged or infirm ministers or their families only;
- Imperial pensioners, so far as the amount of the pension drawn from the Crown and charged with income-tax in Great Britain or some British possession only;

Any co-operative dairy-factory company, so far as income is derived from dairy-produce supplied by its own shareholders

Public societies not carrying on business for pecuniary gain.

Process of Assessment.

All persons, firms, and companies deriving income in or from the colony are required, before the 1st June in each year, to furnish full and complete returns of the same. The forms on which returns are required to be made are posted direct to taxpayers, and they may also be obtained at any post-office.

Returns of income have to be made annually, and must be posted to reach the Commissioner's office in Wellington not later than the 1st of June; they contain particulars of all income liable to taxation actually earned during the year ending the 31st March immediately preceding.

Returns of land and mortgages are made by companies annually and by persons biennially, and must be posted to reach the Commissioner's office in Wellington not later than the 1st May. The returns contain particulars of all land and mortgages as owned at noon on the 31st March; the Commissioner must also be notified from time to time of sales or purchases of land and alterations in mortgages.

All returns (both of land and mortgages and of income) are critically examined by a permanent and experienced staff of Government officials; all inaccuracies and obscure items are the subject of correspondence during examination.

Income-tax assessments are made and the accounts posted about the 1st January; they are made payable about the 31st January, and a period of fourteen days' grace is allowed in which to make payment, after which 10 per cent. is added to the amount of the tax.

Land-tax assessments are made and the accounts posted about the 1st November; they are made payable about the 30th November, and, as in the case of income-tax, fourteen days are allowed in which to make payment, after which 10 per cent. is added to the amount of the tax.

The returns are exhaustively revised and checked in the Land and Income Tax Office, Wellington, all doubtful points are queried, erroneous deductions disallowed, and additions made where necessary. In addition to these steps, there are two inspecting officers continually going all over the colony verifying returns at the taxpayer's domicile by a rigid examination of his books, also discovering those who have failed to make returns. The Act provides special powers for examining all the books, &c., of a taxpayer. The Commissioner can at any time call for the production to the inspecting officers of all books, balance-sheets, stock-sheets, and any papers or other evidence of the taxpayer's income; penalties are provided in the event of refusal to comply with the Commissioner's request. This process of examination has resulted in a very large amount of revenue being collected, which otherwise would have escaped, and it is beyond question that a great me-

the success attending the income-tax administration in New Zealand is in a large degree due to this careful and systematic inspection. It not only results in the large collections of shortages referred to, but is having a daily moral effect, because no taxpayer feels safe in making incorrect returns, knowing that his books may be called for and examined at any time.

The Inspectors also give information and instructions to taxpayers as to how the returns should be made, and suggest a simple form of accounts to be kept to facilitate the making of the return in the correct form. The form of the return for traders and manufacturers is that of a simple profit and loss account, easily understood by persons in business. A great improvement in the records and book-keeping of taxpayers has resulted from this action of the Department.

All persons, firms, companies, local authorities, Government Departments, and others having employees, furnish annual returns of the salaries, bonuses, &c., paid to their employees as remuneration for their services. These are checked by comparison with the individual returns of employees.

All persons, firms, or companies paying interest on deposits, loans, &c., have to furnish annual returns of such payments, and altogether there is a complete system of check on returns furnished to the Department.

Penalties are provided for failure to make returns or for making incorrect or fraudulent returns.

Ordinary trading and manufacturing companies are assessed on the whole of the income derived, save that from exempted sources referred to. In addition to the full return required they have also to furnish a true copy of their last balance-sheet issued to shareholders.

Banking companies are assessed on an arbitrary amount, arrived at by taking 10s. per cent. on the average assets and liabilities as shown by the quarterly statements published in the Government *Gazette*, owing to the difficulty in arriving at an accurate assessment of the actual income.

Loan, building, and investment companies are charged on the whole of their income, inclusive of the interest on money lent on mortgage, but in their case the mortgages are not charged land-tax.

Fire, accident, and guarantee insurance companies are assessed on the business done in New Zealand only, and reinsurances with companies or underwriters outside New Zealand are not allowed as deductions from income.

Life-insurance companies are assessed only on the income from investments (other than investments in land or mortgages of land).

Mining companies are assessed on one-half of the dividends paid annually to shareholders. (The other half is exempted, as it is deemed to be the return of the shareholders' capital.)

Income from shipping, whether in the case of companies or persons, for assessment is deemed to be that derived from business originating in the colony, whether carried on outside New Zealand or not, but does not include income from business originating outside New Zealand.

Where a company has borrowed money on debentures secured on land, the debentures are deemed to be a mortgage up to the capital value of the land, and are assessed as a mortgage. If the amount of the debentures exceed the capital value of the lands, they are assessed on this excess for income-tax.

The only income which is assessed at the source is that derived from public companies, either as dividends or interest on debentures. In all other cases, income, including salaries, is assessed direct to the taxpayer, who has to make a return of income from all assessable sources (such returns do not, of course, include income from dividends of public companies or interest from mortgages and debentures).

Income returns and assessments are in all cases made on the actual income of the preceding year. Returns and assessments for land-tax, graduated land-tax, and mortgage-tax are made on the value as at noon on the 31st day of March in each year.

What is deductible from Income.

Briefly put, the only deductions permissible are the losses, outgoings, and expenses actually incurred in the production of the income. The rules as to these are to be found in (more particularly) section 66 of "The Land and Income Assessment Act, 1900."

It may be pointed out in this connection that in taxpayers' balance-sheets many sums are written off to Profit and Loss which are not allowed in a return of income, and at the initiation of the system considerable difficulty was experienced by the Department in disabusing taxpayers of the idea that the return should agree with the Profit and Loss Account. After these years, however, the Department has succeeded in thoroughly establishing the principle, and taxpayers now recognise that the return must be prepared in accordance with the Assessment Act, and not with what they have deemed to be the year's profit for their own purposes. This has the effect of a uniform return being obtained for assessment; otherwise there is no uniformity.

Amongst the questions to which special attention has been given is that of the depreciation of plant and machinery, and the amount to be allowed as a deduction under this heading. The Amendment Act of 1894 admitted amongst deductions an allowance for depreciation of plant and machinery over and above what may be claimed as repairs and renewals, and this allowance is maintained in the Act of 1900. The allowance is by law fixed at what may be considered just by the Commissioner; but the Chief Inspector of Machinery is in this matter the expert adviser of the Department, and he fixes the rates to be allowed. The rule formulated for the Inspector's guidance is as follows:—

An allowance to be made of such an amount (over and above what is expended in renewals and repairs) as will equal the annual loss of profit-earning power. This is not intended to provide for the exhaustion of capital invested, but simply represents the annual deterioration through wear and tear (as affecting income-earning capacity) other than that which can be made good by renewals of parts and repairs.

Obsolete machinery is also allowed for when the machinery has been actually discarded; the amount allowed is the actual loss on the machinery discarded and not the value of new machinery replacing the old. Machinery superseded by something better but kept in reserve in case of breakdown is not allowed for.

An allowance is made to taxpayers who occupy their own freehold or leasehold premises by way of rent or sinking fund. Such taxpayers are now entitled to deduct a sum at the rate of 5 per cent. on the capital value of their interest in the land or improvements thereon. Mortgage-interest at the same time is not deductible. The deduction of 5 per cent. on the capital value of the taxpayer's interest in his business premises precludes any further deduction.

All assessments are made in the office of the Commissioner of Taxes, Wellington. When assessments are completed the Commissioner serves each taxpayer with a notice of the amount on which he is assessed, and also at the same time with a notice of the amount payable thereon. The taxpayer then has the right to object to the assessment within a time specified, but the payment of the tax is not held over pending settlement of the objection. These objections are in the first instance dealt with by a permanent Stipendiary Magistrate, with an appeal to the higher Courts on points of law.

Special Exemption for Income-tax.

Each taxpayer, whether alone or in partnership, is allowed exemption up to £300. That is to say, if there are two partners in the business £600 is exempted, but if either or both taxpayers derive income apart from the partnership then no further exemption is allowed in their individual assessment. Life-insurance premiums on the taxpayer's own life are also allowed up to £50.

The statutory exemption of £300 is not allowed to absentees, whether firms or individuals, nor in any case to companies.

Rates of Tax.

Income-tax—

On the first £1,000 of taxable income after allowances of exemption of £300 and life-insurance premiums up to £50	6d. in the pound.
On income in excess of £1,300	1s. in the pound.
Companies (no exemption)	1s. in the pound.

Land-tax—	
Ordinary land-tax (on the unimproved value)	1d. in the pound.
Graduated land-tax (in addition to ordinary land-tax)	$\frac{1}{16}$d. to 3d. in the pound.
Mortgages (on the capital value) :: ..	$\frac{3}{4}$d. in the pound.

Total Yield of Tax.

The income-tax for the year just closed (ending the 31st March, 1905) amounts to £253,952. As this seems a small sum the many exempted sources of income already enumerated must be borne in mind. The land-tax, which takes the place of income-tax on the use or produce of land, yielded £352,854.

The net assessed income, after allowing all exemptions, is £5,522,200. The net assessed taxable value of land and mortgages, after allowing all exemptions, is £70,117,760.

The number of income-tax payers is 8,934. The number of land-tax payers is 22,778.

The yields of tax for the last ten years were as follows :—

	Land-tax. £	Income-tax. £
1895–96	271,394	92,778
1896–97	272,309	105,504
1897–98	267,286	115,210
1898–99	298,052	115,480
1899–1900	293,627	128,721
1900–1	294,583	173,808
1901–2	312,835	179,397
1902–3	296,062	200,683
1903–4	334,990	221,368
1904–5	352,854	253,952

The number of taxpayers for the same period were :—

1895–96	12,577	3,822
1896–97	13,360	4,276
1897–98	13,132	4,588
1898–99	15,449	4,647
1899–1900	15,892	5,088
1900–1	16,888	5,656
1901–2	18,468	6,556
1902–3	18,869	7,589
1903–4	20,865	8,258
904–5	22,778	8,934

Principle of Graduation.

All incomes are exempt up to £300, with the exceptions previously mentioned. This amount is taken off the income of all taxpayers, so that a person with a net income of £300 would pay nothing while one with an income of £350 would pay tax on £50 only, and so on. As explained, incomes of persons over £1,000, after allowing £300 exemption, pay a

double rate, so the system of graduation may be described as—the total exemption of small incomes up to £300, a tax of 6d. in the pound on moderate incomes between £300 and £1,300, and on larger incomes over £1,300 at 6d. in the pound on the first £1,000 and 1s. in the pound on the excess.

The Land-tax.

The land-tax is assessed on the unimproved value—*i.e.*, the capital value (or gross saleable value) less the value of all improvements.

An owner of land the unimproved value of which, together with mortgages owing to him, does not exceed £1,500 (after deducting mortgages owing by him) is allowed an exemption of £500, but where such value exceeds £1,500 the exemption diminishes by £1 for every £2 that such value increases, so that no exemption is allowable when £2,500 is reached.

If the total unimproved value of land in any assessment amounts to £5,000 or over, graduated land-tax is payable thereon (in addition to ordinary land-tax) in graduations beginning at the rate of $\frac{1}{16}$d. in the pound, and increasing by sixteenths to the maximum rate of 3d. in the pound. Mortgages are not chargeable with graduated tax, but, on the other hand, they are not deductible in assessments for graduated land-tax.

Owing to the deductions and exemptions allowable the number of land-tax payers is only 22,778, as compared with the number of landowners, 115,713.

Fifty per cent. additional on the amount of the graduated tax is levied where the owners have been resident out of the colony for a period of not less than one year next preceding the date of the passing of the annual taxing Act.

The valuations for land-tax are made by a permanent staff of expert valuers, and assessment rolls are supplied by the Government Valuation of Land Department.

The Act contains a provision that in cases where the income from any land or mortgages, plus income from all other sources, is less than £200 per annum, and the owner is incapacitated by age or infirmity from supplementing such income, a further exemption may be allowed by the Commissioner upon his being satisfied that the payment of the tax would entail hardship on such owner. This discretionary power has been exercised in a considerable number of instances, especially in the case of widows and orphans with small means, and much hardship prevented.

All mortgages are assessed at their full nominal value, except where it is satisfactorily shown that owing to depreciation of the security or other cause such value has been diminished. In the case of mixed mortgages—that is, mortgages which are secured on both real and personal property—the amount of the mortgage chargeable with land-

tax is taken to be the assessed value of the land included in the security, the interest derived from the balance of mortgage being liable to income-tax.

Native lands which are occupied by Europeans are subject to the ordinary tax, it being considered that, as such lands have benefited equally with the lands of Europeans by the expenditure of public money, they should bear some proportion of the taxation. But, recognising that in some instances, where the interests of the Native owners are small, the collection of the tax might possibly entail some hardship, the Legislature decided that only half the usual rate should be collected on such lands. Graduated tax is not chargeable on Native land.

Exemptions from Land-tax.

A place of worship for any religious society, or a place of residence for any of the clergy or ministers of such society.

A charitable or educational institution (other than a public charitable or educational institution hereinbefore exempt) not carried on exclusively for pecuniary profit: provided that this exemption shall not extend to more than 15 acres in the case of any one such institution.

A public library, athenæum, mechanics' institute, public museum, school of mines, or masonic lodge.

A showground or place of meeting of any agricultural society.

A public cemetery or public burial-ground.

A public garden, public domain, public recreation-ground, or other public reserve.

A public road or public street.

A public railway, to the extent of the land actually used for permanent-way, and for yards, sheds, and buildings for the purposes of traffic only, but not further nor otherwise.

System of Collection.

The tax may be paid at any postal money-order office or direct to the office of the Commissioner of Taxes, Wellington. The total cost of the collection of the income-tax, including cost of assessment and administration, is 2·25 per cent., and for land-tax, graduated land-tax, and mortgage-tax, including the cost of valuation of land, is 4·28 per cent. The cost of collection for both taxes is 3·29 per cent.

"THE GOVERNMENT VALUATION OF LAND ACTS 1896."

[A complete exposition of the system in force, with tables, forms the subject of Section XXI. of Part II. See page 495, *ante*.]

RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUE OF LAND.

"THE Rating on Unimproved Value Act, 1896," was passed by the General Assembly to afford local bodies the opportunity of adopting the principle of rating which is expressed in the title of the measure. It is entirely at the option of the bodies to adopt the system, and provision is made for a return to the old system of rating, if desired, after three years' experience of the new one. The Act provides that a proportion of the ratepayers on the roll, varying from 25 per cent. where the total number does not exceed 100, to 15 per cent. where the number exceeds 300, may by demand in writing, delivered to the chairman of the district, require that a proposal to rate property on the basis of the unimproved value may be submitted to the ratepayers, whose votes shall be taken between twenty-one and twenty-eight days after delivery of the demand. The poll is to be taken in the same manner as in case of a proposal to raise a loan in the district under "The Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1901."

Under the original Act it was necessary for a minimum number of one-third of the ratepayers to vote, and a majority of their votes carried the proposal. Now, under "The Local Government Voting Reform Act, 1899," the question of adoption or otherwise is decided by a bare majority of the valid votes recorded, irrespective of the number of ratepayers who have voted.

A rescinding proposal can be carried at a poll by the same means as one for adoption, but not until after three years have elapsed, and, *vice versa*, rejection of a proposal bars its being again brought forward for a similar period. However, in the case of past polls at which the proposal to adopt the Act was rejected solely on account of an insufficient number of ratepayers recording their votes, it is now provided that a new poll may be held at any time.

The valuation-roll is supplied to the local authority by the Valuer-General under the provisions of "The Government Valuation of Land Act, 1896," and its amendments of 1900 and 1903, and the definitions of "capital value," "improvements," "unimproved value," and "value of improvements" found in these Acts apply also to the Rating on Unimproved Value Act. Provision is made for adjustment of rating powers given under previous Acts to the Act of 1896 by fixing equivalents. Thus a rate of 1s. in the pound on the annual value under former Acts is to be considered equal to ¾d. in the pound on the capital value under the Act of 1896.

The adjustments are to be made so that the rates on the unimproved value shall be such as to produce as much as, but not more than, the rates under "The Rating Act, 1894." For instance, supposing a local authority has a rating power up to ¾d. in the pound on the capital value, then it can levy any rate in the pound on the unimproved value of land in its district *so long as the producing capacity of such rate is not greater than would be the producing capacity of a ¾d. rate on the capital value of the district.* When a fixed rate, under the older system of rating, is security for a loan, the Controller and Auditor-General is given power to interfere and fix the new rate himself if of opinion that the new rate on the unimproved value does not afford equally good security to the one to be given up.

The operation of the Act does not apply to water, gas, electric light, sewage, nor hospital and charitable aid rates.

Particulars will be found in Section IV., "Local Governing Bodies," of the local bodies that have, up to 31st March, 1905, submitted the question of the adoption of the Act to the ratepayers, and the result of the polling in each case.

STATE FIRE INSURANCE.

In the year 1903 was passed an Act "to establish a State Fire Insurance Office and to make other provisions for the insurance and protection of insurable property in New Zealand against loss or damage by fire."

The statute provides for the establishment of an office to be administered by a General Manager appointed by the Governor, and for the necessary staff—not subject to the laws regulating the Civil Service.

There is provision for the constitution of a Board, to consist of the General Manager, the Colonial Treasurer, the Government Insurance Commissioner, and two other persons (not being in the Civil Service) appointed by the Governor. The latter hold office for two years, with eligibility for reappointment, and are to be remunerated according to appropriation by Parliament.

In order to provide capital for the business, the Treasurer, on being authorised by the Governor in Council, is empowered to raise from time to time such sums as he thinks fit, not exceeding in the whole £100,000, any of which may, if found convenient, be raised in the colony.

In the event of such capital not being found sufficient, the Treasurer, on being authorised by the Government, is empowered to raise additional capital as required. To do this the General Manager must convene a meeting of the Board, and, if the Board approves, by requisition under his seal apply to the Treasurer for what is deemed necessary by way of supplementary capital and additional funds (not exceeding £20,000 at a time) to carry on business until the pleasure of Parliament is signified.

The rate of interest on debentures, scrip, or other security issued in respect of any sum raised under the Act may not be higher than 4 per cent.

For purposes of sinking fund, it is provided that at the expiration of every triennial period during the currency of securities the General Manager shall pay over to the Public Trustee one-half the net profits to the credit of a State Fire Insurance Sinking Fund Account. As soon as the Treasurer is satisfied that the accumulations of sinking fund will suffice to redeem the securities at maturity he is to notify the Public Trustee and the Manager, whereupon the payments of sinking fund cease, and subsequent accretions of interest are paid into Reserve Fund.

All moneys payable to the General Manager are to be paid to the credit of the State Fire Insurance Account, out of which shall be payable, without further appropriation than the Act under notice, all costs and expenses, salaries, fire losses, and other outgoings of the business—including interest payable on securities issued.

Provision is made for the General Manager, with consent of the Board, to buy, sell, or lease land, with or without buildings.

For the period ending 31st December following the expiration of three years after the first insurance is effected, and triennially from then, one-half of the net *surplus* profits are to go to a Reserve Fund and be invested by the General Manager. The other half is to be devoted to bonuses payable to such persons as are actual insurers in the State Fire Insurance Office. The division is to be made on a proportional basis, relatively to premiums paid, and as soon after the close of the triennial period as possible.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

[Since the following article was prepared important alterations have been made in the main provisions of the original Act by an amending Act introduced during the present session of Parliament (1905), which became law on the 29th July.

Under this Act the full amount of pension has been increased from £18 to £26 per annum, bringing the amount payable up to 10s. a week, the increase taking effect with the instalment payable on the 1st September

The scope of the original Act has been widened by two provisions affecting property, one of which increases the deduction from property from £50 to £150 in cases where any part of the accumulated property of an applicant consists of property of any tenure (*i.e.*, freehold, leasehold, life interest, occupation license, &c.) on which he permanently resides, and which produces no income. The other provision is in the direction of a more equitable division of property as between husband and wife. Where, under the original Act, the full amount of a husband's property was applied to reduce his pension, and half of the said property was applied to reduce his wife's pension, under the Act now in operation a husband's property is equally divided between himself and his wife, whether his wife is an applicant or not.

Further important provisions are an increase from £52 to £60 in the amount of income required to disqualify an applicant, and an increase from £78 to £90 in the amount of income required to disqualify a married couple, both being applicants.

The Magistrate is now empowered to investigate claims for the pension *in camera* instead of in open Court, if he so chooses.

The effect of these provisions will be to increase the annual expenditure under the Act, on the basis of the present number of pensioners, by a sum exceeding £100,000, bringing the total appropriation up to £300,000 per annum.]

In 1898 a Bill, introduced into Parliament by the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Premier, became law, which provided for the payment of old-age pensions out of the Consolidated Fund (revenue of the General Government) to persons duly qualified, without contribution by the beneficiaries. A Bill had been previously introduced in 1897, which, as amended by the House of Representatives, was transmitted to the Legislative Council, but thrown out by that body. The original Act has been amended in several directions by amending Acts passed in 1900, 1901, and 1902, and subsequently in 1905.

A Registrar at Wellington has the general administration of the Act, subject to the control of the Colonial Treasurer; and, for the purposes of administration, the colony is divided into seventy-four districts, each in charge of a Deputy Registrar. In several instances the Deputy Registrar is the paid officer of the Old-age Pensions Department, but the duties of this office are mostly undertaken by Clerks of Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts.

The Act does not apply to,—

(1.) Aboriginal natives of New Zealand to whom moneys other than pensions are paid out of the sums appropriated for Native purposes by "The Civil List Act, 1863."

(2.) Aliens.

(3.) Naturalised subjects, except such as have been naturalised for the period of one year next preceding the date on which they establish their pension-claims.

(4.) Chinese or other Asiatics, whether naturalised or not.

The Act, however, does apply to aboriginal natives of New Zealand other than those specified above.

Every person of the full age of sixty-five years or upwards, other than above stated, is entitled to a pension who fulfils the following conditions:—

(1.) That he is residing in the colony on the date when he establishes his claim to the pension, and remains in the colony.

(2.) That he has so resided continuously for not less than twenty-five years immediately preceding such date:

Provided that continuous residence in the colony shall not be deemed to have been interrupted by occasional absence therefrom unless the total period of all such exceeds two years; nor, in the case of a seaman, by absence therefrom whilst serving on board

a vessel registered in and trading to and from the colony if he establishes the fact that during such absence his family or home was in the colony.

[NOTE.—A total period of four years' absence is allowed where the applicant was not absent during the twelve months ended 31st October, 1898, and where the total period of actual residence is not less than twenty-five years.]

(3.) That during the period of twelve years immediately preceding such date he has not been imprisoned for four months, or on four occasions, for any offence punishable by imprisonment for twelve months or upwards, and dishonouring him in the public estimation.

(4.) That during the period of twenty-five years immediately preceding such date he has not been imprisoned for a term of five years with or without hard labour for any offence dishonouring him in the public estimation.

(5.) That during the period of twelve years immediately preceding such date the claimant has not, for a period of six months or upwards, if a husband, deserted his wife, or without just cause failed to provide her with adequate means of maintenance, or neglected to maintain such of his children as were under the age of fourteen years; or, if a wife, deserted her husband or such of her children as were under that age.

(6.) That he is of good moral character, and is, and has for five years immediately preceding such date been, leading a sober and reputable life.

(7.) That his yearly income does not amount to fifty-two pounds or upwards (since sixty), or the joint income of husband and wife, including pension, does not exceed seventy-eight pounds (since ninety).

(8.) That the net capital value of his accumulated property does not amount to two hundred and seventy (now two hundred and sixty) pounds or upwards.

(9.) That he has not directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income in order to qualify for a pension.

The full amount of pension was originally eighteen pounds per annum (£18), (since made £26), diminished by,—

(1.) One pound for every complete pound of income above thirty-four pounds.

(2.) One pound for every complete fifteen (now ten) pounds of net accumulated property.

Income is money or profits derived by any means or from any source, and includes reasonable cost of board and lodging up to £26, but not any payment by way of sick-allowance or funeral benefits from any registered Friendly Society, nor any pension payable under the Act.

Net accumulated property is the capital value of all real and personal property owned by a person to the extent of his beneficial estate or interest therein, less the sum of £50 (since altered to £150 in certain cases), and less any mortgages existing on such property.

Where the claimant is married the yearly income is deemed to be not less than half of the total yearly incomes of both husband and wife, and the net accumulated property is deemed to be not less than half the total net accumulated property of both.

Any person otherwise qualified to receive a pension who owns property on which he resides, and the value of which does not

exceed £300, may transfer the said property to the Public Trustee, and the value of such property shall be deducted from the capital value of his total accumulated property for the purpose of computing the amount of his pension. The pensioner is permitted to reside on the property rent free during his life time, but must pay all rates and charges thereon. If a husband and wife, both being pensioners, are living together, and one should die, the survivor shall be permitted to continue to reside on the property. On the death of the pensioner or survivor, or where the pensioner is no longer entitled to a pension, the Public Trustee shall sell the property, and after deducting from the proceeds of the sale the amount of pension paid as a consequence of the transfer of the property, together with his commission and interest at the rate 4 per cent., shall pay the balance to the person or persons entitled thereto. Provision is made for a pensioner or survivor to pay such amounts as aforesaid at any time, with the view of obtaining a retransfer of the property.

Each applicant for a pension must make application on a printed form to the Deputy Registrar of the district in which he resides, and the Deputy Registrar is required to certify that the questions and answers therein have been read over to the applicant.

On receiving an application the Deputy Registrar proceeds at once to verify the applicant's statements by a series of inquiry forms, which are sent, among other places, to the various banks and insurance companies, the Post-Office Savings-Bank, the Tax, Deeds, and Valuation Departments, and, in addition, the Police Department is asked to furnish a report. The claim is then transmitted with the results of the inquiries to the Stipendiary Magistrate presiding at the nearest Court, and a date is fixed for the personal examination of the pensioner. If the claim is admitted, the Magistrate issues a certificate setting out the amount of the pension granted for the first year, which is at once forwarded to the Registrar at Wellington, who issues a pension-certificate.

Payment of the pension is made by twelve monthly instalments through the Postal Department, sufficient money being remitted each month to cover the payments falling due in that month. No payment is made without production of the pension-certificate. Instalments are payable on the first day of the month, but may be collected up to the first day of the month following, after which date the special authority of the Colonial Treasurer is required before payment can be made.

For the purpose of ascertaining if a pensioner is entitled to a renewal of his pension, he is required, shortly before the expiry of the pension certificate held by him, to furnish to the Deputy Registrar a statement of his income during the past year, and also of his property, and this statement is dealt with and submitted to the Magistrate for investigation in the same manner as an original claim. The Magistrate issues a certificate as before, which is forwarded to the Registrar, who issues a fresh pension-certif

expired certificate being retained by the Postal Department on payment of the last instalment.

If a pensioner is physically unfit to draw his pension in person he may appoint an agent, who requires an authority signed by a Magistrate before he can collect any instalment.

Pensions granted to persons maintained by a charitable institution are paid to the governing body of such institution on production of an authority likewise signed by a Magistrate.

No payment is made of an instalment which falls due while the pensioner is in gaol, an asylum, or out of the colony. On the death of a pensioner, the portion of the instalment accruing to date of death may be paid if applied to defray burial expenses.

All deaths over the age of sixty-five are reported to the Registrar by the Registrars of Deaths throughout the colony.

If a pensioner is convicted of drunkenness, the convicting court may forfeit one or more instalments, or cancel the pension outright.

Provision is also made for a Magistrate cancelling during its currency any pension-certificate the holder of which ceases to qualify for a pension.

If the Registrar has reason to believe that any pension has been improperly obtained, he may suspend payment and cause inquiry to be made before a Magistrate; and if a pensioner becomes possessed of property or income in excess of the amount allowed by law the Registrar may apply to have the pension varied or cancelled.

Any person who by a wilfully false statement obtains, or attempts to obtain, a pension, is liable to six months' imprisonment, as also is any person who aids or abets such person.

Where it is found on inquiry that a pension has been overpaid, and the Magistrate is of opinion that the over-payment was obtained by fraud, the pensioner is liable, in addition to imprisonment, to a penalty of double the amount paid in excess.

If, on the death of a pensioner, or the wife or husband of a pensioner, it is found that he, or either of them, was possessed of property in excess of the amount allowed by law in respect of the amount of pension granted, double the amount of pension over-paid may be recovered from the estate so found to be in excess.

By the 31st March, 1899, there were 7,443 pensions, which represented a yearly liability of £127,319. A year later the number of pensions in force was 11,285, representing a yearly liability of £193,718. On the 31st March, 1901, the number in force was 12,405, the yearly liability for these being £211,965; on the 31st March, 1902, there were 12,776 pensions, and the amount was £217,192; on the 31st March, 1903, the number in force was 12,481 (including 892 Maoris), representing a liability of £211,594; and on the 31st March, 1904, the number of pensions was 11,926 (729 Maoris), and the amount payable thereon £200,915.

NUMBER AND ANNUAL VALUE OF PENSIONS GRANTED TO EUROPEANS AND MAORIS IN FORCE ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1905.

District.	Number.		Annual Value.		
	Europeans.	Maoris.	£	s.	d.
Auckland	1,142	10	19,575	0	0
Coromandel	76	29	1,832	0	0
Dargaville	65	2	1,141	0	0
Hamilton	132	11	2,420	0	0
Helensville	42	..	734	0	0
Kaitaia	12	37	844	0	0
Mangonui	13	13	419	0	0
Maungaturoto	31	..	519	0	0
Otahuhu	166	8	2,795	0	0
Raglan	16	16	510	0	0
Rawene..	15	72	1,457	0	0
Rotorua	13	35	850	0	0
Russell	48	71	2,011	0	0
Taupo	2	23	426	0	0
Warkworth	62	..	959	0	0
Whangarei	130	1	2,215	0	0
Whangaroa	7	22	494	0	0
Thames	250	5	4,364	0	0
Opotiki	16	26	744	0	0
Paeroa	63	6	1,194	0	0
Tauranga	30	33	1,089	0	0
Te Aroha	31	1	550	0	0
Whakatane	6	40	828	0	0
Gisborne	59	27	1,438	0	0
Port Awanui	5	12	306	0	0
Napier	237	..	3,947	0	0
Dannevirke	123	1	2,033	0	0
Waipawa	55	..	947	0	0
Wairoa	10	36	726	0	0
New Plymouth	200	19	3,553	0	0
Stratford	23	..	400	0	0
Wanganui	176	4	3,116	0	0
Hawera	63	1	1,100	0	0
Marton	79	7	1,452	0	0
Patea	23	1	425	0	0
Wellington	528	2	9,188	0	0
Feilding	88	3	1,542	0	0
Carterton	77	..	1,270	0	0
Masterton	83	2	1,434	0	0
Otaki	51	9	999	0	0
Pahiatua	32	..	512	0	0
Palmerston North	142	3	2,451	0	0
Nelson	224	..	3,520	0	0
Motueka	66	..	1,047	0	0
Blenheim	137	1	2,341	0	0
Havelock	6	..	102	0	0
Christchurch	1,247	2	20,878	0	0
Akaroa	39	5	730	0	0
Carried forward ..	6,141	596	£113,427	0	0

NUMBER AND ANNUAL VALUE OF PENSIONS GRANTED—*continued.*

District.	Number.		Annual Value
	Europeans.	Maoris.	
			£ s. d.
Brought forward ..	6,141	596	113,427 0 0
Amberley	9	..	152 0 0
Ashburton	215	..	3,607 0 0
Culverden	7	..	117 0 0
Kaiapoi	270	5	4,499 0 0
Kaikoura	18	2	335 0 0
Timaru	152	..	2,566 0 0
Fairlie	7	..	117 0 0
Temuka	113	..	1,887 0 0
Waimate	102	2	1,698 0 0
Greymouth	449	..	7,950 0 0
Reefton	128	..	2,288 0 0
Hokitika	483	2	8,499 0 0
Westport	232	4	4,153 0 0
Oamaru	209	3	3,605 0 0
Dunedin*	1,054	1	17,692 0 0
Balclutha	131	..	2,223 0 0
Clyde	95	..	1,667 0 0
Lawrence	186	..	3,120 0 0
Milton	118	..	1,890 0 0
Naseby	103	..	1,806 0 0
Palmerston South	52	..	858 0 0
Waikouaiti	35	5	686 0 0
Invercargill	603	2	10,122 0 0
Queenstown	101	..	1,767 0 0
Riverton	122	8	2,260 0 0
Chatham Islands	3	2	90 0 0
Total	11,138	632	£199,081 0 0

* One hundred and twenty-six pensioners were transferred to this district during the year from the Port Chalmers district, which no longer exists.

With the above, a statement of the cost of administration year by year is furnished.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION OF "THE OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT, 1898," FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS ENDED

—	31 March, 1900.	31 March, 1901.	31 March, 1902.	31 March, 1903.	31 March, 1904.	31 March, 1905.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries and clerical assistance	1,374	1,509	1,647	2,630	2,681	2,950
Travelling-expenses and interpreters' fees	309	194	190	384	274	289
Contributions to Post Office	466	500	500	500	520	510
Contingencies	211	176	138	245	180	187
Rent of offices	..	36	60	46	..	..
Total	2,360	2,415	2,535	3,805	3,655	3,936

NUMBER OF PENSIONS AT EACH RATE IN FORCE ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1905.

		£
9,200	at £18	165,600
441	„ £17	7,497
371	„ £16	5,936
315	„ £15	4,725
296	„ £14	4,144
223	„ £13	2,899
203	„ £12	2,436
148	„ £11	1,628
126	„ £10	1,260
95	„ £9	855
96	„ £8	768
73	„ £7	511
58	„ £6	348
46	„ £5	230
34	„ £4	136
24	„ £3	72
15	„ £2	30
6	„ £1	6
11,770		£199,081

The following particulars are taken from the Registrar's report on the transactions for the year ended 31st March, 1905:—

"The number of pensions in force on the 31st March, 1905, was 11,770, representing a liability of £199,081—an average per pension of £16 18s. Of this number, 632 were Maoris.

"During the financial year just ended the number of new pensions granted was 1,210.

"The total number of pensions voided during the year was 1,366, made up as follows: Deaths, 890; cancellations, 476."

NUMBER OF PENSIONS GRANTED SINCE THE ACT CAME INTO OPERATION; NUMBER OF DEATHS, CERTIFICATES CANCELLED; NUMBER AND LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF PENSIONS IN FORCE AT END OF EACH YEAR.

Year ending the 31st March.	Number of Pensions granted.	Deaths.	Cancellations.	In Force at End of Year.	Liability each Year.
					£
1899	7,487	38	6	7,443	127,319
1900	4,699	786	71	11,285	193,718
1901	2,227	815	292	12,405	211,965
1902	1,694	935	388	12,776	217,192
1903	1,391	1,064	622	12,481	211,594
1904	1,063*	928	690	11,926	200,915
1905	1,210	890	476	11,770	199,081
Totals ..	19,771	5,456	2,545	..	..

* Including forty-four pensions previously cancelled and now reinstated.

AGES OF EUROPEAN PENSIONERS ON THE ROLLS AT 31ST MARCH, 1905.

At Age	Number.	At Age	Number.	At Age	Number.
65	243	78	376	91	19
66	259	79	304	92	10
67	519	80	275	93	6
68	665	81	209	94	6
69	723	82	194	95	3
70	885	83	133	96	2
71	1,418	84	143	97	1
72	1,164	85	108	101	1
73	909	86	91	102	1
74	752	87	45	104	1
75	669	88	41		
76	527	89	32		11,138
77	383	90	21		

PREFERENTIAL AND RECIPROCAL TRADE.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

THE Act passed in 1903 is referred to on page 107 of Part I., and the articles *not of British origin*, with the additional preferential duties which have been imposed on them, are specified in detail after the tariff in force under "The Customs Laws Consolidation Act, 1882."

No duty is payable on tea grown in British Dominions, except when imported in packets not over 1 lb. in weight.

On pages 329–331 the original rates and additional duties are set out in still clearer form in the remarks under "Customs Revenue."

RECIPROCAL TRADE.

Where any country, *being part of the British Dominions*, reduces or abolishes, or proposes to do so, the duty on any product or manufacture of New Zealand, the Governor is authorised to enter into an agreement to reduce or abolish the duty on any articles the produce or manufacture of such country to an extent that the estimated revenue so remitted shall equal as nearly as possible the remission by that country. Such agreements, however, require ratification by Parliament.

Similarly, where any country *not being part of the British Dominions*, reduces or abolishes, or proposes to do so, the duty on any product or manufacture of New Zealand, the Governor is authorised, subject to or by virtue of a treaty with His Majesty, to negotiate for an agreement to reduce or abolish the duty on any articles the produce or manufacture of such country to an extent that the estimated revenue so remitted in New Zealand shall equal as nearly as possible what is remitted by that country, subject to Parliamentary ratification.

SECTION II.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW ZEALAND.

[By M. Murphy, F.L.S.]

It is generally admitted that there is no part of the British dominions where agriculture, in its widest sense, can be carried on with so much certainty and with such good results as in New Zealand. The range of latitude, extending as it does from 34° to 47° South, secures for the colony a diversity of climate which renders it suitable for all the products of subtropical and temperate zones, while an insular position protects it from the continuous and parching droughts which periodically inflict such terrible losses on the agriculturist and pastoralist of Australia and South America.

Again, the climate, although somewhat variable, never reaches the extremes of heat or cold. So genial, indeed, is it that most animals and plants, when first introduced to the colony, assume a vigour unknown to them before.

North Island.

All the best forage-plants and grasses thrive most admirably, continuing to grow throughout the year with little intermission. Stock of every sort thrive and fatten rapidly on the pastures, coming to maturity at an early age without the aid of roots or condimental foods. All cereals flourish equally well, more especially Indian corn, which produces from fifty to eighty bushels per acre.

So full is the soil of plant-food that several continuous crops of potatoes or cereals may be taken with little apparent exhaustion. Wheat, oats, and barley thrive where the soil is not too rich; otherwise they produce enormous crops of straw, without a corresponding yield of corn. The tobacco-plant thrives well, as do also hops and sorghum, broom-corn, peanut, hemp, ramee or rhea (China grass), together with a large variety of economic plants, the growth of which will one day afford employment for a large population. In addition to these, all the British, Chinese, and Japanese fruits, with oranges, lemons, limes, olives, and vines (in the northern part), flourish abundantly, requiring but ordinary care. Potatoes are largely grown, and yield heavy crops.

Most of the country along the south-west and west coast is now taken up, and the primeval forest is fast disappearing before the settler's axe. For the most part, the soil is fertile, and the growth of grass and clover is extremely rapid and vigorous when sown on the surface after the felled timber has been destroyed by fire.

To the British husbandman it will seem almost incredible that the best pasture-grasses grow and thrive as they do with no other preparation than the ashes resulting from the burnt timber—no ploughing and no previous loosening of the soil—yet, in less than a year from the date of scattering the seed, this same land will fatten from five to six sheep per acre.

So rapidly are these fertile forest-lands being cleared and converted into pastures that the demand for stock (principally dairy) has greatly increased, and this demand must continue for a number of years before it is fully met.

Those who in the past have watched the progress of New Zealand, especially of the North Island, have always maintained that when the Maori difficulties and other impediments to settlement were overcome, the prosperity of the country would advance at a very rapid rate. This prediction has now been realised, and all that is required to make the present prosperity of the country continuous is the more rapid settlement of our lands with a thrifty class of settlers.

There are millions of acres yet unoccupied, a great portion of which is of good quality, and only waiting the hand of man to make it carry, with very little cost, large herds of dairy stock, with flocks of long-wool and crossbred sheep. The west coast of the North Island is essentially a cattle-country. Considerable areas in the midland districts are adapted to long-wool sheep, as is also the country along the east coast. Much of the country may be described as being good sheep-land, a large portion of which is quite capable of carrying two sheep to the acre, and some of it as many as three or four.

Middle Island.

If the North Island has a splendid inheritance in her forests, the Middle Island can boast of her magnificent plain-lands, rolling downs, and vast mountain ranges, all of which, to a greater or less degree, have already been made to contribute to the wealth of the colony.

The central portion of the Middle Island presented to the first-comers a vast plain, covered only with waving tussock-grass, offering little or no obstruction to the plough.

Travelling south, the country assumes a different character: easy, undulating downs, well watered, here and there interspersed with fertile plains, the greater portion admirably adapted for agriculture, and all of it suitable for pastoral purposes.

The climate of the Middle Island is not so warm in summer nor so mild in winter as that experienced in the North Island. However, as has already been stated, there are no extremes of heat or cold. Much more might be said in praise of this portion of the colony. It is deemed necessary to say so much in order that readers may better comprehend the comparative ease with which every kind of farming is carried on in New Zealand as compared with other countries less favourably situated.

Agricultural Statistics.

The following *resumé* of the statistics, as published in the *Gazette* for the past season, is sufficient to indicate the trend of the agricultural and pastoral industries; fuller particulars will be found in the statistical portion of this book. It will be seen that there has been a increase in the acreage devoted to wheat amounting to 27,937 acres, while there has been a falling off of 71,860 acres of oats and 5,061 acres of barley; the area under turnips, mangolds, and rape exceeds that of the previous year by 52,079 acres. The increase of land laid down in grass is shown to be 360,868 acres.

The stock statistics show that horses have increased by 15,140 head, cattle by 143,303, and pigs by 28,729.

The sheep returns, made up to 30th April, 1904, afford convincing evidence of the folly of the indiscriminate slaughter of the ewe lambs of the colony to meet the ever-increasing demand of the frozen-meat trade. The total number of sheep in the colony in April, 1904, was only 18,280,806, a decrease of 673,747 on the number for the previous year. But interim returns to April, 1905, show a recovery, the total number being 19,121,924.

The Farming Outlook.

Before the advent of the freezing-chamber, sheep-farming could only be carried on profitably on large areas with large flocks, for the reason that wool and tallow were the only marketable products, the sale of fat sheep and lambs being confined to supplying the demand for local consumption. The development of the meat-export trade has completely altered the condition of things from an agricultural point of view. Almost every farmer, small and large, now keeps his flock of breeding-ewes for the production of lambs for freezing, thereby necessitating the growth of root and forage crops, and so bringing about a greatly improved style of farming throughout the colony when compared with the previous system of universal corn-growing.

The season of 1904–5 has resulted in much better returns to the farming community than was at one time anticipated. The cold, cutting winds and rain which prevailed during the growing season caused much anxiety to farmers. The results, however, as revealed by the threshing-mills have shown that these fears were ungrounded, the general average of the cereals being rather above that of the last few seasons. Up to the time of writing these notes (July) feed has been abundant, which to some extent is accounted for by the abnormal prices obtainable for sheep. The increasing development of the dairy industry, accelerated by the advent of an efficient milking-machine, which appears to give general satisfaction, will cause the demand for dairy farms to continue as brisk as ever, the natural result of which will be that suitable land for the purpose will continue to increase in value. Already dairy-farms, especially in the North Island, have

advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. in value during the last decade. It would, however, be unreasonable to expect this rise to continue, either for dairying or for agricultural lands, in the face of the strides being made in these industries in other parts of the world. In connection with this subject, the following information will be interesting as well as instructive, viz: The area of land under occupation in New Zealand at the present time amounts to 36,511,154 acres, of which 851,875 acres were under cereals and 19,781 acres under pulse and other similar crops (including 216,024 acres for ensilage, chaff, and feeding down), 623,066 acres under green crops, in sown grasses 12,310,039 acres, in native grass, tussock, &c., 22,545,576 acres, in fallow 63,313 acres, orchards 26,911 acres, plantations 52,846 acres, gardens 17,176 acres, and vineyards 571 acres.

As regards the future outlook for agricultural produce, it will be useless to anticipate a continuance of high prices such as those experienced for some years past, the result of droughts and other causes. The phenomenal yields of wheat and other cereals throughout the Australasian Commonwealth has practically closed those markets against New Zealand produce of all kinds.

Wheat.

The Canterbury Plains, the great wheat-growing district of the Middle Island, extend 150 miles north and south, running inland from the sea for forty miles, the whole forming an area of over 3,000,000 acres. A great portion of this vast plain is admirably adapted for the production of wheat, barley, and oats, and all the best cultivated grasses, the growing of which has been carried on extensively since the foundation of the colony. The total area under wheat for threshing in the colony for the season 1904–5 was 258,015 acres (exclusive of areas grown for chaffing and fed off), of which 185,619 acres were grown in Canterbury, the average yield throughout the colony being 35·36 bushels per acre; total yield, 9,123,673 bushels. The land is for the most part free from stones or impediments of any kind. Single-furrow ploughs are now rarely seen, double- and three-furrows being in general use, and an occasional steam plough. Three horses, occasionally four, with a man or a boy, can turn over three acres per day on the plains, at a cost of 5s. or 6s. per acre. A stroke of the disc or other harrow, followed by the seed-drill and light harrows, completes the operation of sowing.

Seed-sowing commences in May, and can be continued as weather permits through the winter, and in the heavy swamp land (drained) on into September and even October. From 1¼ to 1½ and 2 bushels of seed per acre are usually sown, the quantity increasing as the season advances. The value of the export of grain for 1904 was £392,346.

Oats and Barley.

Otago and Southland districts excel in the production of oats, which is their principal cereal crop. The total area under this cereal harvested for the season 1904–5 was 548,938 acres, of which 206,749 were cut for chaff and ensilage.

The yield of oats in Otago and Southland varies from 40 to 80 bushels per acre, the cost of production being about the same as wheat—viz., £2 per acre when grown from grass-land, and £1 10s. from stubble.

Malting barley, of very superior quality, is grown in Nelson and Marlborough, where the soil and climate appear to be particularly adapted to its culture. 29,484 acres were grown this year for threshing.

The growing of this cereal (barley) for malting purposes requires more attention than it has yet received in this colony. It is claimed for this crop that it will show a better result than wheat, for the following reasons: (1) It is less exhaustive to the soil; (2) it gives an average yield of from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. more than wheat; (3) the growing crop in favourable seasons can be fed off twice, or even three times, to the advantage of the subsequent yield of grain. Land of a light and calcareous nature, but unsuitable for wheat, will give a barley thin in the skin, and particularly suited for malting purposes. Barley is not a difficult crop to raise, but there are certain points that need careful attention, which, if neglected, would probably result in the production of an inferior sample, which would hardly pay for growing.

Root-crops.

Potatoes: Potatoes are largely grown throughout New Zealand. On suitable soils very heavy crops are raised, it being no uncommon thing to dig from 8 to 10 and 15 tons per acre, although the general average is much lower, for the reason that unsuitable land is frequently devoted to this crop. The area under potatoes in 1904–5 was 26,331 acres. The bulk of the crop is planted without manure, but, where used, bonedust, superphosphate, blood-manure, or animal guano (which may be procured of first quality from the local manure manufactories), from 1 cwt. to 2 cwt. per acre, is applied with good results. The potato is, however, an expensive crop to grow, costing from £5 to £6 per acre, and it is perhaps the most precarious of all crops, being materially affected by drought, but more particularly so by early and late frosts. The past season was an unfavourable one for this crop, owing to the cold, cutting winds experienced throughout the country during the early stages of growth, inducing an alarming outbreak of disease of fungoid growth, very similar—said to be identical—to that which has from time to time devastated the potato crops of Great Britain, and, indeed, all other potato-growing countries. Its development was so rapid that the total destruction of the crop was at one time

threatened. Happily, however, this has not eventuated, and a moderate crop has been secured. With advanced prices, the shortage will be very little felt by growers. Frequent dressings with Bordeaux mixture prevents the germination of the fungus spores. The formula for the remedy can be obtained by applying to the Government Biologist.

Land for potatoes is usually broken out of grass, skim-ploughed in autumn, ploughed deeply in spring, and thoroughly tilled; or potatoes may be grown in drills opened and closed with a double-furrow plough. The seed—15 cwt. per acre—is then ploughed in under every third furrow, the after-culture consisting of harrowing just as the crop is appearing over ground (by this means myriads of seedling weeds are destroyed); drill-grubbing, hoeing, horse-hoeing, and earthing-up being the subsequent operations. Heavy crops of wheat, oats, barley, beans, or peas can always be relied upon after potatoes.

*Turnips:** The turnip-crop of this season has been a fair average one on the plains of Canterbury. In the southern portion of the Island the crop was very good. The area under this crop for the season 1904–5 was 447,244 acres, an increase of 38,585 acres as compared with the previous year.

Rape is largely grown as sheep-feed, and may be sown either in early spring or immediately after harvest, the stubble being skim-ploughed or broken up with the spring-tined cultivator. This crop is invaluable in the early spring, and may be fed off in time for oats or barley. Dairy cattle, however, should not be fed on rape, as doing so destroys the flavour of the milk. This fodder plant is more valuable for fattening lambs than the turnip; there were 131,588 acres under this crop, being an increase of 12,926 acres.

Mangolds and Carrots are largely grown in some districts. They cost more money per acre than turnips to produce, as they must be hand-hoed; nor are they so suitable a crop for cleaning the land. Turnip-sowing does not commence till November or December, affording ample time for the destruction of seedling weeds; this important opportunity is largely lost in the culture of the mangold, which is usually sown in October. Mangolds are, however, an invaluable crop on a stock-farm, as they do not reach their primest condition until the turnip-supply is exhausted, usually in August. From 30 to 60 tons per acre is not an uncommon yield of these roots, often without the aid of manure, on rich swamp land. Experiments and analyses show that the orange and yellow Tankard are more nutritious than any of the long varieties.

Carrots are also a valuable crop, especially for horses; on sandy loams the yield reaches 15 to 20 tons per acre. Carrots impart a pleasant flavour to butter, and should be largely grown for dairy stock.

* Valuable information on the growing of this crop will be found under this heading in the Year-book for 1901, page 478.

SEEDS.

Clover: Saving clover for seed in favourable seasons is a lucrative industry, adding materially to the farmers' income. Clover is sown with a spring crop, usually of corn, lightly grazed in the following autumn, and then reserved for a crop of hay, which, according to the season, yields from 2 to 3 tons per acre when cut in November or early in December. Most farmers prefer feeding off with sheep in preference to mowing for hay. The after-growth is then allowed to flower and seed, which it does very freely. Thousands of humble-bees may be seen in the clover-fields during the months of January, February, and March. The seed ripens in March, and is then cut and dried, and threshed out by machines known as clover-shellers. An acre of clover may yield in hay and seed from £8 to £10. It must, however, be stated that, while a good crop of clover-seed is most lucrative, it is nevertheless a most precarious one. Owing to lateness of the season of ripening, it sometimes happens that the fertilisation is imperfect, resulting in a majority of barren heads. This gave rise to a controversy as to whether the proper bee has been introduced. The point was referred to the late Miss Ormerod, the English entomologist, with specimens, which that lady identified as *Bombus terrestris* and *subterraneous*. The former is declared by Mr. Darwin to be useless as a fertiliser for the reason that its tongue is too short. This question has again been revived, it being thought that while some of the varieties introduced have proved very valuable as fertilisers it is quite possible that there are others still more so. The Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association has taken the matter in hand. It is to be hoped that their inquiries will result in further importations of still more useful bees or insects for the purpose of fertilising red clover.

White and alsike clover are now grown in considerable quantities. White clover yields enormously: as much as 300 lb. of alsike seed has been obtained per acre. These clovers are not so dependent on the action of the humble-bee for their fertilisation. They mature earlier, and are more easily threshed and cleaned than cow-grass or red-clover.

Grass-seed Saving: All the most valuable British grasses flourish throughout New Zealand. Cocksfoot has been for many years a staple product of Banks Peninsula (Akaroa County), where the soil for the most part consists of decomposed volcanic rocks and vegetable mould. Large quantities of this seed are now raised in the North Island and in many other parts of the colony as well. The seed is of the finest description, frequently weighing 20 lb. to the bushel, 12 lb. being a standard bushel. Cocksfoot thrives on a very wide range of soil, from the richest to the poorest, preferring, of course, the former. It may be found on the dry stony plains of the interior, green and healthy, when the surrounding herbage, introduced or indigenous, has given way to the heat of the summer sun.

Growing ryegrass for seed is also an important industry. The seed is usually gathered by stripping; sometimes the grass is cut and tied and afterwards threshed by machinery. The average yield is from 15 to 20 bushels per acre, weighing from 25 lb. to 32 lb. per bushel, 20 lb. being the standard weight. A common practice is to graze the land till midsummer; to take the stock off for a few weeks, and then to run the stripper over the ground. By this primitive method 10 bushels per acre are sometimes secured, being of the finest quality. Ryegrass-seed is usually in good demand; the price varies according to the season; the usual price, however, is from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. and 4s. per bushel. Crested dogstail, sheep's fescue, and meadow fescue are also successfully grown, particularly in the North Island, for seed.

Many of the indigenous grasses of New Zealand are possessed of considerable feeding-value, but, unfortunately, few of them will stand too close feeding. The action of fire is especially injurious to most of them. Of recent years much has been said in favour of *Danthonia semiannularis* (one of the native oat-grasses) as a grass particularly adapted to some of the poorer soils in the North Island, where it is said to thrive admirably; it is also said to be able to resist the action of occasional grass-fires. There are many varieties of Danthonias, from the giant, coarse-growing snow-grass or oat-grass, to the fine-leaved varieties found in almost all the natural pastures in the colony. They are for the most part valuable for sheep pastures.

Small Seeds: New Zealand, from the nature of her soil and climate, offers a fine field for growing all kinds of farm and garden seeds. This circumstance has already attracted the attention of some of the larger seed-merchants of Great Britain, whose agents occasionally visit the colony with a view to inducing farmers and others to grow certain kinds of seeds. The industry is peculiarly adapted to small holdings, and well suited to young persons, the work being light and of an interesting character. Ready sale can be found for carefully grown and carefully cleaned garden-seeds if grown in quantity.

Other Crops.

Pulse: Peas and beans are largely grown for pig and horse feed, and for export; they form an excellent preparation for wheat. An extensive trade in peas of a certain description is done in the manufacturing towns of Great Britain; and efforts are now being made to secure a share of this trade for the colony by producing peas suitable for splitting for human food. The business should prove a most remunerative one. Thirty bushels of peas per acre are considered a fair crop, while 60 to 70 bushels of beans are often secured. As showing the extraordinary fertility of some of the lands in the colony, it may be mentioned that beans and wheat have been grown alternately on Kaiapoi Island (Canterbury) for thirty years without any apparent diminution of yield, the crops of recent

years being as abundant as those grown twenty-five years ago—40 to 50 bushels of wheat and 60 to 70 bushels of beans being the usual return per acre.

Cape Barley and Winter Oats: The demand for early spring feed has resulted in the growing of these plants for forage. Their extreme hardiness renders them well adapted for autumn sowing. If sown in March they are ready for feeding-off in May; they may be fed off again in July, and on till the beginning of October, when, if allowed to run to seed, they will produce 40 to 60 bushels per acre, or they may be ploughed in as green manure for turnips.

Tares are also grown, but not so largely as they deserve to be, especially for dairy stock. Mixed with oats, barley, or rye, they are excellent milk-producers; and when grown luxuriantly they destroy all kinds of weeds, and leave the land in fine condition for a spring corn-crop.

Lucerne: This permanent fodder-plant thrives admirably in most parts of New Zealand, provided the land is not waterlogged, yielding three to five cuttings in the year; and, if properly cultivated and well attended to, particularly in its early stage of growth, it will continue to yield liberal cuttings for seven or eight years, or even longer. This is a most excellent crop for the small or large farmer, furnishing, as it does, an abundant supply of succulent fodder, in deeply-cultivated soils, during the drier months of midsummer, as well as in the early spring. All farm animals are partial to lucerne; pigs thrive upon it. No farm should be without a well-cultivated plot of this plant. In deeply cultivated land lucerne will yield four or five cuttings during the season, no matter how hot and dry the weather may be. It is this drought-resisting quality which renders lucerne such a valuable fodder plant in Queensland and New South Wales, where it is extensively grown for pasture purposes, and for hay, which is largely exported for use in other parts of the Commonwealth.

Cost of Working a Farm in New Zealand.

When comparing the cost of working a farm in England with one of the same size in the colony, several points have to be taken into account, such as the climate, the soil, labour, and machinery. In Australasia wages are higher than in Britain; as a set-off against this, New Zealand can claim, firstly, that there are more fine working-days in the year, the fields are much larger, the latest improvements in labour-saving machinery have been introduced, the soil is more easily worked, and that the genial nature of the climate renders it unnecessary to house stock during the winter months, at least in the North Island, thus saving the cost of attendance; secondly, that farming operations may be carried on continuously throughout the whole year; and, thirdly, that the paddocks are so large, and usually so level, that the double- and treble-furrow plough may be worked by one man or youth with three horses, thus

equalising the cost of labour, as we have shown that one man, or even a boy, will be quite equal to two men or boys in the Old Country; so that, after all, the difference in the cost of working a farm in the colony is not so great as might appear at first sight.

Colonial farmers, particularly those farming large areas, are already turning their attention to the coming motive power which is destined to take the place of horse-power for ploughing, threshing, and indeed every kind of work which is now performed by horses. A trial of agricultural motors was recently held in Scotland with motors registering 14-horse power. Ploughing, harrowing, reaping and binding, and manure spreaders were worked with great ease and precision. The total cost of working one of these motors is estimated at 18s. per day. The machine complete weighs about 30 cwt., and the speed is from two and a half to six miles an hour. Numbers of these motors have already been booked for Australia, and a few for New Zealand. This power will undoubtedly take the place of horses for ploughing and other farm work, doing it at a greatly reduced cost per acre. A fully equipped three-horse team costs nearly £200, besides the upkeep in the way of feed and the risk of accidents and death.

The hay-crop is simply cut one day, raked into windrows the next, and in a couple more it is ready for stacking.

Wheat is cut and tied by machinery, the stooks requiring no capping. It is frequently threshed out of the stook in favourable seasons, thereby saving the cost of stacking and thatching; but this method, although very general, is not recommended except in hot or dry seasons. The stacks are rarely thatched, except, perhaps, on the weather side. This is a wise precaution, the neglect of which sometimes entails serious loss.

The manure bill, which is such a heavy item of annual expenditure with the British farmer, presses as yet very lightly on the farmers of the colony. It is, however, a notable fact that the use of fertilisers is becoming more general; 1 cwt. to 1½ cwt. of superphosphates per acre is used with the turnip and other root-crops, for the purpose of forcing the young plant into the rough leaf, when it will be out of one danger—the turnip-fly. It will therefore be seen that the colonial farmer has many advantages over the farmer of the Old Country.

It may also be pointed out that the application of one or two hundredweight per acre of superphosphate of lime produces better results in colonial soils than double the quantity would do in England, showing clearly that the natural richness of colonial soils is not yet exhausted.

Live Stock.

Cattle: The total number of cattle in the colony for 1904–5 was 1,736,850, an increase of 143,303 over the previous year.

Horses: The number of horses in the colony for 1904–5 was 314,322, an increase of 15,608 over the previous year.

Sheep: The returns made up to the 30th April, 1904, show 18,280,806, a falling off of 673,747. It must not, however, be assumed that this shortage arises from any diminution in the power of production in the colony in this direction; but rather to the continually increasing export of maiden ewe lambs, regardless of the requirements for the up-keeping of the breeding flocks of the colony. So serious was this matter considered that legislation was contemplated with a view to curtailing the export of maiden ewes. The increasing demand for breeding ewes has had the natural result of raising the price of this class of sheep, large numbers of which are now reserved for replenishing the breeding flocks of the colony. The export of frozen lambs for the year 1904, amounted to 1,917,126, and the export of frozen sheep for the same period was 2,050,542 —a total of 3,967,668; besides which there were 26,872 cwt. of frozen mutton joints exported.

The returns made up to the 30th April, 1904, show the distribution of the flocks of the colony to be as follows: In the North Island, 9,203,963; and in the South Island, 9,076,843: total, 18,280,806.

SHEEP.

New Zealand has proved itself admirably adapted for the breeding of all classes of sheep, from the fine-combing merino to the strongest type of Lincoln. The merino occupies and thrives on the wild lands of the colony, from the snow-line to the border of the plains, as well as on the drier portions of the plains. The merino ewe furnishes the foundation for all the crossbred varieties. On the rich moist soils the Lincoln and Romney Marsh sheep flourish, while the finer English and Border Leicesters and Downs sheep occupy the drier lands.

Sheep bred from merino ewes and longwool rams, or from crossbred ewes with Down rams, are the most suitable for the frozen-meat trade, and are known as "freezers."

The dapper little Southdown flourishes wherever crossbreds thrive. Their more ponderous cousins, the Shropshire and Hampshire Downs, have their admirers, especially the Shropshire, which are largely used for crossing, with a view to producing early-maturing lambs. English Leicesters and Border Leicesters are also much sought after for this purpose, particularly in the Middle Island, where "prime Canterbury" mutton is produced. The breeds of sheep now in New Zealand are Lincolns, English Leicesters, Border Leicesters, Romney Marsh, Shropshires, Southdown, Hampshire Downs, Merinos, Cheviots, Ryelands, and Dorset horns.

Shearing commences in September, and is continued till January. The usual price per hundred is from 17s. 6d. to 20s. Shearing-machines are not so largely used as was expected when first introduced.

The average clips for the various breeds of sheep are approximately: Merino, from 4 lb. to 7 lb.; quarter-breds, about 6½ lb.;

half-breds, 7½ lb.; three-quarter-breds, 8½ lb.; Leicester, 10½ lb.; Lincoln, 11 lb. Of course, very much larger clips are obtained from special flocks, as much as 25 lb. to 30 lb. per sheep; but the above figures represent general averages. The export of wool for 1904 was valued at £4,673,826.

The staple of New Zealand wool, especially the long-wool and cross-bred, is remarkable for its freedom from breaks and other imperfections incidental to countries subject to long droughts and scarcity of feed.

The most profitable sheep for New Zealand is that which combines the best fleece and the most suitable carcase for freezing purposes, together with early maturity. This is the class of sheep which some sheep-breeders have set themselves to produce. Whether such an animal, having fixity of type, can be evolved, remains to be proved; so much depends on the feed, situation, and soil.

The capability of New Zealand for producing mutton has not yet reached its limit. When the frozen-meat trade was first seriously considered, an assertion to the effect that the colony could soon find 1,000,000 sheep per annum for freezing without impairing the breeding-flocks was treated as highly chimerical by sheep-breeders of long experience. The output of sheep and lambs for the year ending 31st March, 1905, was 3,777,638 carcases; in 1903 the output reached 4,815,417 carcases. There are now twenty-two freezing works in operation in New Zealand. But, while congratulating the colony on the development of the frozen-meat trade, it must be borne in mind that Argentina and Australia also share the trade of Great Britain with New Zealand. It must be admitted that with cheaper land, and a closer proximity to the markets of the world, Argentina must necessarily be a very formidable rival to Australasia. The only way to keep command of the market is to ship nothing but first quality graded mutton and lamb.

"The New Zealand Flock-book," published in 1895, is now thoroughly established, and is of great value to the owners of pure pedigree flocks. The Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria also publishes a Flock-book for British breeds of sheep. This is a step in the right direction, as flock-masters in South America demand a certificate to the effect that the cattle and sheep purchased by them are duly registered in an authorised Herd- or Flock-book. The value of these books is now so fully recognised that all the distinctive breeds of sheep in Britain and elsewhere have their recognised registers. Carefully kept registers of breeding must ultimately tend to improvement in the quality of the flocks of the colony.

Horse-breeding.

The climate of New Zealand is admirably adapted for the breeding and rearing of horses of all kinds, especially draught-horses. Indeed it would be difficult to find better Clydesdale horses than those bred on the limestone soils of Oamaru and elsewhere. Some

of the best blue-blood of this breed has from time to time been imported from Scotland, with the result that the breed is now well established in the colony.

The light-horse stock of the colony has risen into note through the production of animals which have rendered themselves famous on the colonial turf. The demand for horses suitable for remounts for the cavalry service in India is a continuous one, affording a ready market for the proper stamp of animal; shipments are periodically made to that country with varying results.

With a view to bringing the use of pure-bred sires within the reach of small selectors in the outlying blocks the Government have imported a few first-class horses of the most approved types, which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the stock of the country. The Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association publish a Draught-horse Stud-book, which is largely used by breeders of that class of horse.

Cattle.

The colony possesses all the best strains of blood, and this is evidenced by the superior class of cattle to be met with throughout the settled districts, especially in the show yards. There are now four herd-books published in the colony—viz., the "Shorthorn," "Other Breeds," published by the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association, the "Hereford Herd-book," published by the Hereford breeders, and the "Jersey Herd-book," published in Palmerston North. The value of properly kept herd-books is now fully recognised. Purchasers of animals for export or otherwise now demand that they shall be duly registered in some authorised herd-book as a guarantee of pure breed. New Zealand is comparatively free from many of the diseases so disastrous to horned stock in other countries. With a view to maintaining this enviable position, the Government have prohibited vessels carrying live-stock from infected colonies touching at any of the ports of New Zealand except under certain conditions. This action is deemed necessary, owing to the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in Australia.

Dairy Stock.

The breeding of first-class dairy stock offers a field for profitable investment owing to the increasing development of the dairy industry. There are now 498,241 cows kept exclusively for dairy purposes, an increase of 30,116. The rearing of well-bred heifer calves is sadly neglected by many dairy farmers for the reason that the consumption of the separated milk by pigs gives a better and much quicker return. Nevertheless every dairy farmer should rear a few of the best heifer calves from the best milkers got by a good strain of sire. Separated milk, although relieved of its butter-fat, loses little of its feeding value; the addition of a little linseed meal will restore the fatty constituents, which, however, are not the most valuable for feeding purposes. Ground oats, wheat, or barley added

to the linseed mucilage will tend greatly to the rapid growth of the calves. An acre or so of European flax should be grown upon every farm where stock-rearing is carried on. The fattening of calves for export has not yet been attempted in the colony, although it is stated there is a lucrative market for veal calves in London, ranging from £4 to £6 and £7 per head. Much has still to be done in the way of improving the dairy stock of the colony. The yield of milk from fairly good milking-cattle is approximately 500 gal. per annum, although from 700 gal. to 900 gal. per head are frequently obtained from selected herds. The average quantity of milk obtained will no doubt be increased as more attention is paid to breeding and proper feeding. The general management and feeding of dairy stock is a question demanding every attention. Kind treatment is essential to success; clean pastures, clear running water, and grasses of the best quality are all factors fully recognised wherever dairying is successfully carried out; and, last but not least, warmth and shelter during the cold wet months of winter.

The average yield of butter from milk passed through the separator is 1 lb. for every 2½ gal. of milk of 10½ lb.; so that the average cow produces annually 200 lb. of butter, or 500 lb. of cheese, which, estimated at 4½d. per pound, will be worth about as much as the butter.

The Dairy Industry.

This industry continues to flourish throughout New Zealand. As evidence of its growth during the last decade, it may be stated that the export of butter and cheese in 1894 amounted to £366,483, as compared with £1,695,030 in 1904–5. The Government still spends large sums of money in teaching the art of butter and cheese making, the proper method of packing, and shipping. Till recently nothing was done in the way of encouraging the breeding of better strains of cattle for the production of milk of superior quality as well as quantity. The Government, recognising the importance of this matter, have imported a few first-class sires from well-known breeders of milking strains of cattle for the use of those dairy farmers who are not in a position to secure the best bulls for their purpose. The service of these bulls has been fixed at a nominal scale, and is only available for selected animals. Graders are employed examining all butter and cheese for export, who brand each packet with its proper quality. Factory-owners recognise the fact that it is folly to pay freight on any but the best quality; and this remark applies to grain and meat as well. We have to compete against Canada, the United States, Denmark, Australia, the Argentine, and Siberia. New Zealand dairymen must, therefore, endeavour to raise dairy cattle which will yield the maximum of milk of the best quality; in fact, nothing but intense farming will pay in the future, applied to every branch. To produce milk of the best quality for the manufacture of butter or cheese during the winter and early spring months is a very difficult matter, especially when turnips are largely used. This question is fully

discussed in the annual report of the National Dairy Association. The practice of grazing milking cattle on "breaks" of turnips is discouraged, but if this feed must be used, they should be topped and tailed and carted on to clean grass land, and fed immediately after milking with plenty of clean sweet hay intervening. Ensilage is strongly recommended as a substitute for turnips. A well-known Australian authority, writing in the *Pastoralists' Review*, says, "Ensilage for years past has been fully recognised as pre-eminently a food for the cow in milk, but to be of much feeding value a great deal depends on the herbage and grasses and care used in its manufacture." This is an important point. Mr. Gibbie, of Te Roti, who makes very large quantities of ensilage for his dairy cattle every season, read a practical paper on the subject before the National Dairy Association at their meeting at Palmerston North in 1904. Many farmers in Otago Central also use large quantities of this kind of fodder with great success.

The complete sterilising of milk to destroy the germs of disease is a wise precaution. The operation consists of heating milk up to a certain temperature, and cooling it rapidly, a process which has been found to destroy the bacillus of tuberculosis known to be present in the milk of affected cattle. The Government veterinaries are employed examining the cattle, and a large number are annually tested with tuberculin, and when found affected they are destroyed, compensation being allowed.

Pigs.

These useful adjuncts to the dairy now hold an important position on all dairy farms in New Zealand. The last statistics show swine numbering 255,320, an increase of 28,729 as compared with 1903–4. The favourite breed in New Zealand is the improved Berkshire. The large and small breeds of White Yorkshire are also to be met with, but are not so generally approved of as the black pigs. The Tamworth pig has its admirers amongst pig-breeders, as they answer admirably for crossing with black pigs. They produce good bacon pigs, making more lean meat and longer sides than the pure Berkshires. Pigs require no better attention than a good grass paddock, with a liberal supply of roots, and a little unthreshed pea-haulm for a few weeks before killing, with plenty of water, and shelter from the sun during the warmest summer months, and in winter as well.

The breeding, rearing, and fattening of pigs is a source of wealth which is capable of considerable expansion. Several plants for the mild curing of bacon have been set up at the various freezing-factories, and by private persons and firms. The establishment of properly appointed pig-farms is a somewhat costly undertaking, as all the fences must be pig-proof. Doubtless this consideration has had a deterrent effect upon some, while others find the rearing of young stock for the dairy and the breeding of lambs a sufficiently profitable undertaking, besides causing less trouble, but there is room for an enormous extension of this industry.

Poultry.

The efforts being made by the Government to foster this industry are gradually producing the hoped-for results. The distribution of a better class of poultry is showing good results already. Farmers are beginning to see that their poultry-yard should form no mean auxiliary to the general return from the products of the farm. With such a climate as we have, there need be no difficulty in raising hundreds where dozens are now produced. The Department is doing much to foster this industry. The Government Poultry Depots are kept busily employed. The Agricultural Department intends to seek legislation to prevent the export of any poultry unless it has been graded by a Government official. This is a step in the right direction. The egg-laying competitions now being carried out at Lincoln Agricultural College and Blenheim will certainly give an impetus to fowl raising. The competition at Lincoln College embraces thirty-eight pens of most of the pure breeds of the colony. The condition of the several lots at the end of a trial extending over twelve months will be a fairly good index to the breeds best suited for export.

The Fruit Industry.

From the North Cape to the Bluff Hill, in the extreme south of the Middle Island, the climate and soil are, for the most part, eminently adapted for the growth of a large variety of fruits. Generally speaking, pears, plums, quinces, apricots, figs, walnuts, cherries, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, and raspberries grow luxuriantly, producing abundant crops of fruit. In the Auckland District, oranges, lemons, and limes flourish: many groves are now bearing, and afford light and pleasant employment to a large number of persons. This employment will go on increasing as the plantations throughout the colony become older. The olive flourishes in the North Island, bearing heavy crops, and the manufacture of oil will assume important dimensions at no distant date.

Vine-growing is also carried on with tolerable success in many districts; tons of fruit grown under glass are sold in the Auckland markets annually. Signor Bragato, an Italian wine expert, has given it as his opinion that there are numerous localities in both Islands suited for growing vines for the manufacture of wine.

Away in the far north the banana grows and ripens its fruit, but it is not thought that it will ever enter into successful competition with those grown and imported at so cheap a rate from the Pacific Islands.

Extensive orchards of apples have existed in Auckland for many years, and are still capable of producing an abundance of fruit, if kept free from codlin-moth and other pests. Orchard-planting is progressing, and must one day be a very important industry. Central Otago will also become a large fruit-producing district, being free from violent and scorching north-west winds, so soon as that district

is connected by rail with the sea ports. The total area under orchards in the colony is 27,482 acres, including 541 acres of vineyard.

The manufacture of cider has assumed considerable dimensions, opening up a ready market for suitable surplus fruit. The colonial-made article is rapidly coming into favour with the general public.

The drying of fruit has been fostered by the authorities, who sent an expert through some of the apple-growing districts, giving practical lessons in the art of artificial fruit-drying. A great deal more might also be done in bottling fruits, and the manufacture of fruit-wine, if only for home consumption. The manufacture of jam is successfully carried on; there is, however, plenty of room for further developments in this direction.

Prospects of Small Farmers.

Those who have watched the course of events in other countries, so far as they affect the agricultural interests of New Zealand, are forced to the conclusion that New Zealand will have to pay great attention to the quality of her agricultural exports. Our farmers cannot hope to compete with such countries as Australia and South America, where land is so much cheaper, and where mutton and beef of good quality can be produced; for cheap meat these must command the markets of the world. Happily for New Zealand, our climate and pastures are such that we can not only produce mutton equal to the finest English or Scotch, but we can produce more per acre than can be done in Australia. Our dairy-produce is now second to none, which is largely due to the system of manufacture and Government grading.

Owing to her humid climate and fertile soil New Zealand is peculiarly well adapted for small holdings. Men of slender means can easily make homes for themselves and their families, always provided they know something of the work they undertake, and are, with their families, willing to work hard and live frugally for a few years. It is quite possible for a man with a few cows and pigs, together with poultry and bees, to make a good living, as markets for these products are available in England and elsewhere; there is also a good local market if the goods are properly prepared, and a continuous demand for the supply of coastal and ocean-going steamers. The facilities now given for obtaining land and money at reasonable rates offer great inducements to persons to settle upon the land. This is amply illustrated at Cheviot and elsewhere, where fine estates have been cut up into moderate-sized farms, and let to farmers on perpetual lease at a rental representing 4 per cent. on the purchase-money. Prosperous homes have sprung up, and tree-planting is being carried on by some of the settlers, which is an earnest of the stability of the settlements.

STATE FORESTRY IN NEW ZEALAND.

[By HENRY J. MATTHEWS, Chief Forester.]

THE first suggestion relative to the establishment of a State Forest Department in this colony came from the late Sir Julius Vogel, who in 1876 obtained the services of Captain Campbell-Walker, an officer of the Indian Forestry Department. A report and scheme for forest-administration were submitted by that gentleman. No action, however, was taken until 1886, when the late Professor Kirk was appointed Chief Conservator of State Forests. He published valuable reports on "The Durability of New Zealand Timbers," "Bark and Secondary Forest Products," and a popular descriptive work on "The Timber-trees of the Colony." Some three years later the Department was abolished.

The next step towards the re-establishment of the Department took the form of a voluminous report prepared in 1896 on "The Conservation of New Zealand Forests" by the late Mr. George S. Perrin, then Conservator of Forests for Victoria.

The conservation and utilisation of State forests and forests on Crown lands are at the present time controlled and managed by the Hon. the Commissioner of State Forests and Minister of Lands with his officers.

In the year 1896 the writer of this paper was appointed to organize a Forest Branch of the Department of Lands and Survey. The scope of this branch is limited solely to tree raising and planting of forest reserves.

Six nurseries are at present in operation, under the management of officers designated Nurserymen in Charge, and eleven plantations, under the control of Assistant Foresters. Particulars of the above will be found in the following table :—

NURSERIES.

Name of Nursery.	Locality.	When established.	Area.	Altitude.	Average Number of Hands employed.	Average Annual Output of Trees.
			Acres.	Ft.		
Eweburn Nursery ..	Central Otago ..	1896	49	1,400	5	200,000
Tapanui Nursery ..	Southland ..	1897	120	500	13	800,000
Starborough Nursery ..	Marlborough ..	1901	104	100	7	500,000
Hanmer Springs Nursery	North Canterbury	1901	60	1,000	6	200,000
Rotorua Nursery ..	Auckland ..	1898	50	1,000	24	2,000,000
Ruatangata Nursery ..	" ..	1903	65	350	7	200,000
		..	448	..	62	3,900,000

PLANTATIONS.

Name of Plantation.	Locality.	When established.	Area.	Altitude.	Average Number of Hands employed.
			Acres.	Ft.	
Naseby Survey Paddock	Central Otago	1896	175	1,700	1
Gimmerburn Plantation	"	1904	420	1,200	3
Dusky Hill Plantation ..	Southland ..	1897	845	400 to 800	5
Conical Hills Plantation	" ..	1903	1,050	400	16
Dumgree Plantation ..	Marlborough	1903	857½	100	18
Whakarewarewa Plantation	Auckland ..	1900	8,817	1,000 to 1,500	24
Waiotapu Plantation ..	" ..	1900	3,200	1,200	45
Kaingaroa Plantations ..	" ..	1900	25	1,500	Occasionally only.
Puhipuhi Plantations ..	" ..	1904	871	1,000	8
Raincliff Plantation ..	Canterbury ..	1887	206	1,000	Occasionally only.
Hanmer Springs Plantation	" ..	1901	600	1,225	18
		..	17,066½	..	138

The varieties of trees grown at the nurseries and plantations vary according to climatic conditions, soil, aspect, and elevation. In central Otago, for instance, the species found to be suitable to withstand the rigorous climate are very few—larch, Austrian and Corsican pines, and the heavy-wooded pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) being the principal kinds dealt with. Here we have experienced a difference in temperature of no less than 76° within seven months, the thermometer registering 90° Fahr. in January and 14° below zero (46 degrees of frost) in June. Another factor limiting the varieties that can be successfully grown is rainfall. For the past nine years the average rainfall has been only about 17 in. per annum, the majority of this falling when it was least needed—viz., in autumn and winter; while during spring and summer only slight showers were experienced, and, falling as it does on parched soil, it evaporates as quickly as it falls.

In Tapanui district we have almost opposite conditions to that of Eweburn—a relatively mild climate, ample rainfall, and low elevation. Here almost any of the ordinary European and American timber-trees can be grown with surprising results. The principal trees raised are the Tyrolese larch, English ash, English oak, the common spruce fir, Oregon pine, heavy-wooded pine, clear or Weymouth pine, Austrian and Corsican pines, and several species of maple, walnut, birch, and chestnut. One plantation area in this district, known as Dusky Hill Plantation, containing 845 acres, is now filled up, no less than two million trees being planted therein. The tree found to make the most rapid growth is the Tyrolese larch—many specimens measuring 18 ft. in height six years from planting.

In Canterbury the Department were fortunate enough to purchase a very fine plantation some fifteen years old at Raincliff. The area is about 206 acres, and contains about fifty thousand trees, principally larch. Oak, ash, sycamore, elm, chestnut, and lime, as well as the more prominent conifers are also to be found growing here with amazing rapidity and in perfect health. Very little work is now necessary in maintaining this plantation, as the trees are sufficiently advanced to take care of themselves, the only element of danger being from fire.

Travelling northwards the next station where forestry operations are carried on is Hanmer Springs Nursery and Plantation, within a few minutes' walk of the popular health resort. Here the principal work done is by prison labour, some twenty-five men being constantly employed in preparing ground for planting trees as well as attending to the raising of the necessary trees in a small nursery adjoining. The climate of Hanmer much resembles that of central Otago, but the frosts are not quite so severe as experienced in that district, and this allows of a considerably larger variety of trees that can be successfully grown for commercial purposes.

In the Province of Marlborough, the northern province of the South Island, the Department's Starborough Nursery is producing half a million trees annually, which are being planted by prison labour on the Dumgree Plantation, a few miles distant. The climatic conditions at these two stations are similar to those of Hanmer Springs, although the frosts are not quite so severe. The rainfall for the last three years has been about 25 in. annually, and, as is the case in all treeless regions, long-protracted droughts and floods are of frequent occurrence. The variety of timber-trees which can be grown successfully here is rather limited, but includes such useful trees as larch, Austrian pine, Tideland spruce, and birch. The Dumgree Plantation estate contains 857 acres, and of this 62½ acres has been planted with trees. During the autumn of 1904 (the first planting season) a severe drought was experienced, and a large number of trees were lost; but the autumn of 1905 proved more moist, and good results have been got with all the trees planted—numbering in all 170,000.

Leaving the South Island the next station where tree-planting operations are carried on by the Department is in the Rotorua Hot Lakes District, located almost in the centre of the North Island. The weather conditions are somewhat extreme owing to the high altitude of the place—from 1,000 ft. to 1,400 ft. During the last six years the rainfall has ranged from 40 in. to 60 in. annually, and the temperature from 15° Fahr. (17 degrees of frost in the winter) to 95° Fahr. in midsummer. The soil is of no great depth, and varies considerably in character, but is chiefly pumiceous with from 6 in. to 8 in. of humus on the surface. This class of soil requires a regular rainfall, otherwise crops of any description are uncertain. In Rotorua Nursery some three million trees are raised annually to supply the Whakarewarewa and Waiotapu Plantations. The nursery is situated about two miles from

the Rotorua Railway-station, and contains 50 acres of fairly level, easily worked pumice land. Adjoining the nursery and running in a southerly direction is some 9,000 acres of land known as the Whakarewarewa Plantation. Until July, 1904, this plantation was worked by free labour, but at that time a prison camp capable of accommodating thirty-three prisoners was established, and since then tree-planting work has been carried on partly by free labour and partly by prison labour. The area is for the most part a wide open valley, surrounded by very steep rough ridges, but the soil is fairly good, and it has been found admirably adapted to a large variety of economic trees. Close on 1,500,000 trees have been planted here, occupying an area of 956¾ acres, and the rate of growth of some of the species is phenomenal. An area of 100 acres of larch (*Larix europæa*) was planted during August, 1901, the trees being three years old when planted, and at present the great majority of them are from 10 ft. to 12 ft. in height, having made a growth of from 3 ft. to 4 ft. during the second and third seasons after they were planted. Austrian and Corsican pine in four years have grown from 4 ft. to 6 ft. *Acacia melanoxylon* (blackwood of Australia) made a remarkable growth of from 3 ft. to 6 ft. in one year. Oregon pine, heavy-wooded pine, Weymouth pine, and Californian redwood all do remarkably well.

Catalpa speciosa: Though experiments with this valuable North American timber-tree have been made in the Rotorua district the information gained leads us to be as yet somewhat doubtful of planting this tree in large quantities. Young trees were raised from seed as easily as turnips, and they made a remarkably quick growth in the seed-beds of an average of 12 in. At Waiotapu Plantation, where a trial lot were planted, the frost proved too severe for them, killing them outright; but at Whakarewarewa Plantation they have done better. Owing to its broad, soft leaves the catalpa will not thrive in an exposed situation, and if planted in damp gullies or under natural shelter the first frost in the autumn usually nips back the leader, and next spring it breaks away into three or more heads. The limit of our information has now been reached, and we shall require to wait for a few years to see if, when this tree has established a thorough hold of the ground, it will be better able to withstand the frost. In the meantime we propose allowing the trees already planted to grow as they will, and about four or five years hence they can be pruned back to the collar and allowed to break away afresh. This system is adopted by the American forest officers, and, in a nutshell, means that you must produce a good root-system before you think about the top.

Many of the Australian eucalypti have been found suitable to the district, and at present there is close on 400 acres planted with these. Any one who has tried to transplant a eucalyptus tree knows that it requires the utmost care to do so successfully. The root-system of most of the species comprises a straight tap-root with very little root-fibre or secondary roots, and it is an extremely difficult matter to get

the soil to adhere to the roots when transplanting. To effect the safe removal of this tree the Department have resorted to "mossing"—a system in use by most nurserymen on a small scale for protecting the roots of herbaceous plants when they are to be exposed to the air for some time. During the year 1904 some 1,200,000 eucalypti were "mossed" at Rotorua Nursery by Native women at an average cost of 9s. 1d. per 1,000, and the rate of deaths did not exceed 5 per cent. The trees are raised from seed in beds outside, and when they have attained a height of from 3 in. to 4 in.—usually about four months—they are lifted carefully with a round-tined fork and the roots are trimmed and "puddled." These plants are then removed to the workshop, where they have their roots tied in moss with a little soil enclosed. The "mossed" plants are then "heeled-in" outside, where they remain until the spring, and by that time any weak ones have died, whilst the remainder are removed to the plantations. Eight women can moss from thirty to forty thousand trees per week. Many of these "mossed" eucalypti after being planted at Whakarewarewa Plantation have in one year attained a height of 3 ft. The varieties grown are *amygdalina, gunnii, stuartiana, pauciflora, muellerii, coccifera, obliqua*, and *urnigera*. A number of other varieties were tried, but the afore-mentioned were found to be the best suited for this district.

The Waiotapu Plantation (before mentioned) is situated some twenty-two miles from Rotorua, and obtains its supply of trees from the Rotorua Nursery. The climate is somewhat more rigorous, and it is not possible to grow as great a variety of trees as at Whakarewarewa. The Department has some 3,200 acres enclosed, and there are hundreds of square miles of country adjoining which are unsuitable for any other purpose than tree-planting. This plantation is worked solely by prison labour, and close on two million trees have been planted here with good results. Larch, Austrian, Weymouth, Corsican, and heavy-wooded pines, *Eucalyptus gunnii* and *pauciflora* all do remarkably well.

During May, 1903, a nursery was started at Ruatangata, near Whangarei, eighty miles north of the City of Auckland, for the purpose of growing the cork-oak (*Quercus suber*), eucalypti, and several New Zealand native timber-trees, including *Podocarpus totara* and puriri (*Vitex littoralis*). Subsequently a plantation area of 870 acres was taken on the State Forests Reserves at Puhipuhi, twelve miles distant from Ruatangata, for permanently planting the produce of Ruatangata Nursery.

The weather records kept at Ruatangata Nursery from the 1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905, show a rainfall for the year of 45·52 in., falling on eighty-eight days, and minimum and maximum temperatures of 25° Fahr. and 97° Fahr. respectively. The soil is volcanic—very sticky when wet and inclined to "bake" during the dry weather, but nevertheless very suitable for tree-growing purposes.

The work at these two places has been full of interest to lovers of our native trees throughout the colony, as no previous attempt has been

made to raise native trees on a large scale for timber purposes. During the first year at Ruatangata Nursery some 100,000 totara, collected from the native forests, were lined out, and about 100,000 of the same tree were raised from seed, and a few from cuttings. The growth made by the collected plants and seedlings was highly satisfactory, and the following year about a hundred thousand of these trees were sent to Puhipuhi, and planted permanently. Puriri, both from seed and cuttings, has done well, and is by no means as slow in growth as is generally supposed. The cork-oak, too, is showing every indication that it will succeed. There are very few cork-trees in the colony from which seed can be procured. The importation of the cork acorns in good condition is an exceedingly difficult matter, and out of two shipments of 7½ cwt. of seed, each from Italy, only some 1,000 trees have been raised.

Of the eucalypti here the information gained is as yet limited. Most of the varieties tried here were the least hardy sorts, which cannot be grown in the Rotorua Nursery. The species which have done best are—red-gum of Victoria, Wando or white-gum (West Australia), apple-scented gum (Tasmania), white or drooping gum (*pauciflora*), red-gum of Queensland, grey-gum of New South Wales, stringy-bark of New South Wales, and mountain red-gum of Tasmania. Many of these, both at Ruatangata and Puhipuhi, have grown 6 ft. in height in twelve months. Trees to the number of 124,100 have been planted out at Puhipuhi Plantation, and the area planted is 250 acres.

Prison Labour.—The employment of prison labour for preparing land and planting trees was commenced at Waiotapu Plantation four years ago, and since then three other prison camps have been started—viz., Waipa Plantation, Dumgree Plantation, and Hanmer Springs Plantation. The accommodation for the men consists of huts of similar construction to a railway surfaceman's hut, and each can accommodate four men. The full capacity of the four camps is 175 men. The forestry work done by prisoners has been very successful. The majority of the men take an intelligent interest in the work, and, although they are on the whole not quite as fast as paid labourers, they perform their work in a creditable manner.

SECTION III.

ROTORUA.

[By A. S. Wohlmann, M.D., Government Balneologist.]*

There is no district in the world containing a larger quantity and a greater variety of hot mineral springs than Rotorua. Their total number is enormous and practically impossible to estimate, for while the number of the large springs must run into hundreds, in some areas small ones bubble up from under the lee of every little rock and wash the roots of every tuft of hardy manuka, until the ground is literally a sieve, where one must walk warily, and where to stray from the beaten track after dark is to court disaster. Such areas as the Kuirau Reserve, the lake-shore from the Sanatorium grounds to beyond the Postmaster Baths, and parts of Whakarewarewa and Ohinemutu are simply riddled, and to form a fresh spring all that is required is a few moments' work with a spade. Stories have got about, which have obtained a wide credence, that the ground is in a constant tremble, that the air always reeks of sulphur, that the place is a veritable Gehenna, to be gazed at and sniffed at with awe—and swiftly departed from. These are "travellers' tales." There are whiffs of sulphur in the air certainly, especially on damp days, but the ground does not tremble, and though earthquakes are not uncommon they are less severe than in other parts of the country. The average visitor, unless he is stopping to take a course of the baths, is whisked off every day by enterprising caterers to see the wonders of the distant districts, ignorant of those that lie at his very door. At Ohinemutu, at Whakarewarewa, even in the Sanatorium grounds, may be seen as fine examples of thermal activity as could be wished, while the Sanatorium gardens afford an endless feast of floral colouring. Here one may take one's tea *al fresco*, sitting at daintily-spread tables, and attended by Maori maidens in picturesque native dress, while a band discourses music, or if more energetically inclined may repair to the beautiful bowling-green, the tennis or the croquet lawn. Or here the lazy man, or the contemplative, may sit on a shady seat and smoke his pipe at ease, watching the shadows purple the woods of ever-beautiful Mokoia, lying like a jewel on the breast of Rotorua.

The Township of Rotorua has been well laid out. Broad straight streets, planted with avenues of English trees, intersect

* I must express my great indebtedness to Sir James Hector and to Professor Maclaurin for the numerous analyses they have placed at my disposal.

each other at right angles, lined with little villas each surrounded by its own garden, giving plenty of light and air and space, while the public gardens will more than bear comparison with the finest in the country. Besides the usual public buildings there is an excellent public library, while the town boasts, in addition to easy access by rail, such conveniences of up-to-date civilisation as electric light and a telephone exchange.

To add to its value as a health resort, Rotorua possesses a bright, sunny, bracing climate. Standing as it does, on an inland plateau, at an altitude of nearly 1,000 ft., by a wide expanse of lake, there is nearly always a keen air, and visitors will do well to bring with them warm clothing, and not be misled by such a geographical expression as latitude.

Turning our backs on the lake and following the broad main street of Rotorua for a couple of miles, we come to Whakarewarewa, perhaps the most interesting spot in the whole thermal district. The ground seems fairly alive with every kind of hot spring and hot mud-pools of every size, shape, and colour. The beautifully shaped cones of the mud geysers are especially interesting, as here you may see in the actual process of formation perfect models of the craters of the great volcanoes. Here, too, may be seen several very fine geysers. The action of the largest of these is intermittent. At Whakarewarewa the amount of hot mineral water is simply enormous, millions of gallons bubbling and hissing and seething all around. Finally, here is a Native village of surpassing interest. Women, in crimson and green and purple, puffing stolidly at the inevitable pipe, the inevitable baby slung across their backs; piccaninnies of all shapes and sizes and colours, active bright little beggars, here, there, and everywhere, dodging between the legs of the pakeha, diving from the high bridge for the coins he may throw, shrilly clamorous to dance a haka for him, to sing to him—anything, alas, to extract the tourist's cash. There are several primitive but very enjoyable baths at Whakarewarewa, notably the Spout Bath, which is practically a hot waterfall, part of the overflow of an enormous spring, and the Oil Bath, somewhat resembling the Rachel at Rotorua.

At Ohinemutu, the old township of Rotorua, one may see, with the exception of the geysers, pretty much the same sights as at Whakarewarewa, but everything is, so to speak, on a softer scale. The Native village seems a thought more civilized; the boiling springs are curbed to a decorous bubble, even the sullen black mud geysers look less blatantly diabolical. Here as at Whakarewarewa one may see the Natives cooking by natural steam over a banked-up spring, and may also, for a consideration, throb to the fierce stamping of a haka in the carved meeting-house, or be lulled by the rhythmic grace of the poi dance.

As a contrast to so much hot water, a trip across the lake to Hamurana is well worth doing. A river of purest water wells up with great force through a shaft of rock—whose iridescent walls

sparkle and scintillate with colour—and runs a short, swift course to the lake. The picture of hanging willows and blue waters mantled with red water-weed is one to haunt the memory. But you must go on a fine day.

From Hamurana the steamer proceeds to Mokoia, an island stored with Maori legend, and on to Te Ngae, where the coach takes one to Tikitere and Rotorua.

At Tikitere are the same thermal phenomena as at Rotorua, but the hot mud springs are in a state of even fiercer activity. A short walk along a pretty bush track takes one to the Blue Lake, a sheet of fresh water nestling calmly beautiful in the hollow of a crater of verdure-clad hills.

No one should leave this district without visiting the great fresh-water lakes, Rotoiti, Rotoehu, and Rotoma. Rotoiti can be reached either by road or by water, and is worth going a long way to see. The road, after leaving Tikitere, skirts the lake for miles, here giving a panoramic view of the blue waters, there running round a miniature bay where tiny waves lap a white sandy beach and promontories of rock and forest are mirrored in the calm waters they shelter. Should time permit, passing Rotoehu and along Hongi's Track through the forest, a luxurious bath may be taken in the hot effervescing springs of Waitangi, and a glimpse obtained of Rotoma, perhaps the loveliest of all the lakes. Or, going by steamer, one reaches Rotoiti by the Ohau Channel from Rotorua, and, winding along the other shore of the lake, pries into a succession of exquisite nooks, rich with the luxuriant beauty of native bush down to the water's edge. Leaving the steamer at the far end of Rotoiti, the journey may be continued home by coach *via* Tikitere.

Perhaps the most interesting, and certainly the most enthralling, excursion of the whole district is that known as the "round trip." This takes one round the scene of the Tarawera eruption of 1886, past the buried village of Wairoa, and past the mighty geyser of Waimangu. Part of the trip is by road and part by water, the interest increasing with every step of the journey till it culminates in Waimangu itself.

Leaving Rotorua by coach, proceeding across the pumice plain, and passing through a narrow belt of bush left undestroyed by the eruption, one suddenly comes on Lake Tikitapu, of an almost unnatural blue, and beyond it Rotokakahi, of an equally fantastic greenish shade. The curious colour of these lakes is due to the suspended mineral matter in the water. Passing these lakes, Wairoa is reached, the village buried by the eruption of Tarawera in 1886. Ruins of the old mill, the hotel, Sophia's whare, and here and there parts of the walls of a cottage still remain; but Nature is busily and successfully engaged in covering up the pathetic relics of the past. From Wairoa a pleasant launch trip across Lake Tarawera lands one at the foot of the volcano, in a wilderness of dried mud, furrowed to an extraordinary degree with storm-water. A short walk, and we

embark again on Lake Rotomahana, and row past the sites of the Pink and White Terraces, the former still in a state of fierce thermal activity. Boiling springs and steam-holes riddle the hillside, while numerous hot springs rise from the floor of the lake, so that one may enjoy the somewhat uncanny experience of rowing over boiling water and feeling the boat vibrate as to the propeller of a steamer. Disembarking where a deep gorge marks the cleft of the eruption, we follow the course of the overflow water of Waimangu up a fairly stiff incline, till we reach the shelter hut overlooking the geyser, usually hot and panting and more than ready for lunch. Hundreds of feet below us lies a small lake, rather over an acre in extent, looking absolutely quiet and innocent. That this apparently harmless sheet of water may suddenly shoot a thousand feet into the air, bearing with it tons of mud and boulders, seems quite incredible, and it requires all the photographs of the guides to convince the doubters who are disappointed in a display, that Waimangu is really a geyser at all. Indeed, for some months past the giant geyser has remained quiescent, but whether it has become extinct or is merely sleeping remains to be seen. It used to have a rough periodicity of about thirty hours. Beside the actual geyser is a boiling lake, the Echo Crater Lake, which looks much more formidable and geyser-like.

The Mineral Waters of Rotorua.

The nature of the mineral waters of Rotorua and their source are described below, and full analyses of the principal springs given :—

Nature of the Waters.

While amongst the countless springs arising in the Rotorua district there are, as might be expected, considerable numbers of varieties, and although it is no uncommon thing to observe two springs of almost diametrically opposite chemical properties arising side by side, yet there are certain features common to all.

In the first place, all the mineral springs in the district are hot, and where at times there may appear to be exceptions to the rule it will always be found that the coolness of the water is due either to admixture with fresh water or to evaporation in a basin comparatively large and fed only by a small spring. Without exception, too, the waters contain in solution either sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphurous acid, or both gases. Another invariable ingredient is silicon, either in the form of silica, silicic acid, or a combination of that acid with various bases. This is a special characteristic of the waters of geyser regions, and is noticeable in Iceland and in the Yellowstone Park, U.S.A. To this silica is due the formation of those wonderful terraces for which New Zealand has long been famous. The hot water, as it cools and concentrates, being no longer able to keep in solution its dissolved salts, these are deposited in layers, either horizontal and delicately rippled or in stalactite masses, the colour varying generally from white through every shade of grey to pink, according to the nature of the metals present with the silica. This deposition is materially assisted by the action of living algæ. The waters, which may therefore be classed under the heading of sulphuretted siliceous thermal waters, may be roughly divided into two main groups—acid and alkaline—with various subdivisions, and it is to the close juxtaposition of these entirely unlike waters that Rotorua owes its unique importance.

GROUP I.—THE ACID SULPHUR WATERS.

The distinguishing characteristic of these waters is the presence of free hydrochloric acid, free sulphuric acid, or both, in considerable quantity. In addition, they contain a large amount of alum, sulphate of soda, and iron-oxides, and in the somewhat cumbersome nomenclature of certain modern authors would be classed as acid sulphuretted sulphated alumino-chalybeate siliceous waters, a type which does not exist in Europe, though found in the Yellowstone Park, U.S.A., in Tuscarora, Canada, and in Japan.

Such waters are more suitable for external than for internal use, and for baths of what are known as the "simple immersion" kind they are especially valuable.

In addition to the therapeutic action which they exert in common with all other thermal baths, these waters possess a very powerful rubefacient action in virtue of the free acids they contain. By rapidly withdrawing large quantities of blood to the skin over the whole surface of the body, they profoundly modify the circulation, relieving congestion of internal organs and inflamed joints and nerves, easing pain and stiffness, resolving exudations, and promoting glandular activity. They act, in fact, in medical parlance, as powerful alteratives.

Besides their use as baths, some of these waters, more especially those containing a large proportion of alum and sulphurous acid, have been used with great success as astringents and antiseptics, as gargles in cases of relaxed and congested throat. The Egg-pot, a small but powerful spring near the Postmaster Baths, has long had a reputation for this purpose.

The best-known examples of the acid waters are the springs supplying the Priest and Postmaster Baths.

Class 1.—The "Priest" Water.

This spring percolates through a layer of hot pumice a few feet beneath the surface of the ground, and flows into the lake. The water has a greenish tinge, a very acid taste, an odour of sulphuretted-hydrogen and sulphurous-acid gases, and issues from the earth at a temperature of from 98° to 110° Fahr. The total output it is impossible to estimate, on account of the numerous sources of leakage, but it is very large. The analysis is as follows:—

	Grains per Gallon.
Sulphate of soda	19·24
" potash	Traces.
" lime	7·41
" magnesia	3·03
" alumina	21·67
" iron	1·24
Sulphuric acid	22·12
Hydrochloric acid	3·65
Silica	18·41
Total	96·77

Also sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic-acid gas.*

The Postmaster.—This spring bears a very close resemblance to the Priest, both in its situation and in its chemical properties, and differs only in containing an even larger proportion of free sulphuric and hydrochloric acids. It may, in fact, be looked upon as a stronger Priest water. It issues from the ground at a temperature varying from 98° Fahr. to 110° Fahr., and the total outflow is

* In this and subsequent analyses the exact amount of gas present is not stated except in cases in which the analysis was made on the spot.

about the same as or rather less than the Priest spring. The following is the analysis of the water :—

	Grains per Gallon.
Sulphate of soda	32·87
" potash	1·24
" lime	4·93
" magnesia	1·83
" alumina	33·22
Iron-oxides	4·42
Sulphuric acid (free)	30·32
Hydrochloric acid (free)	6·14
Silica	17·61
Total	132·58
Sulphuretted hydrogen	..*

Two springs near the Postmaster, and at present supplying some unenclosed and almost disused baths, are the Waikupapapa and Ngaruapuia. The waters, as will be seen from the analysis, are practically identical with the Priest water, but considerably weaker.

WAIKUPAPAPA.

	Grains per Gallon.
Sulphate of soda	33·18
" potash	0·26
" lime	2·44
" magnesia	0·24
" alumina	0·32
Iron-oxides	Trace.
Sulphuric acid (free)	4·29
Hydrochloric acid (free)	7·49
Silica	8·23
Total	56·45
Sulphuretted hydrogen	..*

NGARUAPUIA.

	Grains per Gallon.
Sulphate of soda	29·80
" potash	0·64
" lime	6·87
" magnesia	0·31
" alumina	..
Iron-oxides	Trace.
Sulphuric acid (free)	3·11
Hydrochloric acid (free)	6·76
Silica	12·01
Total	59·50
Sulphuretted hydrogen	..*

All the above springs are typical examples of acid, sulphurous thermal water, and form a pale-green solution, perfectly clear, except that on standing exposed to the air there is a tendency to the precipitation of flocculent sulphur.

Class 2.

There is another class of acid water, constituting a connecting-link between the foregoing and the hot mud-springs—that is to say, an acid water containing a considerable and varying amount of mineral mud in suspension. Such a spring is the Coffee-pot—a spring which it is hard to know whether to class under the head of mud or water—and the Cameron Spring arising a few yards from it. These waters, while owing their virtues partly to the salts and free acids in

* See note to the "Priest" Bath.

solution, act still more powerfully from the amount of mineral mud in suspension. They had a great reputation among the Maoris, and have fallen into an altogether undeserved neglect. It is hoped that when the new buildings are erected increased use will be made of them for immersion baths.

COFFEE-POT.

	Grains per Gallon.
Silica	13·86
Sulphate of soda	23·71
Chloride of potassium	0·77
" aluminium	1·46
" calcium	2·04
" magnesium	1·62
" iron	1·47
Hydrochloric acid	7·66
Sulphuric acid	7·60
Total	60·19
Sulphuretted hydrogen	..*

CAMERON SPRING.

	Grains per Gallon.
Sulphate of soda	44·54
Chloride of potasium	1·67
" sodium	12·04
" calcium	5·22
" magnesium	1·28
" aluminium	0·62
Silica	9·22
Hydrochloric acid	5·92
Total	80·51
Sulphuretted hydrogen	..*

PAINKILLER.

	Grains per Gallon.
Chloride of sodium	46·42
" potassium	1·71
" calcium	2·66
" magnesium	1·47
" iron and aluminium	4·22
Sulphate of soda	29·14
Hydrochloric acid	6·84
Silica	18·02
Total	110·48
Sulphuretted hydrogen	..*

These springs find their way through a thick stratum of mineral mud, which generally reaches to the surface of the ground, but may be entirely overlaid by a thick rocky crust of silica. As a rule they are also characterized by a very large evolution of gas, chiefly sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphurous acid, with a certain amount of carbonic acid, while they differ from the Priest water in the small quantity of alum in solution.

GROUP II.—THE ALKALINE SULPHUR WATERS.

We have seen that the acid waters are without parallel in Europe, and possess certain unique advantages for external use. The alkaline waters represent a type common to many of the most famous spas of Europe, and are suitable both

* See note to the "Priest" Bath.

for bathing and drinking. They differ from the majority of European waters in being more siliceous, and would be classed as thermal sulpho-carbonated siliceous sodic-chlorinated saline waters.

These waters are characterized by their very high temperature (180° Fahr. to boiling point), perfect clearness, and soft emollient feel. Seen in bulk, in a perfectly fresh condition, they present every gradation of colour between a faint blue and a delicate green, but on standing exposed to the air for some time the water is apt to become opalescent as a result of oxidation.

Used for bathing purposes these waters possess certain medicinal attributes which may be considerably modified by the method of bathing employed. And herein lies their great utility. Taken as simple immersion baths about the body-temperature they act as nervous sedatives, an effect greatly increased by the action of the sulphuretted hydrogen present. Prolonging the immersion, the action of the alkaline salts and the dissolved gases removes the greasy secretions and dead cells of the skin, at the same time flushing it with blood, while the silicates in the water exert a bland emollient action. Hence the value of these waters in certain forms of skin-disease. But it is for douche purposes that these waters are most of all valuable, more especially for that combination of douching and massage known as Aix massage. For this the bland nature of the water, combined with an almost slippery feel, a quality permitting the masseur's hands to glide easily over the bather's skin, and which is really due to a soapy material formed by the action of the alkaline water on the sebaceous secretions of the skin, renders the alkaline waters particularly suitable. Doubtless, too, the siliceous nature of the water increases this effect. At Aix-les-Bains the same quality appears to be due to a low form of vegetable growth in the water, called glairine.

For internal administration the alkaline sulphurous waters have valuable properties, and also certain drawbacks, the most serious of the latter being their extremely nauseous taste. Happily, however, if the water is taken at first in small doses, which are gradually increased from day to day, the distaste not only steadily lessens but is often replaced by a positive enjoyment. The water should be taken as fresh and as hot as possible, sipped rather than gulped down, and should be taken on an empty stomach, either before meal or in the cooling-room after or before a bath, according to the special effect desired. Thus taken before meals it cleanses the stomach, neutralises acidity, and stimulates the flow of gastric juice in virtue of its alkalinity. In addition, the sulphides, sulphates, and chlorides in solution exert a specific influence on the digestive glands, more especially stimulating the liver, so that the water relieves engorgement of the liver, hæmorrhoids, and, indirectly, constipation. At the same time the amount of iron present, though small, is sufficient to exert a distinctly tonic influence. There remains one important ingredient whose action must be regarded as still open to question—the silica. What therapeutic action, if any, the silicates exert is still a moot point.

It will be seen from the above that the alkaline sulphurous waters—such as the Rachel—are fairly potent medicines, and not to be taken in indiscriminate quantities without medical advice. More especially patients with greatly enfeebled digestion, profound anæmia, or persons suffering from functional disturbances of the heart should avoid their internal use.

One other application of these waters remains to be considered—their use, in the form of vapour, for inhalation and for vapour baths. At present no facilities exist for inhaling the vapour, but in the new baths I hope to see installed a complete inhalatorium. By increasing the mucous secretions, relaxing the respiratory tissues, and softening and desquamating the epithelium, inhalation of these vapours would be distinctly beneficial in certain cases of chronic bronchitis and asthma.

While on the subject of inhalation it may be remarked that a good deal of involuntary inhalation goes on during a bath, especially when, as in the old form of baths, these are built directly over the source. The amount of sulphuretted hydrogen that bubbles up through the water in the Priest and Postmaster Baths is very considerable, and is largely responsible for the not infrequent cases

solution, act still more powerfully from the amount of m
suspension. They had a great reputation among the Maori
into an altogether undeserved neglect. It is hoped that whe
are erected increased use will be made of them for immersi

COFFEE-POT.

Silica	..	..	
Sulphate of soda ..	..	..	
Chloride of potassium	..	..	
" aluminium	..	..	
" calcium	..	..	
" magnesium	..	..	
" iron ..	..		
Hydrochloric acid ..	..		
Sulphuric acid ..	..		
Total ..	..		
Sulphuretted hydrogen	..		

CAMER

Sulphate of soda ..			
Chloride of potasium			
" sodium			
" calcium			
" magnesium			
" aluminium			
Silica ..			
Hydrochloric acid			
Total			
Sulphuretted hy			
	..	..	
	..	..	
Chloride of ate ..		..	
" arbonate		..	
" mina oxides		2·41	
" ..	..	..	
" ..	..	5·87	
Sulphe silicate	..	18·21	
Hydr silicate	..	4·24	
Silic ium-silicate	..	1·09	
Fer. silicate	..	..	
Totals	..	116·46	

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nly, is immersed.

in Grains per Gallon.

	Oil Bath. (Whakarewarewa).	Waikiti (Ohinemutu, 1903).
	66·34	38·75
	1·46	..
	Traces	..
	7·49	2·72
	..	2·70
	..	20·03
	..	0·82
	..	0·74
	..	..
	..	0·16
	..	24·36
	2·08	..
	3·16	..
	0·76	..
	0·85	..
	82·14	90·28

...retted hydrogen and carbonic acid.

SOURCE OF THE WATERS.

The appearance of an acid and an alkaline spring alongside flashes at once ... the mind the inevitable query "Why?" How is it that two such ...gonistic waters can outflow so closely together without mixing and ...alising one another? Evidently their sources, or at any rate one of their ..., must be far distant from their outlet. Very deep vertical or sinuous ...res in the earth's crust might account for the phenomenon, or one vertical shaft penetrating a horizontal and superficial water-bearing stratum. A close examination of a large number of springs inclined me to the latter opinion.

The foreshore of Lake Rotorua for more than a mile is riddled with acid springs, which seem, so to speak, to ooze from the surface pumice. By digging down a few feet in almost any part of this area one strikes a layer of acid

sembling the Priest water. It is significant, too, that
Baths is materially lowered by a heavy rainfall.
a, on the other hand, are ejected with a certain
whose walls are lined with a silicate deposit
s where exposed and dry. It is impossible
s their walls are not vertical, but they
achel Spring, for instance, has been
resemblance, both in the nature of
, between these springs and the
and most placid pools—such
sure on them is suddenly
V.
d point to the supposi-
ted from a deeper level of
d here and there by vertical
nsiderable degree of pressure,
his theory shafts were sunk in
both in sulphur-beds, where one
d apparently sound places overgrown
hot, acid, sulphurous water was ob-
5 ft. to 12 ft. below the surface. Cer-
ck layer consisting of pumice thickly coated
ained water in larger quantities and at higher
ne thermometer registering anything from 110°
probable that chemical action is largely concerned
se local high temperatures, and, as is well known, the
of marcasite produces sulphuric acid. An analysis of
icial springs" will be seen below under heading A. On
ne floor of spring A we came upon a dense stratum of white
thick, and boring through this with a 6 in. iron pipe we came on
pply of a neutral water, richer in chlorides, of a temperature of 187°
d altogether more approximating in character to Rachel water
s B).

Analysis, in Grains per Gallon.

	A.	B.
Silica	16·80	16·80
Alumina	20·36	4·10
Iron-oxide	1·10	0·15
Lime..	0·56	0·56
Magnesia	0·61	0·20
Soda	2·46	13·33
Potash	0·40	0·80
Chloride	3·55	14·41
Sulphuric acid	57·40	12·60
Total	103·24	62·95
Sulphuretted hydrogen..	in both.	
Acidity, calculated as sulphuric acid ..	11·31	Neutral.

The Baths.

he baths of Rotorua are designed expressly to cater for the s of two distinct types of bathers—those who come for pleasure those who come for "the cure." For the former there are hot ming-baths which are amongst the finest in existence. The mous supplies of hot mineral water available enable us to keep ree large swimming-baths, always filled with water at the body- erature. These are entirely emptied and cleaned out every , while a constant stream of clean hot water is always flowing in,

of fainting in those baths. While possibly not without its use for its action on the skin in the water, and for its action on the nervous system when inhaled, the good is so much more than counterbalanced by the evil that it would be better in all future baths not to build them over the springs, but always to lead the waters to them. The carbonic-acid gas which is present in several of the springs is hardly in sufficient quantity to have any marked therapeutic or toxic effect.

Vapour baths in which the body or part of the body is immersed in the steam arising from the mineral water form a part of the armamentarium of nearly every spa in Europe, and ample provision for them has been made in the designs for the new bath buildings. But, while at present deficient in this respect, Rotorua possesses a "sulphur-vapour bath" which is believed to be unique. From a hot sulphur cavern immediately below the floor of the Blue Bath, steam and hot fumes, principally sulphur-dioxide in a very concentrated form, are led into a vapour "cabinet" of the ordinary type, in which the patient sits immersed with his head projecting through an aperture. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the value of this bath in certain cases. While possessing all the properties of an ordinary vapour bath, the sulphurous fumes of themselves have an intensely stimulating effect on the skin; while, in addition, sulphur in the finest possible powder is deposited on the whole surface of the body. Under such a combination of circumstances quite an appreciable amount of sulphur is absorbed into the system, while at the same time all the effects mentioned before as attributable to immersion in Priest water are brought about. In addition to the complete immersion vapour bath, there has recently been installed a series of "local vapour baths," in which a limb, or part of a limb only, is immersed.

Analyses of the Alkaline Waters, in Grains per Gallon.

	Rachel.	Oil Bath. (Whakarewarewa).	Waikiti (Ohinemutu, 1903).
Sodium-chloride ..	69·43	66·34	38·75
Potassium-chloride ..	3·41	1·46	..
Lithium-chloride ..	Traces	Traces	..
Sodium-sulphate ..	11·80	7·49	2·72
Potassium-sulphate ..	..	..	2·70
Sodium-bicarbonate ..	..	..	20·03
Calcium-bicarbonate ..	..	..	0·82
Magnesium-bicarbonate	..	..	0·74
Iron and alumina oxides	2·41	..	..
Alumina	..	..	0·16
Silica	5·87	..	24·36
Sodium-silicate ..	18·21	2·08	..
Calcium-silicate ..	4·24	3·16	..
Magnesium-silicate ..	1·09	0·76	..
Ferr. silicate ..	..	0·85	..
Totals ..	116·46	82·14	90·28

Also sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid.

Source of the Waters.

The appearance of an acid and an alkaline spring alongside flashes at once across the mind the inevitable query "Why?" How is it that two such antagonistic waters can outflow so closely together without mixing and neutralising one another? Evidently their sources, or at any rate one of their sources, must be far distant from their outlet. Very deep vertical or sinuous fissures in the earth's crust might account for the phenomenon, or one vertical shaft penetrating a horizontal and superficial water-bearing stratum. A close examination of a large number of springs inclined me to the latter opinion.

The foreshore of Lake Rotorua for more than a mile is riddled with acid springs, which seem, so to speak, to ooze from the surface pumice. By digging down a few feet in almost any part of this area one strikes a layer of acid

sulphurous water closely resembling the Priest water. It is significant, too, that the temperature of the Priest Baths is materially lowered by a heavy rainfall. The alkaline waters in this area, on the other hand, are ejected with a certain amount of force from deep shafts, whose walls are lined with a silicate deposit soft under the water, of stony hardness where exposed and dry. It is impossible to measure the depth of these shafts, as their walls are not vertical, but they are certainly of considerable depth—the Rachel Spring, for instance, has been sounded to a depth of 150 ft. There is a close resemblance, both in the nature of the outlet-shaft and in the character of the water, between these springs and the geysers of Whakarewarewa; and even the quietest and most placid pools—such as the Rachel—will exhibit geyser action if the pressure on them is suddenly lowered, as by rapidly running off a large quantity of water.

The physical configuration of the springs, then, would point to the supposition that the Priest water is a superficial layer separated from a deeper level of alkaline water by some impervious stratum, pierced here and there by vertical shafts which allow the alkaline water under a considerable degree of pressure, to reach the surface. To test the truth of this theory shafts were sunk in various parts of the Sanatorium grounds, both in sulphur-beds, where one might expect to obtain hot water, and in apparently sound places overgrown with trees 30 ft. high. In all cases hot, acid, sulphurous water was obtained at a distance varying from 5 ft. to 12 ft. below the surface. Certain strata, more especially a black layer consisting of pumice thickly coated with crystals of marcasite, contained water in larger quantities and at higher temperatures than others, the thermometer registering anything from 110° Fahr. to 160° Fahr. It is probable that chemical action is largely concerned in the production of these local high temperatures, and, as is well known, the natural decomposition of marcasite produces sulphuric acid. An analysis of one of these "artificial springs" will be seen below under heading A. On digging through the floor of spring A we came upon a dense stratum of white clay some 12 ft. thick, and boring through this with a 6 in. iron pipe we came on a plentiful supply of a neutral water, richer in chlorides, of a temperature of 187° Fahr., and altogether more approximating in character to Rachel water (analysis B).

Analysis, in Grains per Gallon.

	A.	B.
Silica	16·80	16·80
Alumina	20·36	4·10
Iron-oxide	1·10	0·15
Lime	0·56	0·56
Magnesia	0·61	0·20
Soda	2·46	13·33
Potash	0·40	0·80
Chloride	3·55	14·41
Sulphuric acid	57·40	12·60
Total	103·24	62·95
Sulphuretted hydrogen	in both.	
Acidity, calculated as sulphuric acid	11·31	Neutral.

The Baths.

The baths of Rotorua are designed expressly to cater for the needs of two distinct types of bathers—those who come for pleasure and those who come for "the cure." For the former there are hot swimming-baths which are amongst the finest in existence. The enormous supplies of hot mineral water available enable us to keep up three large swimming-baths, always filled with water at the body-temperature. These are entirely emptied and cleaned out every week, while a constant stream of clean hot water is always flowing in,

and bathers have this additional guarantee of the purity of the water: that unless this constant inflow of fresh hot water is kept up the temperature of the bath must inevitably and rapidly sink.

The Duchess Bath is a fine swimming-bath 40 ft. long and 20 ft. broad, enclosed in a building lofty enough to prevent any feeling of stuffiness. Here one may get a luxurious swim and a cold shower in independence of the weather. On one side of the swimming-bath is a suite of private rooms containing a bath-room, and a really sumptuous dressing-room, lavatory, cold shower, and hot douche. These baths, which are open to ladies one half the day and gentlemen the other, are all supplied by the Rachel spring, which is noted for the soft emollient nature of its water.

The ladies' swimming-bath, also supplied by the Rachel spring, is open to the sky, and measures 48 ft. by 24 ft.

The third swimming-bath, the Blue Bath, 62 ft. by 23 ft., is reserved for gentlemen, is also open-air, and is fed by the water from the Malfroy geysers.

In the same building is the sulphur-vapour bath already described.

The main block of buildings, the Pavilion Baths, is divided into separate wings for ladies and gentlemen. Here are situated, in addition to the ladies' swimming-bath, the immersion baths supplied by the famous "Priest" water and suites of public and private baths supplied from the Rachel spring. Under the same roof are the mud baths, comprising "complete immersion" and "local" mud baths.

At the ticket-office may be obtained hot Rachel water free for drinking purposes, and cold Te Aroha water—a strongly alkaline saline—at 2d. per glass. It is hoped to be able before long to retail here several of the more important waters of the colony.

Behind the Duchess Bath, in an unpretentious wooden building, are the ladies' and gentlemen's Aix massage baths. These are very comfortably fitted up with cooling-rooms and private dressing-rooms, while the walls of the bath-rooms are lined with plate glass to insure absolute cleanliness. The Rachel water, under hydraulic pressure of about 50 lb. to the square inch, supplies the various douches, and the whole is in charge of thoroughly experienced masseurs and masseuses, who, in addition to a knowledge of massage and douching, are expert in the Swedish movements and gymnastics.

In the same building are rooms fitted up for the employment of dry massage, electricity, and medical gymnastics. Here, as in the Aix massage baths, the attendants do not give any treatment on their own initiative, but work only according to the instruction of the patient's medical attendant. Full written directions are handed in with each case, a prescription in fact, and this is carried out with the same literal exactness as an ordinary prescription is made up by the chemist.

Half a mile away along the lake-shore, in the direction of Whakarewarewa, are the Postmaster Baths, similar in construction to the Priest Baths, with a male and female side, but open to the air. Their special use and nature have already been touched upon.

At Whakarewarewa are the Spout Bath already mentioned, and several other baths at present in private hands.

Tariff.—The cost of the baths is really remarkably low, and varies from 6d. for certain public baths to 3s. 6d. for the "double Aix massage."

Season.

The season may be said to last all the year round, for while the great majority of visitors crowd to Rotorua during the summer, there are large and increasing numbers who have learned from past experience that Rotorua is much more comfortable in the autumn, when we frequently enjoy week after week of still, clear, bracing days, with a genial sun and an absence of that gusty wind which is the chief drawback of the climate in early summer. Even in winter similar weather is by no means uncommon—bright sunny days, with sharp frost at night.

Routes of Access.

Rotorua may most easily be reached by rail from Auckland. The express leaves Auckland every morning, arriving in Rotorua in comfortable time for dinner in the evening. As a dining-car is now attached to this train the journey can be made very much more comfortably than heretofore. This train connects with the Australian boat from Sydney to Auckland.

Another route is overland *via* the Wanganui River and Taupo; a most interesting and charming way in summer, but, owing to the long coaching journey, somewhat uncomfortable in winter. Or the river may be ascended as far as Taumarunui on the main trunk line, and the journey finished by rail.

Accommodation.

There are four hotels and over twenty boardinghouses, and the number of the latter is steadily increasing; still there is often a great demand for accommodation, and during the height of the season, especially if some special function such as a public holiday is on, it would be wise to engage rooms in advance.

Length of Time Required for a Cure.

This it is impossible to state, so much depending on the nature and severity of the case, but, striking an average, a month would be a very fair allowance. Indeed in very severe cases it is as a rule better not to prolong a stay over several months, but rather to go away after six weeks or so and return later.

The sufferer must not expect a Pool of Bethesda at Rotorua: we do not profess to do impossibilities, and are only too well aware of our limitations; but this much may be affirmed with absolute sincerity, that nowhere in the known world exist finer bathing-waters for the relief of suffering humanity.

WAIOTAPU.

Taking coach at Rotorua, and turning sharply to the right from Whakarewarewa, a drive of twenty-one miles brings one to Waiotapu. From the time the first gorge is left, with boulder-strewn Puarenga rushing far below, the conduit supplying Rotorua with water winding snakily beside it, the road is comparatively uninteresting until Kakaramea is reached.

Maunga Kakaramea—Rainbow Mountain—owes its name to the extraordinary richness and variety of colouring of its steeper slopes, due to the coloured earths of which it is largely composed. In a single roadside cutting one may pick up specimens of earth of the most intense red, purple, and orange, with every gradation through delicate pinks, greys, and greens to pure white. There is an easy track to the summit.

Passing an intensely green still lake at the foot of Kakaramea, a short drive brings one to the Waiotapu Hotel.

Many people look upon Waiotapu as merely a place to halt at for lunch on the road to Taupo, but it is well worth spending a few days here. Space forbids anything like an adequate description of this wonderful valley. Here may be seen on a gigantic scale every kind of hydro-thermal activity: enormous boiling cauldrons, mud geysers on a scale nowhere else attempted, hot cascades and waterfalls, steam-holes, alum caves, and an immense variety of mineral waters.

WAIRAKEI.

From Waiotapu the road leads across an interminable pumice plain to Taupo. The Waikato River, now rolling majestically, now thundering over falls and rapids, alone breaks the monotony of the journey. Away to the left can be seen the steam from the Ohaki Spring, while in the far distance rise the snowy peaks of the volcanoes Ruapehu and Ngauruhoe.

A few miles before reaching Taupo we come to Wairakei, a veritable oasis in the desert of pumice, fern, and manuka. On no account should the traveller miss Wairakei. Waiotapu holds us with its weirdness, but Wairakei is magnificent. Through the hotel gardens, fed by innumerable springs, runs literally a river of hot water, in which you can swim under the overarching trees, a cold stream running alongside for the delectation of the hardier spirits; at points along the stream cascades of hot water form natural shower-baths amid fern and moss and shrub. Finally, in one high fall, the mineral water serves a purpose which is, I believe, unique—to drive a water-wheel and cut chaff.

There are two main groups of springs in two distinct valleys: one, the smaller, consisting of a large number of springs of an aluminous, sulphurous, and chalybeate nature, the overflow of which constitutes the hot river; and the other, and larger, the "Geyser Valley," in which most of the waters are of an alkaline saline nature. Here may be seen a large number of geysers of all sizes,

which differ from those of Whakarewarewa in the extreme frequency and regularity of their action and in their beautiful surroundings. Any one with half an hour to spare may be quite certain of his patience being rewarded by seeing at least one geyser play.

TAUPO.

Many miles before reaching Wairakei the landscape is dominated by the frowning extinct crater of Tau Hara. As the road twists and turns round the low hills at its base, the great mountain seems ever elusive, never getting nearer, and, in fact, even when we reach Taupo after hours of driving, we seem still as far off the mountain as ever. This peculiarity of a conical mountain is due of course to the fact that one face of it is so much like another as to be indistinguishable; we have simply driven round it. The same phenomenon is very noticeable in passing Mount Egmont.

The Aratiatia Rapids may be visited from either Wairakei or Taupo, but a splendid view of the Huka Falls may be obtained from the coach-road between Wairakei and Taupo. It is a really magnificent sight to see the huge mass of purest water, of the most delicious green colour, pour thunderously over the falls. One realises what an immense force it is the electrical engineers propose to harness.

Taupo is a pretty little place overlooking the lake, and commanding quite a Swiss view of the snowy giants opposite.

There is a choice of three hotels for the traveller: the Lake Hotel, most convenient for the steamer and the through route to Wanganui; the Spa, and the Terraces, with hot mineral baths attached.

Taupo, standing as it does at an altitude of 1,250 ft. in the very centre of the North Island, with a fine bracing climate, a magnificent lake, and absolutely unlimited supplies of hot mineral water, can hardly fail to become in the future one of the foremost health resorts of the country.

The Spa Hotel consists of a series of cottages grouped about a pretty garden, through which runs a stream of hot mineral water. There are a number of comfortable baths, and several kinds of mineral water flowing in astounding quantities. The whole is in a sheltered sunny valley, and should prove a perfect haven for those in search of a quiet restful winter resort.

Some 200 ft. above Taupo is the Terraces Hotel. In its grounds is a deep and picturesque ravine in which arise a large number of springs of different kinds. The outflow of mineral water here is really enormous, and many of the springs possess valuable medicinal properties.

In addition to several hot springs which arise from the shore of the lake between the Terraces and the Lake Hotel, there is another group along the bank of the Waikato River, including some exceedingly interesting geysers.

At Tokaanu, across the lake, are several very large hot springs, of varying nature, which on account of the enormous number of

springs in this district have been comparatively neglected. Had they been situated in any European country they would long ago have obtained worldwide reputation.

Orakei Korako.

Orakei Korako may be reached either by driving over from Wairakei or by riding from Atiamuri by the new road beside the Waikato, a most picturesque route.

There are two objects at the springs which are alone well worth going to see—the Terraces, which since the destruction of the Pink and White Terraces are the finest in the colony, and the Alum Cave. Surely if any spot deserved the epithet "fairy" it is this grotto. In a cliff overlooking the Waikato, with the everlasting dingy scrub and scrubby fern around, one suddenly comes on an opening in the cliff half-hidden with vegetation. Descending by a rough boulder-strewn track, one enters fairyland. A hundred feet overhead the cliff-face shelves into the grotto. Purple and orange, green and crimson, the roof is iridescent with every colour, while at the very bottom of the grotto, where painted roof meets painted floor, is an exquisitely beautiful pool of hot water, delicately green, its perfectly still surface reflecting the coloured walls. The sloping floor of the cave is filled with stately nikau palms, growing luxuriantly in the warm steamy atmosphere. To the left of the pool is a narrow opening leading into a large cave, whose floor is a pool of hot water, and whose atmosphere is like the hottest room of a Turkish bath. Here the guide will momentarily disappear, to appear torch in hand in the mysterious depths, lighting up the cave with weird effect. The atmosphere, however, does not invite too long a sojourn.

There are a very large number of valuable mineral springs at Orakei Korako, but on account of the inaccessibility of the spot they have hitherto been used only by the Maori.

Okoroire.

These springs may be reached from Rotorua either by rail or road. In either case, the route passes through charming scenery.

Taking the coach by preference, and skirting the foot of Ngongotaha along the western side of the lake, we reach the bush some ten miles from Rotorua, after a long pull uphill. Thenceforward the road runs for miles through beautiful bush scenery, and by the time the midday halt is made, the keen air—we are some 2,000 ft. up—has made lunch a welcome duty. As the coach begins the descent of the opposite face of the mountain-chain the scenery gets finer and finer, until it culminates in a magnificent panorama of wooded ridge and rocky crest, with deep luxuriant gorges in between, and, beyond the broad valleys of Thames and Waikato, the far horizon serrated with blue hills. A few miles across the plain and we come to Okoroire.

Here the River Waihou forces its way through a narrow cleft of rock, foaming into a broad basin, on whose margin are situated the

springs, overhung with trees and banks of fern. Close behind is the hotel with its lazy verandahs, its orchards, and its farmyard. The waters, which are mildly saline and comfortably hot, have been led into the baths close to the river-side, and constitute a particularly pleasant and inviting dip. Jammed in the narrowest cleft of the river's course is all that is left of a large Maori canoe which tradition says was wrecked in its present situation during a foolhardy and fatal attempt by a visiting tribe to paddle through the rapids. There is good trout-fishing in the river, and altogether for the angler, and for the bather in search of quiet comfort, Okoroire is a charming spot. Within driving distance of Okoroire are the fine hot springs of Mata Mata, which are well worth a visit and a bathe in.

Upper No. 2 Bath.—Analysis.

	Grains per Gallon.
Calcium-sulphate	2·77
Magnesium-chloride	0·69
Sodium-chloride	9·48
Sodium-carbonate	17·18
Potassium-carbonate	1·42
Iron-oxide	1·10
Silica and silicates	9·70
Total	42·34

Flow, 1,300 gallons per hour. Temperature, 113° Fahr.

Fairy or Open-air Bath.—Analysis.

	Grains per Gallon.
Calcium-sulphate	2·42
Calcium-carbonate	1·84
Magnesium-carbonate	1·03
Sodium-chloride	4·34
Alkaline oxide	11·41
Iron-oxide	0·70
Silica and silicates	9·82
Total	31·56

Flow, 4,100 gallons per hour. Temperature, 99° Fahr.

Te Aroha.

One of the best and, certainly one of the prettiest, resorts in New Zealand is Te Aroha. Nestling at the foot of a high richly-wooded mountain, on the edge of a wide plain, the first view of it from the railway recalls irresistibly one of those pleasant little watering-

places one finds in quiet nooks on the Continent of Europe. Only a chalet or two perched among the pines is wanted to make the illusion complete.

Situated in a large garden, prettily terraced on the hillside, are dotted about a large number of baths. Some of these are small buildings erected either over or alongside a spring, as, for instance, No. 1, which is reserved for ladies; but the central block consists of quite a handsome and picturesque bath-house, with a large number of private baths, and, with the exception of the Aix massage bath at Rotorua, is the most up-to-date bathing establishment in the colony.

The climate of Te Aroha is mild and sedative, and in this respect is more suitable than either Rotorua or Hanmer for elderly persons and patients suffering from bronchitis, emphysema, degenerative changes in the vascular system, or kidney-disease.

While Rotorua is essentially a bathing resort, Te Aroha is a spa for drinking the waters. These would be classed as thermal carbonated sodic-muriated alkaline-saline, and closely resemble the celebrated waters of Vichy and Ems, but are considerably richer in the essential medicinal ingredients — the bicarbonate, chloride, and sulphate of sodium.

As compared with most of the mineral springs of New Zealand, the outflow is not great, but it is enough not only to supply all possible drinking requirements, but also a large number of immersion baths.

ANALYSIS OF THE WATERS IN GRAINS PER GALLON.*

—	1.	2.	4.	6.	8. (1904.)	13.	14.	15. (1904.)
Sodium-chloride ..	60·25	60·45	34·24	66·23	59·10	40·67	42·61	59·5
Sodium-bicarbonate ..	461·56	426·29	246·49	499·75	648·0	301·64	321·64	657·4
Sodium-sulphate ..	38·32	32·67	19·16	35·14	39·2	21·86	23·16	40·1
Potassium chloride ..	1·72	1·90	..	..	10·0	..	..	11·0
Calcium-bicarbonate ..	10.77	7·12	4·62	7·12	8·9	6·11	7·14	6·8
Magnesium-bicarbonate	6·86	4·21	2·14	2·99	2·5	3·13	3·49	2·5
Silica	7·56	7·12	5·17	7·14	8·0	6·86	6·66	7·0
Total solids ..	586·96	539·76	311·82	618·37	775·7	380·27	404·70	784·3
Free carbonic acid ..	..	..	..	..	55·0	..	..	37·4
Temperature (Fahr.) ..	135°	..	106°	..	..	135°	135°	135°

* A large number of springs are omitted, some of them being now extinct or merged in other springs, others so insignificant as to be unimportant. The temperature of some of the springs cannot be given, as they either rise through the floor of large baths or are enclosed beneath a fountain.

Drinking the Waters.—The springs generally used for this purpose are No. 8, which supplies the octagon fountain, and No. 15. *Drunk fresh* from the spring, the water is by no means so unpalat-

able as might be expected, considering the very large amount of bicarbonate of sodium in solution. It is well to begin with small quantities—say a third of a glass—sipped three times a day on an empty stomach, the dose being gradually increased till four or five glasses a day are taken. As a rule, the water should be taken about half an hour to an hour before meals, or two hours after meals, beginning with a glass in the early morning, followed by a short walk before breakfast, or a bath, or both, another glass about noon, and a final glass about 9 at night. The next step would be a fourth glass about half-past 3 or 4 in the afternoon, and then one half an hour before dinner.

The waters act as antacids and diuretics, and have also the effect of liquifying bronchial, hepatic, and other secretions. Owing to the presence of considerable quantities of sodium-chloride they are less "lowering" than simple alkaline waters, and in this respect resemble the waters of Ems rather than those of Vichy. In many persons they have a distinct laxative effect, partly due to the indirect action of the carbonates and chlorides in solution, and partly to the sulphate of sodium.

Used as baths the waters have a remarkably cleansing action on the skin, due to the solution of its fatty secretions by the strong alkali, an action invaluable in promoting skin-excretion and in these skin-diseases in which seborrhoea is a marked feature.

Indications.—Drinking: Acid and hepatic dyspepsia, gall-stones, gout, gouty diabetes, certain forms of urinary trouble, chronic bronchitis, and some forms of obesity. *Bathing:* Chronic gout and rheumatism; certain skin-diseases, especially if associated with seborrhoea; catarrhal conditions of the female pelvic organs.

Contra-indications.—Patients greatly enfeebled and run down, as in many cases of true rheumatoid arthritis, in advanced diabetes, and in low forms of gout and rheumatism.

HANMER.

What Rotorua is to the North Island, Hanmer is to the South. While by no means the only hot springs in the South Island, those of Hanmer are the only ones of any magnitude at present easily accessible, and they have an especial importance in that they can be reached by train from the most populous centres of the South without, what is to invalids often a serious drawback, the discomforts of a sea-passage. Hanmer is some thirty-two miles from the east coast, and in latitude 42° 30′ S.

Access.—The principal route, and the only one practicable for invalids, is by train from Christchurch to Culverden, a distance of

sixty-nine miles, and thence twenty-four miles by coach to Hanmer. The journey can be comfortably managed in a day, leaving ample time for lunch at the Culverden Hotel, and a break in the coach-ride for tea at a picturesque little hostelry, reached just before the descent into the Hanmer Plains.

Accommodation.—There is excellent accommodation at the Government "Spa," which is practically an hotel without a license. Provision is made in separate quarters for fifteen first-class and sixteen second-class guests, while three beds are reserved for patients receiving free treatment. Inside the Spa gardens, and within a couple of hundred yards of the house, are the hot springs and the bath-buildings, so that the site is as central and convenient as could well be wished. In addition to the Spa, there are several good boardinghouses, and, two and a half miles away, the Jollie's Pass Hotel. Altogether some three hundred visitors can be accommodated at Hanmer.

Climate.—Situated on an elevated plateau 1,220 ft. above sea-level, rimmed round by high mountains, and shut off by the central mountainous backbone of the island from the warm moist west winds, Hanmer possesses in its climate a curative factor scarcely less valuable than its mineral waters. The air is comparatively dry, absolutely pure, and has just that touch of keenness in it which exhilarates and lessens fatigue—in a word, is "bracing." At this altitude the atmosphere is more diathermous and translucent than at the sea-level; the temperature in the direct sunshine is higher and in the shade lower, and distant details show up with a clear-cut outline which makes them deceptively near. The prevailing wind is from the north-west, and the wettest months are in the spring and July and August. Rain falls on about 104 days in the year, and the average rainfall is about 43 in. There may be said to be two distinct "seasons" at Hanmer—the summer, when most people visit it, and the winter, when it holds out considerable attractions to those who need bracing up and are yet not too invalided to endure the keen frosty air.

The Mineral Waters.—The hot sulphur waters arise within the Spa grounds from a number of springs, which all appear to have a common origin. The temperature of these springs varies from about 100 degrees Fahr. to 115 degrees Fahr., and they issue from the earth accompanied by a fairly copious evolution of sulphuretted-hydrogen gas, the excess of which, by an ingenious device, is collected and utilised for the lighting and heating of the Spa.

The waters are saline in nature, with a faintly alkaline reaction, the principal ingredient being sodium-chloride, and they would therefore be classed as sulphuretted saline waters, or, to give them their full title, as thermal sulphuretted sodic-muriated saline.

Analysis in Grains per Gallon.

Chloride of sodium	62.09
Chloride of potassium	0.15
Chloride of lithium	Trace.
Iodide of magnesium	Trace.
Carbonate of lime	0.55
Carbonate of magnesia	1.77
Carbonate of iron	0.05
Sulphate of sodium	7.48
Carbonate of sodium	2.66
Phosphate of alumina	Trace.
Silica	2.63
Total	77.38

Also sulphuretted-hydrogen gas.

From the above analysis it will be seen that the waters closely resemble the alkaline sulphuretted waters of Rotorua of the "Rachel" type, but contain more alkaline carbonate and much less silica. They are therefore distinctly better waters for internal administration, and, indeed, approximate more closely to some of the most celebrated European sulphur-waters.

Drinking the waters is usually combined with taking the baths, the nauseous taste of the sulphides in the water being the principal drawback to its internal administration. The water is drunk hot and fresh directly from the spring, and, like most sulphur waters, will not keep when bottled. The usual dose is from a quarter to two pints a day, sipped on an empty stomach. Taken in this way, its principal uses are—(1.) As an antacid and hepatic alterative in certain cases of dyspepsia, abdominal plethora, hæmorrhoids, and engorgement of the liver. In many cases of neurotic dyspepsia the taste of sulphuretted hydrogen is rather an advantage than otherwise. (2.) In cases of chronic gout, rheumatism, and metallic poisoning, to increase metabolism and flush the system.

The Baths.—There are several bath-buildings dotted about the gardens, their positions having been originally determined either by the site of a spring or by the contour of the ground enabling mineral water to be led into them.

Of the former class are the *men's and women's swimming-pools*, two walled-in enclosures containing oval concrete baths, some 30 ft. long by 20 ft. wide and 4 ft. 6 in. deep, open to the sky, but protected from the direct rays of the sun by awnings. These baths are kept at slightly below the body-temperature, and constitute a delightful dip, rendered all the more pleasant in that the excess of sulphuretted hydrogen is removed from the water.

The private baths, some twenty-two in number, are housed in three separate buildings, and are of the ordinary shallow immersion

type. They are fitted with cold showers, are clean and comfortable, and are altogether of a less primitive type than the similar plunge-baths at Rotorua. Special baths are reserved for patients suffering from diseases of the skin.

Massage-rooms, in charge of male and female operators, are provided with hot and cold douches, hot-air cabinets, and a needle bath. It is intended shortly to replace the present low-pressure douches by a high-pressure system, so that true Aix massage and douche-treatment can be given as at Rotorua.

Inhalation.—The present arrangements for inhaling the vapour of the mineral water are somewhat primitive, consisting of a couple of pipes leading from a roofed-in spring into the open air. Patients sit on seats placed immediately above the spring, and inhale the hot vapour as it issues from the pipes. In fine weather there are distinct advantages about this open-air method, while the steaming of the face, which necessarily takes place in inhaling from the somewhat large apertures, exerts an emollient action on the skin. It is rumoured that it is not unknown that visitors, hearing of this cosmetic property, have developed a sudden bronchial affection necessitating inhalation. It is intended shortly to erect an inhalation-room and a natural vapour-bath over the spring.

Cases suitable for Treatment.—The baths are indicated in most cases of gout and rheumatism in a chronic or subacute stage, and in local manifestations of these diseases, such as sciatica, lumbago, and certain forms of neuralgia and mild neuritis. Patients suffering from true rheumatoid arthritis are likely to receive benefit from the combination of the bracing climate with the mineral-water treatment, but the latter requires most stringent medical regulation, and is easily overdone.

The same remarks apply to many forms of anæmia, general debility, nervous exhaustion, and insomnia; and, indeed, it cannot be too strongly insisted that mineral-water treatment, while capable of doing great good, is capable, if misapplied, of doing fully as much harm. Cases of chronic poisoning by metals, such as lead, and by certain constitutional diseases, are likely to be benefited by the combination of the external and internal use of the waters.

Many forms of dyspepsia will be greatly benefited by the combination of drinking the waters and bathing, together with a carefully regulated diet. Here, again, while the bracing climate assists the cure and stimulates the appetite, it must be remembered that the increased appetite must be restrained at first by the dyspeptic.

Certain skin-diseases, notably the dry forms of eczema and mild cases of psoriasis, are usually benefited, but much longer immersion is required than is advisable in the treatment of most other diseases. Special baths are set apart for these cases.

Convalescents from acute diseases will find the pure upland air markedly invigorating, but must be careful in the matter of bathing.

Certain forms of kidney-disease may be improved by cautious use of the hot baths and vapour-cabinets.

Lastly, many cases of chronic bronchitis and asthma benefit by the inhalation of the mineral-water vapour, the sulphuretted hydrogen of which, combined with the warm steam, has a bland sedative action on the mucous membranes, while at the same time the vapour tends to liquefy the bronchial secretions.

Contra-indications.—As already pointed out, the waters must not be used indiscriminately in each and every case, and in certain cases not only will no good be likely to result, but there is considerable risk of great harm being done. Invalids should never embark on a course without medical advice, and should specially avoid taking very hot baths or prolonged immersion on their own responsibility. The waters should not be taken internally by persons suffering from severe anæmia, functional disturbances of the heart, or very enfeebled digestion.

Medical Attendance.—The Government medical officer, Dr. Little, resides at Culverden, and visits Hanmer regularly. In cases of urgent necessity he can always be communicated with by telephone. A booklet, "The Mineral Waters and Health Resorts of New Zealand," "Section 3 Hanmer," giving further information in regard to the waters, is being issued free by the Government Department of Tourists and Health Resorts.

OTHER GOVERNMENT TOURIST AND HEALTH RESORTS.

Mount Cook.

The Mount Cook Hermitage Hotel—under the control of the Government Tourist Department—is situated in the heart of the Southern Alps. The Hermitage is 2,506 ft. above sea-level. It is reached from Christchurch or Dunedin by rail and coach. Trains connect at Timaru for Fairlie, thirty-nine miles. At Fairlie the traveller changes to the coach for the rest of his journey (ninety-six miles). A night is spent *en route* from Fairlie to the Hermitage at Lake Pukaki, where there is a Government hotel. Guides and horses are obtainable at the Hermitage. The hotel is a building of thirty-five rooms, with stabling and paddocks for horses. Cook's coupons are accepted at the Hermitage. The glaciers within easy distance include the great Tasman Glacier (one of the largest in the world), the Murchison, Godley, Mueller, and Hooker. Mount Cook (12,349 ft.) and the surrounding mountains are within convenient

distance of the Hermitage. From the Ball Hut (3,404 ft.) and Malte Brun Hut (5,700 ft.), erected for the shelter of climbers, in the vicinity of Mount Tasman, many alpine excursions may be made. The Ball Hut is twelve miles, and the Malte Brun about twenty miles from the Hermitage. The west coast may be reached from here, *via* the Hooker Glacier, Fitzgerald's Pass, and the valleys of the Copland and Karangarua Rivers.

The Southern Lakes.

The most easily accessible of the Otago lakes is Wakatipu, which is fifty-four miles long, 1,069 ft. above sea-level, and has a depth of 1,252 ft. Queenstown, on the shores of this lake, is reached in one day from Dunedin or Invercargill by rail (174 miles or eighty-seven miles) to Kingston, thence by Government steamer twenty-five miles. From Queenstown, where there is good hotel-accommodation, the ascent of Ben Lomond (5,747 ft.) and other mountains may be made on horseback. The Government steamers run to Kinloch and Glenorchy, at the head of the lake, whence excursions may be made to Mount Earnslaw (9,300 ft.), by horse and on foot, to Paradise (by buggy), and to the Routeburn Valley, the Dart River, Rere Lake, &c. There is an alpine route through from Greenstone on the shores of the lake, *via* the Hollyford River, to Martin's Bay on the west coast (sixty-three miles), also a track from Mount Nicholas to Lake Te Anau *via* the Keys.

Lake Wanaka (928 ft. above sea-level and thirty-five miles in length) may be conveniently visited from Wakatipu. A coach runs from Queenstown to Pembroke, on Lake Wanaka, a distance of forty-one miles. The service is bi-weekly in summer and weekly in winter. There are hotels at Pembroke, and an accommodation-house at Makarora (the head of the lake). Steamers ply on the lake and may be hired as required. Lake Hawea (134 ft. above Wanaka) is ten miles distant by a vehicle-road. There is good red-deer stalking in the vicinity; trout abound in the streams and in Lakes Wanaka and Hawea. A track leads from the head of Lake Wanaka over the Haast Pass (sixteen miles distant) to the west coast, connecting with the road to Hokitika.

Lake Te Anau, forty-two miles long, and 694 ft. above the sea, is reached by train and coach from either Dunedin or Invercargill—train to Lumsden, thence a coach journey of fifty-two miles to Te Anau, occupying a day. There is a comfortable hotel at the coach terminus on the shores of the lake. A small steamer runs to the head of the lake, where there is an accommodation-house. From here visitors may walk to Sutherland Falls and Milford Sound. The track leads up the Clinton Valley, over Mackinnon's Pass to the Sutherland Falls (nineteen miles), and Milford Sound (thirty-five miles). The Sutherland Falls (1,904 ft.) are the highest in the world. There are shelter-huts at convenient distances along the route. Guides are obtainable at Te Anau. There is an accommoda-

tion-house at Sutherland's, Milford Sound, opposite Mitre Peak. An oil-launch is available for excursions on the Sound. From the upper part of Lake Te Anau there is a good track to George Sound (thirteen miles), *via* Lakes Hankinson and Thompson. A rowing-boat is available on the Sound, and huts are provided for visitors.

MANAPOURI LAKE (elevation 597 ft.) is visited from Lake Te Anau. The distance between the lakes is six miles, but the accommodation-houses are thirteen miles apart. A coach traverses the intervening distance, in connection with the steamers on the lakes and the coaches from Lumsden. Manapouri may also be reached by coach (thirty-eight miles) from Otautau, which is thirty-two miles from Invercargill by rail. Manapouri is the deepest of the New Zealand lakes, having an extreme depth of 1,452 ft. There is a small steamer on the lake; it may be engaged by visitors as required. This lake is regarded by many as the most picturesque in New Zealand.

STEWART ISLAND.

Stewart Island is reached by steamer (bi-weekly service December to February, weekly at other times) from the Bluff, a distance of twenty-four miles. There are accommodation-houses at Oban (Half-moon Bay), where the steamer calls, and at the bays round the coast. An auxiliary oil-ketch and other boats may be hired at Oban for coastal cruises, and excellent fishing is to be obtained. Bathing, boating, and deep-sea-fishing excursions are the chief attractions of the island. Walking-tours may also be made to the summits of Mounts Anglem (3,200 ft.) and Rakiahua (2,217 ft.), and other wooded peaks.

Small coasting-boats (sail and screw) take visitors when required to Paterson Inlet, the Neck, and other scenic resorts. Two of the most attractive spots, Port Adventure and Lords River, may be visited in one day from Oban. The boardinghouses at Oban are capable of accommodating a large number of visitors; there are several stores in the township.

NOTES ON THE COLOUR-SENSE OF THE MAORI.

[By ELSDON BEST.]

IN studying evidence as to the mentality of the old-time Maori, one is struck by the paucity of words in their language to denote the various colours. Apart from the terms signifying black, white, and red, all other expressions used to define colours would appear to be artificial terms. Especially noticeable is the lack of any universal, ancient, and generally used word to denote blue, which was usually confused with black, the same poverty of expression having been noted in connection with many primitive peoples. Geiger, in his "Lectures on

the Development of the Human Race" has drawn attention to the fact that the colour blue is not mentioned in the Veda hymns, the Zendavesta, the Bible, or the Homeric poems. There does not appear to be any proof that a people in the culture-stage of the Maori of New Zealand has no perception of any difference between blue and black, but rather that they look upon the colours blue and dark brown as being allied to black. Hence they are usually described by the use of the same term, although certain qualifying expressions are often employed to denote that a deep black is not meant. In this wise: the term *pango* is used to denote black or dark, and is also applied to blue and dark brown. In describing to me the appearance of the momoutu, a bird having a dark-brown plumage, a native said, "He pango tenei manu, ko tona pango ano, kaua e tino pango" ("This bird is black, its own peculiar black, not intensely black").

Is colour-sense but partially developed in primitive man, and is the perception of colours a matter of evolution, a gradual development? It would appear that the senses of sight, smell, and hearing are keener in those peoples of a lower culture-stage than they are among more civilised races. The average Maori is keener-sighted and more observant of natural objects than is the average European. When questioned, the former appears to be able to detect the various colours and shades of colour, but he has not words at his command to express himself, or describe what his eyes see. The fault would seem to lie more with his vocabulary than with his sight or powers of perception. The lack of mental training, of any system of permanently recording impressions and perceptions for future use, of continued research on scientific lines, have produced the same effect on the Maori mind as on the Maori tongue—they are both undeveloped. The Maori language is suited to a primitive people, its vocabulary a copious one from the point of view of the untrained mind, but it is no more.

In regard to the colour-sense of the Maori the following are what may be called the primary terms known to and used by them in ancient times: *Pango*, black; *Ma*, white; *Whero*, red.

BLACK.—The term *pango* was also used to denote blue and brown, especially dark brown, the light shades of brown being generally described by the use of the word *whero*. The word *mangu* also meant black, variant forms of the term being *mamangu* and *mangumangu*. The word *Keretewha* means "dark," as also does *tiwhatiwha*,* and *pouri*, and *pouriuri*. *Uriuri* has a similar meaning, and is applied to the ocean (*moana uriuri*) to denote the dark-blue appearance of the waters of mid-ocean. *Pouri* is applied to the darkness of night and of shade. *Pouriuri*=dusk, gloomy, the shades of evening. *Maru ahiahi* denotes the evening shades, dusk. *Pango* is the word generally used to denote black. The terms *pangopango* and *mangumangu* are applied to dark-skinned persons.

* Also *titiwha*.

WHITE.—*Ma*, white, also "clean" and "pale." *Koma*, pale, whitish, light-coloured, sometimes used to denote grey colour, as also is the word *ma*. *Marama*, light (not dark), as of daylight, also "transparent," and "clear-sounding," and "clear-minded," and also "plain, easily understood." *Whakamarama*, to explain, to make clear. In respect to mental condition, *marama* is the antithesis of *pouri*, sad, gloomy, vexed. (Cf. *po*, night, also Hades, the underworld, the place of departed spirits. For *uri* see *ante*.) The words *ahoaho* and *puaho* are used to describe intense whiteness. (Cf. *aho*, radiant light; *tiaho*, to emit rays of light; *mataaho*, a window; *ahoroa*, the moon.

The word *kapukapu* is used among the Tuhoe Tribe in order to describe the whiteness of snow: "Katahi ki te huka o Huiarau, kapukapu ana tera," possibly in the sense of "dazzling," but the etymology of the word is obscure.

Tea, white, is an old-time word, but not in common use. *Katea*, whitened. *Whakatea*, to show the whites of the eyes, as when chanting a song of derision. *Horotea*, pale. *Horetea*, faded, pale. *Korako*, albino.

RED.—The common expression for red is *whero*, which term is also applied to light brown or reddish brown and yellow. *Puwhero* and *puwherowhero* mean "reddish," often "pink" colour. Other words meaning red, but not in such common use as *whero* are *ngangana*, *ura*, *kura*, *towhero*, *pakurakura*, *nonokura*, *mumura*, *pakaka*, *waiarangi*, which imply red or brown; *makura*, light red; *makurakura*, reddish, glowing. In addition to these were other terms implying redness, such as *tore* and *toretore*, applied to the redness of inflammation; *katore* and *katoretore*, glimmering luminous; *hinatore*, phosphorescent light; *hahana*, to glow, flushed (as a person's face); *mura*, blaze of fire, to glow. Red was the sacred colour of the Maori. *Kaka* means "red-hot" (Cf. *ka*, to burn). *Kakaka*, reddish brown; *tuawhero*, light red, reddish.

The above terms for the three colours, black, white, and red, were really the only ancient, permanent, and universal colour-names possessed by the Maori. These were the three colours used in the painting of their houses, and in their clothing. This, however, does not prove that their powers of perception recognised no other colours, for they assuredly did so, probably at some later period in their history, inasmuch as we know that they have what may be termed artificial terms, used to describe such colours as green, yellow, blue, and grey. The terms used to define these colours would appear to be taken from natural objects, as we shall show.

GREEN.—The word *kakariki* is used to denote green, and is also the name of the small green parrot, and of the green lizard. This word, as a colour-name, was evidently taken from the bird, as it did not originally mean "green," but simply "small parrot." The name of the large bush parrot is *kaka*, to which the word *riki*, small, was added, to describe the small parrot. This word

to the green lizard in after-times, because its colour resembled that of the small parrot, but even now it is still used as an adjective. *Moko* is the ancient term for "lizard," and in speaking of the green lizard a Native styles it *moko kakariki*—*i.e.*, the *kakariki* lizard. This word *kakariki* was never in such common use as were the terms for red, white, and black; in fact, all colours, except the three latter, seem to have been expressed by comparison with natural objects, and, even so, much confusion, and a certain lack of perception, seems to have been common. It does not appear that the term *kakariki* was generally applied to anything green, as the foliage of trees, &c., nor had the Maori any terms to denote the various shades of green.

The word *pounamu* (Native name of greenstone) is sometimes used to denote green, but this is merely a comparison with the colour of that stone. Another such expression is *kohuwai*, a water-plant of a peculiar shade of green. This name is used as a colour simile, as, "He mea ahua kohuwai"—*i.e.*, a thing of a *kohuwai* appearance. Also "Penei me te kohuwai te ahua" ("In appearance it is like the *kohuwai*").

YELLOW.—There was no specific commonly used term to denote this colour in the Maori tongue. To the Maori yellow was *whero*, red, although he seems to have recognised the difference between yellow, as of the kowhai-blossom, and the red of ochre, or of the rata flower—*i.e.*, deep red. He seems to have looked upon yellow as a light red, although he had no archaic term to describe it, but simply expressed his meaning by comparison. Hence we hear among Natives the following terms used to denote yellow:—*Kowhai:* From the yellow blossoms of the kowhai-tree (*Sophora tetraptera*). *Pungapunga:* From the yellow pollen of the raupo (*Typha angustifolia*). *Mangaeka:* From the yellow strips of flax inserted in some of the rough capes made by Natives. This yellow colour is produced by heating strips of green flax (*Phormium tenax*) at a fire.

BLUE.—This colour was not generally recognised by the Maori, at least he had no ancient specific term in common use to define the same. Blue was termed *pango* (black). The blue sky was styled *kikorangi* which seems to have implied "clear" sky—*i.e.*, the true body of the sky, as not obscured by clouds, &c. The deep-blue sea was *uriuri*, a term that seems to have been used to denote "black," "dark," or "deep blue." The only term used for blue among the Tuhoe Tribe is *pukepoto*. This is the name of a blue earth, used in former times for painting the face. These people obtained it at a place named Ohaware, at Rua-tahuna. This was simply used as a comparison, it was not an ancient, arbitrary, or widely used term for blue. In using such terms a Native implies that he is making a comparison, inasmuch as he will say, "It was of a *pukepoto* appearance. In appearance it was like *kowhai*-blossoms," &c. Whereas in describing anything black, white, or red he makes use of the arbitrary, archaic expression in a direct manner. "The object was *pango* or *ma* or *whero*."

GREY.—The term *ma* (white, clean, &c.) was often used to denote light-grey colour, as also to describe light shades of yellow, &c. Dark grey would be *pango* (black, dark). Among the Tuhoe Tribe grey is expressed by the term *korora*. *Hina* is applied to grey hair, but to nothing else. *Puhinahina* also means "grey," as applied to hair. It is also used to describe a grey horse, but is not applied to inanimate objects. Grey was described to me by a Native as being "between black and white."

BROWN.—Dark brown would be termed *pango* (see *ante*), and reddish brown as *pakaka*, *ura* or *mumura*, or *whero*. Brown was confused with black or red by the Maori. There is no specific term for brown.

There is no specific or distinct term in Maori to denote colour, the word *ahua* (appearance, form) being the term commonly employed. Yet shades of colour may be denoted by the use of the words "*ata*" and *kakano*. The latter expression implies "texture," "grain," as of timber; the former is used to define "shadow" and "reflection," but both are also occasionally used to define the appearance or shades of colours. "Nga ata maha o ona puawai" ("The many shades of colour of its flowers").

The terms *hae* and *wana* are used to define "contrast" in colours. (Cf., *hae*, envy, to be envious, and *wana*, rays; *whakawanawana*, to throw out rays.) In making a garment, &c., of different-coloured materials the various colours vie with each other according to the Maori mind. When making some Maori waistbelts for me a Native said, "Kia toru nga kakano, kaore e pai te rua, kaore e hae, ara kaore e wana te titiro atu i runga i te kakano kotahi, e rua ranei, tena ki te toru, ka nui te wana. Ko aua mea kai te ririri, e whakaputa ana i tona pai tetahi, e whakaputa ana i tona pai tetahi. Koina te hae" ("Let us insert three colours, two are not enough, they will not *hae*—that is, there will not be sufficient contrast with one or two colours, but with three there will be a fine contrast. Those colours will vie with each other, each one will appear to advantage. That is the meaning of *hae*.")

I have inserted the above as an illustration of the power of the Native mind to perceive the result of grouping colours together for the sake of effect, albeit the outcome of such grouping is not always harmonious or pleasing to the eye of more cultured people, as witness the glaring display of colours often made by Native women when in gala costume. These women are much addicted to bright colours, brilliant yellow, blue, red, &c., but have also a liking for black. The patterns of prints made for the Native trade are often remarkably "loud," and the colours gaudy beyond compare. This is the result of the colour-sense of the Maori being still in a crude state, and not educated as it is with us.

In regard to the Native definition of colours by means of illustrative comparisons, we may observe the same process among ourselves, as when we use the terms "wine-colour," "rose-colour," "orange," &c.

Compound terms are sometimes used by the Natives to define shades of colour, as *ma kura*, light red (literally "red white"); *ma puwhero*, literally "reddish white" or browny white; *whero popouri*, dark red; *whero kita* (*kita* is an intensive), very red.

There does not appear to be much colour-blindness, as we term it, among the Maoris. Natives are much surprised at my own inability to see the red flowers of the rata-tree, even when within 50 yards of me. The colour-blindness of the Maori, such as it is, appears to be the natural sequence of lack of education of the colour-sense. The poverty of their vocabulary of colour-names would seem to imply a greater ignorance and non-perception of colours than really exists among them. I do not agree with the Rev. Mr. Stack's statement that the Maori was blind to blue in pre-European days, but he appeared to confuse it with black, or look upon it as a light form or shade of the same. The term *pukepoto* was certainly employed to express blue, albeit a figurative expression borrowed from the earth of that colour. That earth was sought for to be used as a face-paint, although it is of very rare occurrence. The women who sought and used it would not so use the black mud used to dye garments with, although the latter is quite common.

So long as the Maori kept to their originally known colours, black white, and red, in the ornamentation of their houses and clothing the effect was harmonious and pleasing, but when they obtained European paints, dyes, and coloured fabrics they were guilty of combinations of colour offensive to the cultivated eye.

A perusal of various accounts of primitive and barbarous peoples, their powers of perception, and their vocabularies, leaves us with a conviction that the colour-sense in man is a matter of development, and also, as Geiger puts it, "The colour-terms originate according to a definite succession, and originate so everywhere."

The following words are those employed by the Maori to denote anything speckled, spotted, or striped: *Tongitongi*, *tingotingo*, *kotingotingo*, speckled; *purepure*, *kopurepure*, *kotiwhatiwha*, spotted; *tawatawa*, striped, like mackerel; *tahekeheke*, striped, streaked; *whakahekeheke*, striped; *whakakakakaka*, covered with short stripes.

These notes will serve to give some idea as to the stage of development of the colour-sense of the Maori.

N. Z.
NORTH ISLAND.
Statute Miles.
Nautical Miles.
Three Kings
Sydney 1279 Miles
C. Maria van Diemen
North C.
Kaimaumau
Ahipara R.
Bay of Islands
KERIKERI
Hokianga Har.
WHANGAREI
DARGAVILLE
Kaipara Har.
AHURIA
Gt Barrier Id
Hauraki Gulf
COROMANDEL
AUCKLAND
Manukau Har.
THAMES
OHINEMURI
KARAKA
Bay of Plenty
TAURANGA
East C
Kawhia Har.
ROTORUA
Rotorua
OPOTIKI
WAITOMO
OKAU
TAUPO
GISBORN
Poverty B.
NEW PLYMOUTH
TAUMARUNUI
TOKAANU
C. Egmont
ORURU
PIPIRIKI
HAWERA
Hawke B.
Portland Id
Mahia Pen
NAPIER
C. Kidnappers
TAIHAPE
WANGANUI
HUNTERVILLE
WAIPAWA
Sydney 1230 Miles
Melbourne 1511 Miles
C. Farewell
MARTON
PALMERSTON
WOODVILLE
FOXTON
PAHIATUA
C. Turnagain
Golden Bay
D'Urville Id
Tasman B.
OTAKI
TUAI
MASTERTON
NELSON
GREYTOWN
PICTON
WELLINGTON
REFERENCE.
Railways open for traffic
Coach Roads
MAHAKAD
WESTPORT
BLENHEIM
C. Palliser
C. Campbell
Compiled from Lands & Survey Dept's Map

PART IV.—DESCRIPTIONS OF LAND DISTRICTS.

THE AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT.

JAMES MACKENZIE, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Introductory.

THE Auckland Land District covers about four and a half degrees of latitude, with an area of 13,858,000 acres, extending from 34° 30′ to 39° S., its greatest length being about 365 miles, from the North Cape to the 39th parallel, south of Lake Taupo, while its greatest width is about 180 miles. In the peninsula north of Auckland, indented as it is on either side by harbours and arms of the sea, and with a mean width between the Pacific Ocean and Tasman Sea of little over forty miles, the range of temperature is remarkably small. The thermometer seldom registers above 80° in the shade in the middle of summer, whilst the heat is always tempered by a cool breeze, bringing the mean summer temperature to under 70° in the shade. The frosts are hardly worth mentioning, as the minimum register is seldom below 40°; but south of Auckland sharp white frosts occur very often, more especially beyond 38° of latitude, and snow lies upon the summits of some of the highest hills or mountains in winter.

Physical Features.

This land district may be said to have no real mountains, as the most prominent peaks of the several scattered ranges or hills seldom exceed 3,000 ft. in height above the sea-level, an altitude just enough—south of 38°—to clothe the last 1,000 ft. with snow in the depth of winter. North of Hokianga and the Bay of Islands there is one well-defined range of hills rising to a height of 2,463 ft.; whilst south of these places, and extending to the Wairoa River on one side and the Whangarei Harbour upon the other, the country is all more or less broken into ranges from 1,000 ft. to 2,000 ft. in height, with valleys between. The next really well developed main range lies within the Coromandel and Thames Peninsula. With a length of over 150 miles, it has an average height of over 2,800 ft., commencing with Moehau, or Cape Colville, 2,935 ft.; next, Te Aroha, a peak of 3,176 ft.; and ending at Weraiti with a height of 2,527 ft. There are two other well-defined ranges—namely, Tawairoa and Hauturu—lying between the West Coast and the Waipa basin, with their highest peak at Pirongia, which rises to 3,156 ft., and is often snow-capped. There are other ranges forming the watershed between the basins of the Waikato and Waipa Rivers, and dividing both from the streams running into the western side of Lake Taupo. Their highest peak is Pureora, rising to 3,793 ft. The eastern side of the land district is occupied by a very broken, forest-clad country, known as the Urewera country, the average height of which is about 2,500 ft. This has been reserved for the Natives. To the east of Lake Taupo lie the Kaimanawa Ranges, of about 4,500 ft., and generally open on the ridges, with valleys clothed in beech forests. Nearly the whole of the Auckland Land District is indented on both coasts with harbours and arms of the sea, forming a cheap and easy means of access. Of rivers, properly so called, there are only two of any great length—namely, the Wairoa and Waikato. The first empties itself into the Kaipara Harbour, a large arm, or rather succession of arms, of the sea, giving hundreds of miles of inland water-carriage to all parts of the Counties of Hobson, Otamatea, Rodney, and Waitemata. This river is navigable from its mouth to its junction with its tributaries Wairua and Mangakahia, a distance of ninety-one

miles from the sea, and for forty miles it is navigable for ships of large burden. The River Waikato has a course of 200 miles, measured from its source in the Ruapehu Mountain through Lake Taupo to the sea on the West Coast. It is navigable for river-steamers for seventy-five miles from its mouth, and its tributary, the Waipa, for twenty miles from its confluence with the Waikato at Ngaruawahia. Another river — the Thames, or Waihou—though of no great length, affords a valuable means of inland water-carriage, and is navigable for small steamers for twenty-five miles. Generally speaking, every part of the district has an abundant water-supply, now and then lessened for a short time at the end of a very dry summer.

Plains.

Of plains proper, this district has only the stretch of country called Kaingaroa, extending from the eastern side of Lake Taupo towards the Bay of Plenty, all more or less of a pumice formation; the valley of the Thames, and the delta between the Thames and Piako Rivers, which is generally level, the quality of the soil varying very much in different parts; and the Central Waikato basin, already thickly settled. Here and there in the North there are level plateaux of volcanic soil, more or less densely wooded, and along the main rivers there are stretches of level country, but there are no large plains of alluvial soil such as the Middle Island can show.

Lakes.

Of these, which add so much to the scenery of a country, this district possesses a fair share, there being eight principal lakes, with some twenty or more smaller ones. To the north of Auckland, in the Bay of Islands district, there is only one lake of any size, called Omapere, three miles by two miles, an old crater. In the Waikato are Lakes Waikare and Whangape, the first six miles and a half long by three miles across, and the second five miles by one mile. These lakes are generally covered with numerous wild swans and ducks, and, being both connected with the Waikato River by navigable creeks, form a convenient waterway for transport of goods to settlers living around their shores. All the remaining lakes of large size are within the watershed of the Thermal-springs District, and are mostly from seven to eight miles long, and from three to six miles wide, except Taupo Moana, the queen of the North Island lakes, which is twenty-five miles long and eighteen miles broad, with a depth of 500 ft. The scenery round its western shore is of the most romantic kind.

Forests.

The greater part of the Auckland Land District has been covered in the past with dense forests, which are now fast disappearing under the axe of the settler and being transformed into rich pasture-land. The only really good Crown lands fit for settlement in the North are still all covered with forest, and must be cleared and sown before any returns can follow. The area of forest land in the Auckland District at the present time is about 1,000,000 acres north of Auckland, and 2,820,000 acres south of it. The forests contain a mixture of trees of all kinds, from the giant kauri to scrubby tea-tree or manuka, but all the bush is useful for building, fencing, and household purposes, or at any rate may be converted into charcoal for sale. Of kauri (the most valuable tree in New Zealand) great quantities are being yearly cut and exported or used for home consumption.

Soils.

With respect to the soils of Auckland, nowhere in New Zealand within such short distances is there such a diversity in the quality—a distance of half a mile often makes all the difference between rich alluvial and barren pipeclay. To the north of the Bay of Islands and Hokianga the lands are chiefly clay and sandstone, with here and there a volcanic area intervening. In and about the valley of the Mangonuiowae River, in the Hokianga County, there is some of the richest alluvial soil in the district. Between the Hokianga and Bay of Islands Harbours there are large areas which will carry good grass and feed one or two sheep to the acre, after clearing and laying down in grass; and there is also land highly suitable

for fruit-growing. South of Hokianga, and between that place and the Wairoa River, the soil is, generally speaking, very good, being both volcanic and alluvial. Immediately south of the Bay of Islands, and extending thence to Whangarei, the soil is, for the most part, clay lying upon sandstone or marl, with alluvial flats in the bottoms of the valleys; but these are, as a rule, very narrow. Within the Puhipuhi State Forest there is an area, say, of 16,000 acres, more or less, of volcanic soil. Approaching Whangarei, at Hikurangi, the limestone crops out, overlying coal-deposits, and round Whangarei itself the soil becomes a rich volcanic, in a high state of cultivation. South of Whangarei Harbour, and from thence to Auckland, the Crown lands generally are of a broken character, with soil varying from alluvial swamps—as in the case of the Tokatoka Swamp of 16,000 acres—to the limestone areas round Maungaturoto, the sandstone and clay lands of Rodney County, and the poorer clay lands lying north of the City of Auckland, which have, however, proved eminently suitable for fruit-growing.

For about 200 miles south of Auckland the land (with the exception of the Cape Colville Ranges) is, generally speaking, far less broken, and gradually opens out into large tracts of level country in the Waikato and Waipa basins. Immediately south of Auckland the soil is rich volcanic until it is gradually superseded by the prevailing clays; the greater portion of Manukau County, for thirty miles south of Auckland, may be classed as pastoral, and is under occupation as such. The Crown areas available for settlement—say, 4,500 acres—are chiefly in the Otau Parish, varying from volcanic clay to ordinary clay land, forest-clad, and well adapted for pastoral purposes. In the Counties of Waikato, Raglan, Waipa, Piako, West Taupo, Kawhia, Waitomo, and Awakino, there is a still greater diversity of soils. Raglan County contains large areas of good limestone country, broken, but with rich black soil, and carrying most luxuriant grass. The lower Waikato country consists of clay soil and extensive swamps, almost undrainable, but at a distance of eighty miles from Auckland is found a flat and undulating country, lying partly within the Waikato and Waipa basins, and partly within the valleys of the Piako and Waihou Rivers, formed mainly of alluvial deposits of rhyolite sands brought down from the volcanic districts. In the Kawhia, Waitomo, and Awakino Counties there is a large area of excellent limestone land, a considerable portion of which is heavily timbered, with numerous warm valleys. Most of this land has now been acquired by the Government from the Native owners, and has been taken up by a good class of settlers. Beyond this there is a large stretch of country consisting alternately of open valleys and forest-clad hills, a fair proportion of which is good land, both pastoral and agricultural. The County of Coromandel, with portions of Thames and Ohinemuri Counties, is chiefly devoted to the mining industry. The soil is nearly all clay, the land very broken, but suitable for pastoral purposes if cleared of the dense forest that now covers it. The western portion, however, of the Thames and Ohinemuri Counties contain large areas of alluvial and swamp lands, now in the hands of the Crown, but, through want of drainage, not yet available for settlement.

In the County of Tauranga, the clay lands extend from Te Aroha Mountain to Katikati entrance, changing, near Tauranga, to sandstone and black pumice soil of rich character, which improves towards Te Puke and Maketu, where the land is all good, and more or less volcanic. In Whakatane and Opotiki Counties there are very extensive swamps, of which large portions are drainable, and back from the coast seven miles or so are large areas of Crown lands, broken and forest-covered, opened ready for settlement. The soil is chiefly clay or light loam, with alluvial flats in the valleys, and all well watered. This kind of country extends to the boundary of the land district. The coastal lands are nearly all alluvial flats in a high state of cultivation, and the settlers mostly well-to-do.

Review of Soils: Uses and Returns.

Briefly to set forth the capabilities of the Crown lands in the district, it will suffice to say that north of the Bay of Islands and Hokianga the land is suitable chiefly for two classes of persons—the gum-digger, and the fruit-grower or small

farmer. The former has the range over large areas of Crown lands upon paying a small fee, and his earnings average from 5s. to 10s. a day. As for the latter, in and around Hokianga, with its 250 miles of water-frontage, almost anything can be grown. The soil is well adapted for the cultivation of grapes, and an excellent wine is being manufactured at Kohukohu. Oranges and lemons flourish side by side with all kinds of apples, pears, and plums. Wheat does fairly well, and maize gives a return of 50 to 60 bushels an acre. Sheep also thrive; and most of the lands, when properly grassed with artificial grasses, will carry two or three sheep to an acre, but ordinary rough-grassed lands only one and a half to two sheep per acre. The clearing of forest lands, ring-fencing and grassing them, will cost about £3 to £3 10s. per acre. The same remarks apply to the Bay of Islands and Whangarei, and to the country as far south as Auckland. Round about Whangarei district, and under similar conditions of culture, the average return for good agricultural or pastoral lands would be fully 12s. an acre per annum. South of Auckland, throughout the Waikato, Piako, Waipa, and Raglan Counties, and thence south to the district boundaries, the land is both agricultural and pastoral. All the cereals do well, wheat averaging 27 to 30 and up to 40 bushels per acre, and oats 26 bushels per acre. Potatoes average from 5 to 7 tons per acre. Dairy-farming is carried on, yielding (upon well-cultivated farms) a net profit of 15s. to 20s. an acre per annum; whilst sheep-farming yields a profit of from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a sheep per annum on very large estates; allowing for greater losses from disease, &c., the average return would still be 4s. per sheep. The cost of clearing fern and scrub is generally from 7s. to 10s. an acre, and laying down fern land by surface-sowing and harrowing, about 17s. an acre.

The seaward counties of Tauranga, Whakatane, and Opotiki are both agricultural and pastoral, growing wheat and maize alike to perfection. In fact, these counties, upon their alluvial shores and uplands, grow the greater portion of the maize produced in the district, and from the ports of Whakatane and Opotiki in one year some 34,000 sacks have been exported. In these counties the average yield of wheat is from 22 to 25 bushels per acre, oats about 29 bushels per acre, and maize 45 to 60 bushels per acre. It is quite possible within this district to select land early in the winter, fell and burn off by the ensuing summer, sow in grass in the autumn, and put on stock within twelve months from selection.

Rainfall.

The rainfall during the year averages about 39 in., the greater portion of which, as a rule, falls between the 1st of May and 1st of November, or during the winter and spring months. Owing to the constant changes of wind, caused by the configuration of the coast-line, the shortness of the distance between the two coasts, and the influence, greater or less, of the trade-winds, it is quite common for one neighbourhood to have double the rainfall of another, even though the two be only twenty miles apart. Droughts of more than a couple of months are practically unknown, and grass is always abundant.

Winds.

One of the chief means whereby the great healthiness of the climate is maintained is the constant presence of fine breezes, blowing both summer and winter, the prevailing winds being north-east and south-west, and very seldom passing into really heavy gales. In the middle of summer, the sea-breeze during the day and the land-breeze at night are almost unvarying.

Chief Centres and Surrounding Districts.

The City of Auckland lies on the southern shore of the Waitemata Harbour, one of the finest havens in the colony, on a narrow neck of land between the Waitemata and the Manukau. Alike from the sea and from the neighbouring hills the city and surrounding country present a charming picture. Especially fine are the views obtainable from Mount Eden, a volcanic hill some 644 ft. above sea-level and from One Tree Hill, both situated in the suburbs. These are

also points of historic interest, inasmnch as they were held as strongholds during the tribal wars. A favourite drive is that through Cornwall Park, in the vicinity of One Tree Hill. Facing the town are the green hills and white houses of the North Shore, and the remarkable island peak of Rangitoto; beyond lie the many islands of the Hauraki Gulf, with the blue hills of Coromandel and the Great Barrier in the far distance. Clustered near the foot of the hill, and scattered for many miles to the southward, are charming villa-like houses, with tasteful gardens and shrubberies, while to the north-west the view is closed by high wooded ranges. The city has an excellent commercial position; it has communication by sea with both sides of the Island, while the Kaipara and Wairoa Rivers leading far into the northern peninsula, and to the south the Waikato and Thames Rivers leading into the heart of the Island, give it natural facilities for inland communication. In 1904, the population of the city and suburbs amounted to nearly 80,000 persons. The city is well supplied with gas and water, and amongst public buildings may be noticed Government House, the new Government Offices, Post and Telegraph Offices, Supreme Court, &c. There is a Free Public Library and Art Gallery, and a good Museum, containing what is probably the best Maori collection in the world. The Auckland University College is affiliated to the New Zealand University. There are several fine buildings included amongst the places of worship in the city and suburbs. The Victoria Arcade, the Exchange, Harbour Board Offices, hotels and clubs, as well as many commercial buildings, compare favourably with those in other parts of the colony. There are admirable recreation-grounds, including the Government Domain of about 180 acres, as well as the Botanic Garden and the Albert Park in the centre of the city. There is an electric tramway system extending through the city and the suburbs. Auckland has numerous industries, including, amongst others, ship-building, sugar-refining, timber-converting, sash and door manufactories; rope and twine, pottery, brick and tile, and varnish works; printing-offices, &c.

The City of Auckland is the centre from which radiate all railways, road, and steamer routes. From it, by rail, lies the way to all Crown lands south of the Waitemata, while the Kaipara Railway connects it with the country north of Helensville. All lands to the north and along the Bay of Plenty are reached from its wharves by the Northern Company's steamers. The chief centres to the north are:—

Warkworth, on the East Coast, over forty miles from Auckland, with communication by coach and steamer nearly every day. It is a thriving township, with post and telegraph office, public halls, hotels, &c. It is also the site of important hydraulic lime and cement works. A good deal of agricultural and pastoral farming is carried on in its neighbourhood.

On the West Coast an important centre is Helensville, on the Kaipara Harbour, distant thirty-eight miles from Auckland, with which it is connected by rail. It has all the conveniences required by travellers in the shape of good hotels, stores, &c., and is the starting-point of the river-steamers running to all places in the Otamatea and Hobson Counties. It is also one of the main centres for the export of balk timber.

North of Helensville the railway has been opened to Woodcocks, about sixty miles from Auckland. The line is under construction to Hoteo, and will eventually be carried on to Maungatapere.

Dargaville, on the Wairoa River, is a town of about 600 inhabitants, with all conveniences for travellers. It may be reached by rail and steamer from Auckland three times a week. Dargaville is the starting-point of the Kaihu Valley Railway, which is open for traffic for seventeen miles from the town, and from the terminus of the railway all the Crown lands in the neighbourhood are reached, even so far north as Hokianga. The town is also the centre of a very large timber-export trade. There are only two townships on the west of any importance north of Dargaville—Port Rawene, or Hokianga, and Kohukohu, about five miles further up. Both have post and telegraph stations, and comfortable hotels, with fortnightly steam-communication from Auckland.

Whangarei, on the East Coast, is distant ninety-five miles from Auckland, with which it has steam-communication three times a week. The town is a thriving and important place, having a population of about 2,000, and is the centre of a large agricultural and pastoral country. In the neighbourhood is also a large coal-bearing and gum-and-timber-producing district, while the export of oranges and lemons, which thrive magnificently on the rich volcanic soil, is on the increase. From here, all lands within a radius of thirty to forty miles may be visited by horse, carriage, or rail. Opau Wharf, about three miles south of Whangarei, is the present commencing point of the railway-line passing through Whangarei and Kamo to Hukerenui, a distance of about twenty-three miles. This line will ultimately join that now being constructed in a southerly direction from Kawakawa. A bridge has been built over the Whangarei River, in order that the railway may be extended from Opau Wharf to deep water at Grahamtown, three miles distant.

Kawakawa, at the head of the tidal portion of the river of the same name, is connected by a short railway-line with Opua, the calling-place of steamers from Auckland. Kawakawa possesses good inns. From it coaches run weekly to Hokianga and Hukerenui. It is the centre of a coal and gum industry, and a port of lading for those products. The old town of Russell is situated further down the bay, and has a good hotel, besides having a post and telegraph office. To Whangaroa, Mangonui, Awanui, Hohoura, and Parengarenga the Northern Company's steamers run every week. Whangaroa is famed for its exquisite scenery, and is the centre of a large timber and gum export trade. Mangōnui is the starting-point and centre from which to visit, by carriage or horse, all the Crown lands in the Mangonui County.

South of Auckland, along the Waikato Railway, there are numerous townships of more or less importance, but no starting-point for Crown lands until Mercer is reached at a distance of forty-three miles. It is situated at the borders of what is known as the Waikato Country, upon the Waikato River, which is tidal up to this point, and the township has a post and telegraph office and other conveniences. At sixty-five miles from Auckland by rail is Huntly, also on the Waikato River, a flourishing township, with a large output of valuable coal. It has also pottery, brick, and tile works. On the opposite side of the Waikato River large areas of Crown lands are being brought into use, and are carrying numbers of sheep and cattle. The next town is Ngaruawahia, or Newcastle, seventy-four miles from Auckland, situated at the junction of the Waikato and Waipa Rivers, with hotels, bank, post and telegraph office. It is a centre from which portions of Crown lands in Raglan County are reached, and also from it river-steamers run north and south to the various settlements. Ngaruawahia has a flourishing creamery, a brewery, and a cooperage. At eighty-five miles from Auckland the train reaches Frankton Junction, where lines branch off to Hamilton, Cambridge, Te Aroha, Paeroa, Thames, and Rotorua, the main line going through Te Awamutu, 100 miles from Auckland, to Taumarunui, 175 miles. About two miles beyond Taumarunui the Wanganui River is crossed on a substantial steel bridge, which is available for both road and railway traffic. The rails are laid for a few miles beyond this bridge to a point known as Piriaka, but only material and goods trains are run at present, the passenger-trains making Taumarunui their terminus. The formation-work on the railway is being actively proceeded with towards Waimarino, the advance works now reaching to a distance of 199 miles from Auckland.

Waimarino (206 miles from Auckla[illegible] the summit of the line, the height above sea-level here being 2,600 ft.

Te Awamutu is a thriving town, and is especially English-looking with its nicely cultivated fields and well-kept hedges. Taumarunui is not only the temporary railway terminus, but is also the point where the Wanganui River traffic connects with the northern railway system, and is becoming in consequence of this a regular tourist resort. As the train reaches the town in the evening, and leaves for Auckland early on the following morning, travellers stay the night, and a very good accommodation-house exists for their convenience. Taumarunui is also an important Native centre.

Hamilton is a busy, flourishing town, situated on both sides of the Waikato River, with a population of about 1,500 persons, and is the centre of an agricultural and pastoral district. It possesses a creamery, flax-mill, brewery, and two soap-factories, besides other local industries. Cambridge, about thirteen miles by road and fifteen miles by rail from Hamilton, has a population of about 1,400, and is the headquarters of the Farmers' Club. It is a busy, thriving township, surrounded by good farming country. Between Hamilton and Cambridge, and in the country round, there are numerous creameries, cheese and butter factories. Wine and cider making is also successfully pursued, and there are several apiaries, from which large quantities of honey are produced. There are three flour-mills in the district, one at Cambridge, one at Hamilton, and the third at the terminus of one of the before-mentioned branch lines. One hundred and fifteen miles from Auckland by rail is Te Aroha, a quiet township, celebrated for its thermal springs and medicinal mineral waters, with good hotels. Another thirteen miles brings the traveller to Paeroa, a centre of mining industry, whence a branch line 12½ miles long is under construction to Waihi, a gold-mining town, and in another twenty miles the Thames Borough is reached.

The settlements at the Thames and Coromandel are essentially mining townships. The first is situated forty-two miles by steamer from Auckland, on the Firth of Thames, and at the mouth of the Waihou River. It has a population of about 4,100 persons. There is daily rail and steam communication with Auckland, the railway also connecting it with Paeroa and Te Aroha. Coromandel is about thirty-five miles from Auckland, with which it has constant communication by steamer; it is another mining centre, situated at the head of a picturesque harbour. Tauranga, with a population of about 1,100, is situated on the harbour of that name in the Bay of Plenty. Coaches run thither from the Thames, and from Rotorua; it has also constant communication by steamer with Auckland, and with Matata, Whakatane, and Opotiki. From the fact of the harbour being the only one on the East Coast between Coromandel Peninsula and Gisborne capable of receiving large vessels, the town is bound to be of importance in the future.

Opotiki, the second town of importance in the Bay of Plenty, is situated about eighty miles by steamer or road from Tauranga. It has steam communication with Auckland, and is connected with Gisborne by means of bridle-track, road, and railway. It is the headquarters of the maize-producing district, and has rich alluvial lands, from which good returns are obtained. It is a starting-point from which large blocks of Crown lands suitable for pastoral purposes may be reached.

The Township of Rotorua is situated on the shores of Rotorua Lake, at a distance of 171 miles by rail from Auckland. Travellers can reach Rotorua in one day from Auckland. It is the chief township in the hot-lakes district, and has also a large area of fairly good Crown land near, adapted for pastoral purposes. Considerable quantities of sulphur are obtained from the neighbourhood. (See special articles, Thermal Springs District.)

Crown Lands available for Immediate Settlement (893,976 *Acres*).

Surveyed rural land	18,249	acres,	in 49 sections.
Surveyed rural land under "The Bush and Swamp Crown Lands Settlement Act, 1903"	90,124	"	in 552 sections.
Unsurveyed rural land	99,509	"	
Unsurveyed rural land under "The Bush and Swamp Crown Lands Settlement Act, 1903"	113,842	"	
Lease in perpetuity under Land for Settlements Acts	6,905	"	in 286 sections.
Village settlement, lease in perpetuity	4	"	in 2 sections.
Pastoral runs	255,949	"	in 10 runs.
Small grazing-runs	61,051	"	in 10 runs.
Hauraki pastoral leases	248,343	"	

		Acres.
Awakino County ...	25 sections	21,509
Bay of Islands County ...	65 sections, including 990 acres unsurveyed land	11,187
Coromandel ,, ...	6 sections, including 7,061 acres unsurveyed land	7,979
,, ,, ...	Hauraki pastoral leases	68,595
East Taupo ,, ...	Unsurveyed land	14,076
,, ,, ...	7 pastoral runs	204,801
,, ,, ...	2 small grazing-runs	19,288
Hobson ,, ...	6 sections, including 1,100 acres unsurveyed land	1,657
Hokianga ,, ...	86 sections, including 5,089 acres unsurveyed land	19,029
Kawhia ,, ...	Unsurveyed land	3,990
,, ,, ...	2 sections (Te Kuiti Village Settlement)	4
Manukau ,, ..	8 sections, including 3,443 acres unsurveyed land	4,495
Mangonui ,, ...	54 sections, including 10,912 acres unsurveyed land	18,491
Ohinemuri ,, ...	28 sections	10,255
,, ,, ...	Hauraki pastoral leases	66,598
Opotiki ,, ...	35 sections, including 28,751 acres unsurveyed land	30,738
Otamatea ,, ...	9 sections	168
Piako ,, ...	46 sections, including 3,206 acres unsurveyed land	6,498
Raglan ,, ...	6 sections	798
Rodney	23 sections, including 230 acres unsurveyed land	2,009
Rotorua ,, ...	8 sections, including 12,020 acres unsurveyed land	15,692
,, ,, ...	1 pastoral run	19,460
Tauranga ,, ...	29 sections, including 13,351 acres unsurveyed land	16,983
Thames ,, ...	2 sections, including 1,970 acres unsurveyed land	3,052
,, ,, ...	Hauraki pastoral leases	113,150
Whangarei ,, ...	57 sections, including 3,498 acres unsurveyed land	7,758
Waikato ,, ...	29 sections, including 13,606 acres unsurveyed land	18,206
,, ,, ...	2 small grazing-runs	6,386
Waipa ,, ...	2 sections	25
Waitemata ,, ...	46 sections, including 400 acres unsurveyed land	4,488
Whangaroa ,, ...	10 sections, including 1,207 acres unsurveyed land	2,810
Whakatane ,, ...	4 sections, including 44,491 acres unsurveyed land	44,997
,, ,, ...	1 pastoral run	17,413
,, ,, ...	1 small grazing-run	5,232
West Taupo ,, ...	7 sections, including 42,609 acres unsurveyed land	52,738
,, ,, ...	1 pastoral run	14,275
,, ,, ...	5 small grazing-runs	30,145
No county	8 sections, including 1,351 acres unsurveyed land	2,096
	Total	887,171

	Under Land for Settlements Acts.	Acres.
Eden County	26 sections (workmen's homes) ...	53
Otamatea County ...	19 sections (rural)	5,492
Piako " ...	2 sections "	755
" " ...	114 sections (town and suburban) ...	76
Waitemata " ...	116 sections (workmen's homes) ...	459
Waikato " ...	1 section (rural)	64
Whakatane " ...	8 sections (village lots)	6
	Total	6,905
	Grand total	893,976

Areas which are not yet open for Selection.

Awakino County.—16,524 acres, mostly broken forest land of good quality, principally limestone formation.

Bay of Islands County.—51,116 acres. About one-half open fern and tea-tree lands; one-half mixed forest; soil generally second-class; fairly accesible by roads; some fair bush lands at Ruapekapeka. The good land in this county is much scattered. A block of 6,700 acres in Omapere Survey District has been surveyed, and will shortly be available for selection.

Coromandel County.—2,337 acres; generally rough forest lands, not suited for agriculture, except in isolated patches of small extent. Possibly the Cape Colville Range is auriferous all its length through the county. A considerable amount of timber—kauri—is still in the hands of the Crown. Soil generally fair. Coromandel possesses many excellent harbours, advantage of which is taken by several sawmill companies.

East Taupo.—122,300 acres broken forest land; soil light and indifferent. A coach road from Tauranga to Napier runs through this county.

Hobson County.—35,050 acres, about 6,000 acres of which is broken forest lands, which cannot be offered for selection until the kauri has been removed. The remaining land is mostly open, gumbearing, and of poor quality.

Hokianga County.—56,734 acres, Crown lands; nearly all forest; soil generally fair, but the best lands are at present inaccessible for want of roads. The large extent of Crown lands lying to the south of Hokianga Harbour is of excellent quality, but a good deal broken and forest-clad. The Crown lands to the north of the harbour are generally of good quality, but also broken, but not so much so as those to the south. The Rotokakahi Block of 5,000 acres in the Whangape Survey District, and a block of about 27,000 acres in the Tutamoe and Punakitere Survey Districts, are now under survey for the purpose of being offered for selection later. The completion of the road from Hokianga to Takahue has opened up a large extent of bush country for settlement. The Crown owns a considerable extent of valuable kauri forest in this county. Rawene is the principal town, where there are a post, telegraph, and Magistrate's offices. The water communication throughout the district is extensive. The soil varies much, but is principally clay, though the Waoko plateau is all volcanic. Communication weekly *via* Bay of Islands, and fortnightly *via* West Coast.

Kawhia, Waitomo, and Awakino Counties.—6,077 acres, forest and open land, generally of good quality. Two blocks in Kawhia North Survey District of 2,050 acres and 1,550 acres respectively have now been surveyed, and are being prepared for selection, and the survey of other blocks is at present proceeding.

Mangonui County.—53,630 acres, the greater part of which is indifferent soil, with a vegetation of fern and tea-tree, though some, such as in the Herekino district, are first-class lands. The lands in Herekino are undulating, wooded, and at present difficult of access, but in time will form a fine settlement. The open fern lands are usually clay, and only suitable for rough cattle runs. The survey of the Otukai Block, in Rangaunu Survey District, of 2,600 acres, has been completed, and the block, which is of good quality,

will shortly be offered for selection. A little kauri forest remains in the hands of Government. Mangonui is reached from Auckland by steamer once a week.

Manukau County.—5,230 acres, mostly open lands or swamp, the soil generally only medium. The lands in eastern part of county are very good, but broken, and covered with mixed forest. Communication by road, rail, or water in this county is more advanced than in most of the others in this district.

Opotiki County.—115,000 acres, nearly all broken forest lands, good pastoral country. Maize growing is largely carried on over the flat lands near the coast, which have mostly been disposed of. Opotiki is in weekly communication with Auckland by steamer. Extensive surveys are now proceeding in this county.

Otamatea County.—8,530 acres; open and forest lands of fair to medium quality. About 4,500 acres is situated in the Tokatoka Swamp, a drain swamp of excellent quality; but the greater part of this cannot be dealt with for some years owing to existing timber rights.

Piako County.—10,260 acres. The Government lands are broken forest ranges, near Te Aroha, and open flat land near Waotu.

Raglan County.—20,100 acres, the greatest part open undulating land of medium quality, with some fair patches.

Rodney County.—2,800 acres, mostly forest, and a good deal broken; but, when roads are made, a large area of this will be available for settlement. The soil is generally very fair clay land.

Rotorua County.—24,000 acres; soil generally very good, but light, covered principally with mixed forest; accessible by Rotorua-Morrinsville Railway and Rotorua-Tauranga Road from Rotorua Township. A block of about 3,000 acres, fronting Rotorua-Tauranga Road, has been surveyed, and will be available for selection in a few months.

Tauranga County.—24,816 acres. Those near Tauranga are forest lands of good quality, but broken. The forests are mixed, the principal timber trees being rimu and matai. The subdivision of the Mangatotara Block of 5,500 acres has just been completed, and steps are now being taken to throw it open for selection.

Thames and Ohinemuri Counties.—Thames County, 20,600 acres, and Ohinemuri County, 66,056 acres; partly broken forest country, unsuited for agriculture except in isolated spots; partly swamp land of good quality, which will be offered for selection as soon as the necessary drainage works are completed. The Ohinemuri Goldfield contains some fair agricultural land, but not of any great extent. Thames, the second town in the provincial district, is situated in Thames County, and is supported principally by the adjacent goldfields.

Waitemata County.—14,900 acres, mostly open, undulating, but inferior soil, suitable for fruit-growing.

Waikato County.—34,265 acres; mostly open land of second-class quality. A good deal of swamp and inferior land. Extensive coalfields at Maramarua and Huntly, at both of which places it is worked. Some swamp lands still remain in the hands of the Crown, generally isolated sections. Communication is easy—as the surface is generally level—by rail, road, and water.

Waipa County.—400 acres, mostly open, gently undulating fern hills, but not first-class soil.

Whakatane County.—82,250 acres, mostly either good swamp or forest-clad ranges. Here and there fair agricultural lands are found near Richmond and Whakatane, which is in weekly communication by steamer with Auckland. A block of 50,000 acres is now under survey, and will be offered for selection on completion thereof.

Whangarei County.—18,060 acres, Crown lands; soil generally very fair, mostly bush, occasionally a good deal broken. In various places a few farms can be obtained of good quality, mixed agricultural and pastoral land. Whangarei Township has daily communication by steamer with Auckland, and exports a considerable quantity of coal, timber, lime, and fruit.

Whangaroa County.—3,500 acres, mostly open broken land of inferior quality. Whangaroa, celebrated for its beautiful scenery, is the site of a large sawmill industry.

West Taupo County.—6,260 acres open and forest land, close to Taumarunui, on the Main Trunk Railway-line.

Timber.

The extensive forests in the Auckland District contain many timbers of which the durability and strength are of established reputation. Of these the kauri, which is indigenous to the district, is greatly valued. The trees often attain gigantic size, and the vast groves create a profound impression upon those who view them for the first time. There is great demand for kauri timber, but rimu (red-pine), kahikatea (white-pine), and totara are also much used for building and other purposes. Most of the timber is disposed of in New Zealand, but during the year ended the 31st December, 1904, 53,026,641 superficial feet of hewn or sawn timber, valued at £226,967, were shipped for export at Auckland and Kaipara.

Recently compiled returns furnish the information that there are in the Auckland District 49 sawmills employing 2,138 hands; but the number of persons engaged in bushfelling and other occupations in connection with the timber industry must be approximately between four and five thousand. The aggregate cutting-capacity of the mills in operation is about 245,000,000 ft. per annum, the average annual output being about 183,000,000 ft. The balk timber is brought by rail or along the coast to Auckland, where it is sawn into various sizes. Several large mills and wood-working establishments have been erected in the city, and also for a considerable distance along the harbour frontage.

With the view to preserving specimens of the various timbers and clumps of forest for scenic purposes, the Government have made extensive reserves in various parts of the district. In addition, State-appointed experts are engaged in planting forest-trees, and in nurturing and cultivating young trees.

Kauri-gum.

A good demand continues to exist for this unique product, which is found in the Auckland District only. During 1904 large consignments, totalling 9,203 tons and valued at £501,817, were disposed of in America, the United Kingdom, and other parts of Europe, where it is manufactured into varnish of the finest quality.

A proportion of the gum is also utilised in this colony for the same purpose, and altogether about a hundred persons are engaged in the manufacture of varnish, 90 per cent. of which is disposed of locally.

In the manufacture of varnish kauri-gum is said to have an advantage over even the best Manila copal, inasmuch that in its use uniformity of quality may be anticipated with a greater degree of certainty.

The gum industry affords employment for several thousand men, who are engaged in digging, scraping, sorting, and packing it for export.

In its original state, being of a viscid nature, it exudes from various parts of the trees, and finally reaches the ground, where it solidifies and becomes a hard yet brittle substance.

The principal method of obtaining it is as follows: Where the land has been denuded of kauri-trees, a long rod or spear is used in penetrating the ground to a depth varying from 12 in. to 30 in., according to the nature of the soil.

When the existence of gum has been ascertained the soil is turned over and the deposits unearthed. These are of different quality, that of an amber-like transparency being of the highest value.

A few years ago it was thought that the supply would soon become exhausted, but a competent authority of long experience advances the opinion that large quantities of gum will be obtainable for a consider-

able period, as deposits are continually being found at greater depths than formerly, and in localities where it was believed that the gum was completely worked out.

It might be supposed that kauri-gum which had been covered by earth for many years would have in consequence deteriorated, but such is not the case unless the soil be wet. New gum contains a chemical property which proves troublesome to the manufacturers of varnish, whilst that which has been imbedded for a lengthy period does not possess this defect.

It has been observed that kauri-trees flourish best on high ground, but large quantities of gum are found in swampy land where the face of nature appears to have undergone a change through seismic disturbance.

The value of swamp-gum is generally low in comparison with that of gum obtained at higher elevations; and, indeed, in some instances huge deposits are found in the swamps which are of no commercial value.

Recently the Government permitted an experiment to be made in the matter of procuring kauri-gum by tapping a few trees in an isolated district; but until it has been definitely ascertained that the trees are not injured in consequence the further tapping of trees is regarded as an illegal act. It is quite possible that the experiment, which is being carried out scientifically, may be thoroughly satisfactory, and the risk of damage to the kauri-trees so minimised as to justify their preservation for the purpose of cultivating a new industry, in which case the present milling operations would be so revolutionised as to centre attention on many valuable timbers that have hitherto been overlooked to a great extent in the desire to obtain kauri.

Flax (Phormium Tenax).

At a very remote period in the history of New Zealand the value of this excellent product, which is found in abundance, was recognised, and long before machinery was introduced by Europeans the Natives possessed a method of successfully treating it.

Not only were they able to use the flax in making mats and comfortable Native clothing for themselves, but they produced it in large quantities for disposal to the early traders and whalers, who turned the investment to profitable account in the market of the New South Wales capital.

For many years past much attention has been devoted to the dressing of flax by improved methods, and the Government have from time to time greatly encouraged manufacturers by offering a substantial bonus for the production of fibre of a high-grade quality.

Throughout this district numerous flax-mills are in operation. These employ a large number of people, whilst in the City of Auckland some forty-one hands are engaged in making rope, twine, and cordage. The manufactured articles are of a quality which bear favourable comparison with those imported into the colony.

Last year the quantity of flax exported was 7,002 tons, valued at £185,182, showing an increase of 2,085 tons and £56,902 when compared with the figures for 1903.

Gold and Silver.

For many years past large quantities of gold have been obtained in this district, the auriferous-quartz reefs being principally located in the Thames, Coromandel, Ohinemuri, and Piako Counties. The method usually adopted in the treatment of the ores is by the cyanide process and battery amalgamation.

During the year ended the 31st December, 1904, the quantity of gold shipped from Auckland was 223,010 oz., valued at £791,529, besides which 1,049,461 oz. of silver, valued at £112,875, was exported.

Considerable interest continues to be taken in the School of Mines at the Thames, where the instruction imparted is keenly appreciated.

Many experienced prospectors are still engaged in exploring other parts of the district where auriferous reefs are known to exist; whilst the future of some of the smaller claims which have been pegged off is anticipated with much hopefulness.

The famous Waihi Mine, situated in the Ohinemuri County, steadily maintains its reputation as one of the largest gold-producers in the world. This mine employs some seven hundred men. The quantity of ore treated during 1904 was 259,978 tons (dry weight), the bullion realising £683,882. The total value of bullion yielded since the company commenced operations amounts to the large sum of £3,845,180, and dividends amounting to £1,602,278, have been distributed amongst shareholders, this being exclusive of £96,958 paid as income-tax. As the auriferous-quartz reefs are very extensive in character, it is reasonable to predict that immense quantities of ore will be treated for many years to come with equally satisfactory results. The Town of Waihi contains a population of about 4,500, and may be reached by either steamer to the Thames, thence by rail to Paeroa, thence by coach; or by rail from Auckland to Paeroa, thence fourteen miles by coach to destination. The whole distance between Auckland and Waihi will shortly be connected by rail, as the work of further railway extension is being proceeded with. The time occupied in visiting Waihi and returning to Auckland is two days.

Coal.

In various parts of this district extensive coal-deposits exist, and mining operations are successfully carried on in the north at Hikurangi, Kamo, and Ngunguru, whilst in the south the coal-mines at Huntly and Taupiri continue to supply a household coal of fine quality. The annual output of these mines is about 190,000 tons, most of which is consumed locally.

The City and Suburbs of Auckland are principally lighted by coal-gas, and about 36,000 tons is utilised annually for its manufacture. This is brought from Westport, in the South Island, where a specially suitable coal is obtainable in large quantities.

The value of 21,019 tons of coal exported from Auckland during 1904 was £20,880.

Wool.

This industry does not reach a maximum of importance in this district as compared with other parts of the colony, the attention of the settlers being chiefly centred in the dairying industry. At the same time a considerable quantity of wool is produced for export and local use. The product is usually of excellent quality, and when properly graded brings the highest market prices.

The quantity of wool shipped from the Auckland District during 1904 was 6,996,153 lb., valued at £238,991.

In consequence of the great demand for wool both in America and Japan, there has been a marked advance in the price of New Zealand clips, and, although the quantity shipped from Auckland during 1904 was less than that of the previous year, the value shows an increase of £72,105.

As the forest lands become denuded larger areas will be available for sheep-grazing. This will no doubt result in the wool industry being found within a few years in the front rank of importance.

Dairying.

Some idea of the prosperous condition of this industry may be arrived at from the fact that no less than 54,018 cwt. of butter, valued

at £248,602, and 1,107 cwt. of cheese, valued at £3,159, were shipped from the port of Auckland to the United Kingdom and elsewhere during the year 1904.

Distributed over this district are numerous factories and creameries, employing a large number of hands, who are periodically instructed by experts appointed by the Government as to the most improved methods of dealing with the manufacture of cheese and butter. Under these circumstances it can be easily understood that the industry is yearly increasing in importance, inasmuch as large quantities of these commodities are being produced of a high standard of excellence.

Fisheries.

At present about 210 boats of various sizes are engaged in the fishing industry, employment being thus found for several hundred people.

There is great abundance and variety of edible fish, and a steady supply for the market is maintained, consisting principally of snapper, mullet, and flounders. Whitebait are also supplied from the Waikato River during the months of August, September, October, and November.

A small quantity of cured fish is exported to Sydney, and the canning of mullet for local consumption and export affords employment to a large number of people.

Good trout-fishing is to be obtained in many of the rivers and streams of the district, notably those at Okoroire, Rotorua, Atiamuri, and Galatea.

Numerous beds of rock-oysters exist on both coasts, but during part of the year this fishery is closed. Large numbers of oysters are forwarded during the open season to other New Zealand towns, and small consignments are shipped regularly to Australia.

Fruit-canning and Preserving.

The soil and climate of Auckland are particularly adapted to fruit-growing, and during the season the supply is so abundant that in many instances it barely pays the producer to send it to the local market. The increased interest in the business of canning is mainly due to this fact, and already the prospects of the industry are good, as canned fruits may now be obtained equal in quality to those imported from California and elsewhere.

At the Thames and in parts of the Waikato gooseberries and apricots do well. Peaches grow splendidly in most parts of Auckland, and within a few years large quantities should be available for canning purposes. Apples, plums, and strawberries of fine flavour grow abundantly, and the former, when carefully packed, always command good prices. Evaporated fruits are also disposed of to advantage.

Fruit-growers are now recognising the importance of the canning industry, and are being encouraged under the supervision of Government experts to cultivate fruits especially suitable for canning. There are five firms in this district engaged in the business, and employment is found for about seventy hands. A number of fruit-growers are also canning fruits in a small way in various parts of Auckland with more or less success.

General.

Auckland, on account of its remarkably fine harbour and first-class shipping facilities, possesses many local industries, all of which are in a most flourishing condition.

Perhaps first in importance is the Colonial Sugar Company's refinery at Chelsea, where some 250 hands are constantly employed. The extensive machinery for the treatment of the raw material which is brought from Fiji is capable of turning out 1,000 tons of refined sugar weekly. Most of the output is consumed in the colony, but a

proportion is shipped to the New Zealand dependencies and elsewhere. Last year the total output of the refinery was 41,000 tons, the quantity exported being valued at £5,214.

Amongst the more recently established industries are the paper-mills at Riverhead, on the upper reaches of the Waitemata. These mills employ some thirty-one hands, whilst the quality of the paper manufactured is entirely satisfactory.

The brick and pottery business affords occupation for about 220 people, and there is every prospect of this number being increased shortly, as, in consequence of the extension of the electric tramways to various parts of the suburbs, a much larger demand exists for building material.

In the north and on the shores of one of the best harbours in the colony (Whangarei) an immense deposit of kaolin has been found. Various tests have proved the quality to be exceptionally good and in every way suitable for the manufacture of china, crockery, vitrified drain-pipes, tiles, &c.

Within easy distance of Auckland large hydraulic, lime, and Portland cement works are in full operation, the annual output being from 25,000 to 30,000 tons. These works employ about one hundred and twenty hands. The quality of the cement is such that is is extensively used in connection with important public works. Over 9,000 tons have been used in the construction of the Napier breakwater, whilst at New Plymouth and in other parts of the colony large quantities have been used with the best results.

The Onehunga Woollen-mills employ ninety hands in the manufacture of blankets, tweeds, and other woollen goods. These compare favourably with anything of the kind imported.

Besides the industries mentioned many others equally successful are in operation, including meat-preserving works, flourmills, oil, soap and candle works, boot and shoe factories, tanneries, ironworks, shipbuilding yards, large printing and lithographic works, stationery and book manufacturing establishments, &c.

The Electric Tramway Company employ some 360 hands, and maintain a huge plant. In 1904 the power was increased from 1,500 to 2,500 horse power. During the year no less than 18,500,000 tickets were issued to passengers, the largely increased traffic necessitating the construction of additional cars. Those built locally have proved in every way highly satisfactory. Since the inauguration of the electric-car service the congestion of population has been greatly relieved, large numbers of people having removed to the suburbs where building is proceeding at an unprecedentedly rapid rate. Auckland may now claim to be one of the most progressive cities in the colonies.

The exports of colonial produce from this port last year were valued at £2,442,128.

THE TARANAKI LAND DISTRICT

F. Simpson, Chief Surveyor.

The Taranaki Land District is situated on the western side of the North Island of New Zealand, at about its widest part, and may be said to be the most compact and fertile district of the colony, for, with the exception of the upper half of Mount Egmont, and of the ranges adjoining, which absorb about 36,000 acres, the whole of the area—minus what is taken up by the rivers, streams, and lakes—is suitable for settlement, and certainly two-thirds of the district is good land. The gross area of the district is 2,430,000 acres.

Physical Features.

Of mountains, the principal one is the beautiful volcanic cone from which the district takes its name, Taranaki, otherwise called Mount Egmont, which has an altitude of 8,260 ft. This mountain is the centre of distribution for a radius of twenty miles of the volcanic formation known as the "drift," which covers the volcanic rocks below an altitude of 3,000 ft. Hummocks composed of trachyte boulders and cement crop up here and there and make excellent metal-quarries.

Beyond the volcanic formation—that is, from about Urenui on the north and Hawera on the south—the country is generally broken, and the formation is known as papa, a calcareous blue clay, capped in many places by shelly limestone.

The northern portion, between the Tongaporutu and the Mokau Rivers, contains also limestone, greensands, and coal outcrops. At Panirau, a small tributary of the Mokau, about thirty miles from the sea, there is an isolated patch of volcanic agglomerate and tufas, and a similar formation is found at the north-eastern corner of the district.

Eastward of the base of Mount Egmont there are few, if any, mountains worthy of the name, although there are many ranges varying in height from 1,000 ft. to 1,500 ft. above sea-level, and, in a few instances—such as the Matemateonga and Waiaria Ranges—they run up to 2,500 ft.

The principal river is the Wanganui, which bounds the district on the east between Taumarunui and Pipiriki, a distance of about ninety miles. Its average width varies from 2 to 3 chains. For nearly the whole distance it is shut in by high precipitous hills, and in many places by perpendicular walls of rock. The scenery is very grand and beautiful. There are numerous rapids, but few of them are dangerous to skilful canoeists. New Zealand's great scenic river-trip may now be done in a number of ways. From Wanganui, in the winter, the steamers run tri-weekly to Pipiriki, and in the summer months, from December to April, daily, and a daily excursion is made from that point to the beautiful upper reaches beyond, returning to Pipiriki House in the evening. The traveller can then return to Wanganui, taking train either north or south, or he can take coach round Ruapehu, Tongariro, and Ngauruhoe to the Hot Lakes, or may go on up stream to Messrs. Hatrick and Co.'s houseboat, sixty miles beyond Pipiriki, returning to the latter point the next day, or proceed right on to Taumarunui, the junctioning point at the head of the river with the new Central Railway, taking train from there to Auckland or Rotorua. Coming down stream the traveller may take the train from either Auckland or Rotorua to Taumarunui, staying there overnight; take the steam launch down stream the following day to Pipiriki, staying there for the night, and going on to Wanganui the next day. From Taumarunui to Pipiriki is about ninety miles, and from Pipiriki to Wanganui sixty miles. Good accommodation can be procured at the houseboat and Pipiriki. Messrs. Hatrick and Co. have a fleet of twelve steamers and launches, the route being now one of the most largely frequented in the colony. The fares on the river are: Taumarunui to Pipiriki, 40s. single; Pipiriki to Wanganui, 15s. single; Wanganui to Pipiriki, 20s. return; Taumarunui to Pipiriki, 60s. return, or *vice versa*. Accommodation at Pipiriki and the houseboat can be obtained at the rate of 2s. 6d. for each meal and bed. The caves near Pipiriki are very extensive, and rich in stalactites, the entrance being hung with a mass of ferns and lichens. There are some magnificent views near Atene. A mile or two below Pipiriki the banks of the river rise to a great height, and are very imposing. From the caves, for some sixty miles to the houseboat, the river flows between perpendicular walls of rock, all festooned with ferns and lichens, with a background of luxuriant bush. Over these cliffs fall numerous streams, making a succession of waterfalls. At Manganui-a-te-ao, an immense cliff rises like a mighty pillar on the right, and the rivers meet like two lanes, walled in by massive piles of masonry.

The next river in size is the Mokau, bounding the district on the north. It is navigable for handy steamers drawing from 7 ft. to 8 ft. of water as far as the coal-mines, about twenty miles from its mouth, and for canoes as far as Totoro, twenty-six miles further up. Several outcrops of coal are found on its banks, and, as limestone is also present, the river is likely to become an important waterway of the district.

The scenery on either side, although not on quite so grand a scale as may be seen on the Wanganui, is very beautiful.

The other large rivers are the Waitara and Patea. The former has its source about midway between the coast and the Wanganui River, in an easterly direction from Pukearuhe, between New Plymouth and the Mokau. It is about a hundred miles in length, and runs out at the Town of Waitara, some ten miles north-east from New Plymouth. There is a bar at the mouth, but steamers of 300 tons can enter safely in calm weather, and, although there are numerous rapids on its course, it is navigable for canoes for about ninety miles.

The Patea River rises in Mount Egmont, and, after traversing a tortuous course of about 110 miles, runs out at the extreme southern end of the provincial district. It has a bar-harbour, with a depth of 13 ft. to 14 ft. at spring-tides. Steamers of from 40 tons to 50 tons trade regularly to the town of Patea, which is situated a mile or so north of the mouth. The Patea is navigable for canoes for fifty miles.

Besides these rivers there are many smaller ones, and streams innumerable—in fact, no district in the world could be better watered and at the same time be so secure from disastrous floods. It is estimated that between the Mokau and the Patea there are no fewer than eighty-five named streams emptying themselves into the Tasman Sea, fully sixty of which flow from Mount Egmont.

Excepting the Ngaire Swamp, a block of open land near Eltham, 3,700 acres in extent, now partially drained and recently disposed of for settlement purposes, there are no plains, properly so called, in the district, although the stretch of very fertile country lying between the Waingongoro and Otakeho Rivers, comprising an area of about 25,000 acres, is known as the Waimate Plains. Of this area 13,500 acres have been disposed of, and the remainder, 11,500 acres, has been handed back to the Natives as a reserve.

There are no lakes worthy of the name. The largest sheet of water is Rotokare, situate about twelve miles from Eltham; it is about half a mile in length, with an average width of six chains. There are also a few small lakes inland from Waverley, at the southern end of the district.

The whole of the district, with the exception of a fringe of open country along the coast from Pukearuhe to Patea, averaging three miles in width, and containing about 250,000 acres, and some valleys at the north-eastern corner of the district, about 150,000 acres in extent, was originally covered with heavy forest, but this is rapidly disappearing under progress of settlement and erection of sawmills to deal with such timber.

The larger timber is chiefly rata, rimu, matai, tawa, kahikatea, kohekohe, pukatea, rewarewa, hinau, with a few totara scattered here and there. Among the smaller trees may be mentioned the kotukutuku or fuchsia, karaka, and mahoe.

As regards the timber industry, there are altogether thirty-eight sawmills, and the total quantity cut during the year ended the 31st March, 1905, was about 18,700,300 ft., chiefly rimu, kahikatea, totara, and matai. Most of these mills work together under Association rules and prices, their output for the year being 8,796,360 superficial feet; of the others, which work independently, the output of Messrs. Burnard and Ellis, of Otorohanga, amounted to 7,400,000 ft. for the same period.

An area of 72,565 acres, measuring six miles on every side from the summit of Mount Egmont, was originally set apart as a forest-reserve. To this has now been added 1,040 acres on the lower slopes of Pouakai Range, with an additional 5,500 acres on the Patua Range, making a total of about 79,000 acres, which has now by Act of Parliament been set apart as the "Egmont National Park," the internal affairs of which are administered by a partly elected and partly nominated Board of ten members. At about three miles within the reserve the forest begins to get stunted; and at four and a half miles it gives place to low wiry scrub, which ceases at five miles, or an elevation of about 4,000 ft. At 5,000 ft. the moss ends; beyond this point to the summit the mountain is composed of loose scoria and lava.

A comfortable house, known as the Egmont Mountain-house, has been built at an elevation of 3,200 ft. on the northern face of the mountain, at a distance of twenty miles from New Plymouth by the Junction and Egmont Roads. Eighteen

miles can be driven over, and the remaining two ridden. This house is maintained by the Egmont National Park Board, and is open for the accommodation of visitors all the year round. The keeper acts as guide also. The time usually occupied in the ascent from the house is from three to four hours for men, and four to six hours for ladies. There are two women's rooms at one end of the house, and two men's at the other, with large common living and dining room in the centre. Visitors have now the option of being supplied with meals at a cost of 1s. 6d. each, or they may provide and cook their own food. Beds are also provided. Horse feeds, 1s. 6d. each; paddocking, 6d. daily, or 2s. 6d. a week. A small charge for use of house is made to visitors of 1s. per night or 5s. per week throughout the visit. In addition to the mountain-house, the Board has erected a cottage of three rooms, comprising two bedrooms (fitted with four bunks each), and one living room in between. This cottage is intended for renting by the week to family parties, only one such party occupying it at a time, the minimum charge per week being two pounds sterling for a party of four adults; over that number and up to eight (the limit allowed), 5s. each per week; children over five and under twelve years, half rates. The cottage is not let to any one party for a longer period than two weeks while there are other applicants. The Board provides cooking and other utensils, firewood, and water, also mattresses and pillows; but visitors must take their own blankets, and provide and cook their own food. The caretaker at the mountain-house keeps a small stock of the principal lines of food usually wanted for sale to visitors. The cottage is within 60 or 70 yards of the mountain-house, and in charge of the same caretaker, but parties desirous of renting it should communicate with the Honorary Secretary to Committee for Northern Division of Egmont National Park, New Plymouth, giving dates between which they require it. These applications are booked in order of priority of receipt (after notification that offers will be received, usually in the early part of December). Guide's fee for mountain, £1 per party. During the past season there were about 2,000 visitors, remaining various periods of from one or two days to as many weeks. The view from the top is superb, including as it does, volcanic cones of Ruapehu, Ngauruhoe, and Tongariro, the whole of Taranaki, and a considerable portion of Auckland and Wellington Districts, also across Cook Strait to the mountains of Marlborough and Nelson Districts of the Middle Island. In fine weather, when the snow is off, the mountain can be ascended without risk. A considerable sum has been expended in improving the accommodation at the house.

The mountain can also easily be ascended from Stratford side, the return journey occupying about thirteen hours, including stoppages. Tourists can ride over the first eleven miles to the Pembroke Road Mountain-house (three rooms) above the bush-line, altitude 3,720 ft.: time occupied, about two and a half hours. A new two-roomed cottage has been erected, and is now in use. Here the horses are left, and the remaining climb has to be done on foot: time required for a fair walker, three hours, although, coming down, the distance can be done in two hours. About two hundred persons visited the mountain by this route during the season. Good hotel-accommodation, guide, and horses can be obtained in Stratford. Provisions are kept on reasonable terms by the caretaker at the house. The return trip can be varied by visiting Dawson's Falls and Kendle's Cascade, or by a run across to the Egmont Mountain-house. Those who do not care to attempt the summit will be amply repaid by the pleasure of the ride through the forest, and by the magnificent views to be obtained from the house. The houses have sleeping-accommodation for about thirty persons.

Another route now coming into favour is from Hawera or Eltham *via* Manaia or Kaponga and Dawson's Falls. At the latter place a comfortable shelter-house, capable of accommodating over forty people, has been erected, and is known as the Falls Mountain-house (altitude, 2,990 ft.). This house, which is close to the Falls (65 ft.), is within an easy two hours' ride of Kaponga. During the season the house is in charge of a caretaker, and food, horse-feed, and paddocking can be obtained. A comfortable three-roomed cottage has been erected in connection with this house. Water is obtained from the adjoining creek by means of a ram.

From the house to summit of Mount Egmont occupies from four to six hours' climbing at a moderate pace, the time being in accordance with strength and composition of party. From the top the tourist can, instead of returning by the same route, drop down to the mountain-house on the north or New Plymouth side of the mountain. The walk would not occupy over two hours, easy walking, or he could go out *via* Stratford, there being a good walking track between the houses. A weekly coach-service has been instituted both at Hawera and Eltham, while Stratford, as a base, is equally desirable to start from. It is confidently anticipated that it will be possible, at the opening of next season, to drive the whole distance up to the house.

A track has been partly made from the western side of the mountain, enabling tourists to ascend *via* Rahotu. A small accommodation-house has been erected, 32 ft. by 14 ft., consisting of a general room and two sleeping-rooms, each containing twelve bunks. Tables, forms, and utensils have also been provided.

Soils.

The volcanic soil, the boundaries of which have been already described, varies a good deal in quality. The best is believed to be on the south side of the mountain, between Stratford, Hawera, and Opunake, but not less than two or three miles from the forest-reserve boundary. It is thought that the country now being opened to the north and east of the volcanic deposit—that is, the papa and limestone formation—will, from the presence of lime, be much richer and more lasting as pasture-land than that around the mountain. The carrying-capacity of the land is, on an average, two and a half to three sheep to the acre.

Dairying, Grazing, and Agriculture.

Taranaki is essentially a grazing and dairying district, its chief products being butter and cheese.

There are 91 dairy factories and 81 skimming-stations scattered over the district. Of these factories, 79 produce butter only, 6 butter and cheese combined, while 6 produce cheese only. Forty factories are owned by proprietory companies, while 51 are run on co-operative principles. There are also in this district 16 registered packing-houses for milled butter, 221 registered private dairies for butter-making, and 2 for cheese only, besides many small plants run on individual farms of which no record is obtainable.

In September, 1896, a new work in connection with the dairying and meat industries was started in the shape of the Taranaki Freezing-works, situated at Moturoa, near the breakwater, and close alongside the railway-line. During the year 1904 the output from the works was—Butter, 152,483 packages, weighing 3,812 tons net; cheese, 8,556 packages, net weight 572 tons. During the hot season the factories and railway-vans carrying butter have been supplied with ice from the works at a nominal cost. Most of the butter from the southern end of the district now goes to Patea.

There are in the Taranaki District 21,432 horses, 279,249 cattle, 422,809 sheep, and 31,096 swine. These figures include all kinds and ages.

Agriculture has not hitherto been carried on to any great extent in this district. The total area under corn-crops during season 1904–1905 was 7,941 acres; grass crops cut for hay, chaff, or ensilage, 11,706 acres; sown grasses and clovers for feeding down, 860,207 acres; sown grasses for seed, 1,629 acres; potatoes, 1,113 acres; turnips, 11,947 acres; mangolds, 779 acres; rape, 2,220 acres; carrots, 653 acres; other crops, 176 acres; total area under crops of all kinds, including gardens, orchards, vineyards, 900,089 acres. Plantations, 1,029 acres; fallow, 216 acres; tussock, native grass, and unimproved land, 318,216 acres.

The average yield of different grain-crops in bushels per acre for season of 1904–5 was: Wheat, 32; oats, 43; barley, 43.

Mining.

The only mining going on at present is at the Mokau Coal-mines, which are situated on the Mokau River, about twenty-three miles from the sea, the river being navigable right up to the mines for vessels of 7 ft. 6 in. draught. The coal is the best class of pitch-brown, and is excellent for household and steam purposes.

Ironsand is found in great abundance on the seashore from Mokau to Patea, a distance of 130 miles. It produces, when smelted, from 50 to 60 per cent. of iron of the finest quality. The first attempt to smelt this sand was made in 1848, and several trials have been made since, but the heavy cost of production and the absence of capital and modern appliances have, so far, retarded the industry. Strong efforts are now being made to remedy this by the introduction of outside capital, and it is hoped these will shortly be successful, and work in full swing.

Petroleum Boring.

Another attempt at boring near the Breakwater is in progress, the company now conducting operations having decided to try until 2,000 ft. is reached.

Climate.

The climate of Taranaki is remarkably healthy, without any extremes of temperature. Below is given a table of mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures in shade for each month of the year ending December, 1904:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Mean temperature	65·5	65·6	63·7	59·5	55·5	53·6	50·3	51·3	55·6	54·7	56·8	65·2
Extreme maximum temperature ...	83	82	81	71	68	68	67	67	68	68	69	68
Extreme minimum temperature ...	46	49	43	45	40	39	33	32	39	37	41	44
Number of days on which rain fell ...	11	16	22	19	19	23	18	24	27	24	25	23
Total rainfall per month in inches and decimals ...	5·145	5·00	12·615	5·190	9·075	9·205	6·67	5·73	7·91	5·745	4·15	6·52
Mean barometric reading for the month	29·977	29·96	30·034	30·13	30·103	29·687	30·17	30·015	29·83	29·794	29·896	29·835

The mean barometric reading was 29·956 in. for the year. Total rainfall, 82·955 in. on 251 days. The rainfall varies considerably, as, for instance, at Norfolk Road, three miles south of Inglewood, the rainfall for the year 1904 was 128·26 in. on 201 days, the maximum fall being 5·51 in. 25th May. The average rainfall at New Plymouth during the past ten years was 64·581 in., and at Norfolk Road for same period 102·890 in.

Chief Towns.

The principal town of the district is New Plymouth (population about 5,000), situate on the seashore, about two miles from and to the north-east of the picturesque rocky islets known as the Sugar Loaves. The general appearance of the town is very attractive, and it abounds in neatly-kept gardens. The Recreation Grounds, from which a good view of Mount Egmont is obtained, form a favourite resort.

New Plymouth is 251 miles by rail from Wellington, the railway running in a northerly direction through the district from Patea to Sentry Hill, where it turns at right-angles westward for eight miles to New Plymouth. From Sentry Hill there is a branch line to Waitara, four miles distant.

The Port of New Plymouth is situated at the Sugar Loaves, two miles from the town. Protection for shipping is afforded by a concrete mole or breakwater running in a north-east direction for a distance of 1,900 ft. Under the lee of this there is wharf-accommodation provided for the coastal trade. Steamers of 1,000 tons can be berthed here in almost all weathers. The wharf is connected with New Plymouth by both rail and road. The breakwater was built at a cost of £200,000,

borrowed under security of one-fourth of the land revenue of the Provincial District of Taranaki, and the right to levy a rate over certain lands. The present rate levied is ¼d. in the pound on the capital value. The principal over-sea exports from breakwater for the year (exclusive of all coastal trade) were: Bacon and hams, 85 cwt., value £307; butter, 83,439 cwt., value £355,519; cheese, 12,012 cwt., value £25,093; fungus, 1,044 cwt., value £2,164; wool, 47,442 lb., value £1,439; total value, £390,046. Imports (oversea): value, £90,213. Customs duties for the year, £26,539.

Manufactures in New Plymouth are represented by two sash-and-door, a boot, butter-keg, and three coach factories, a brewery, a cordial factory, a flour-mill, tannery, fellmongery, bone-mill, and iron-foundry, with freezing-works and bacon-factory in the suburbs. The town has both water and gas laid on.

Hawera, the next largest town, is situate on the eastern edge of the Waimate Plains. The population is 2,500, and the town is lit with electric light and gas. The Wellington–New Plymouth Railway runs close to it, the distance by rail from New Plymouth being about forty-eight miles. Hawera is surrounded by a first-class dairying and grazing country, capable of carrying a very large population. On 1st December, 1898, an up-to-date bacon-factory, costing some £1,200, commenced the work of killing and curing in Hawera.

The Town of Patea is situated on the coast, at the extreme southern end of the district, and has a population of 750. There is a splendid grazing district nland, with a large area of land yet to be opened up. There is a dairy factory, which has two branch creameries in the country. A refrigerating company for dairy and other produce has also been established, and is proving a great success. Exports for 1904 were: Wool, 3,836 bales; fungus, 959 bags; tallow, 586 casks; pelts, 110 casks; loose hides, 5,040; grass-seed, 409 sacks; butter, 123,225 cases; flax, 25 bales; meat, 6,032 cases; sheep, 1,560; sundries, 582 packages; cheese, 14,129 boxes; empties, 1,257; cattle, 334; bonedust, 260 sacks; potatoes, 290 sacks; carcases of frozen meat, 2,474; bricks, 12,000. Imports: Ordinary, 8,874 tons; coals, 2,839 tons. Wharfages amounted to £1,572, dumping dues £253, tonnage dues £516. The number of steamers in and out were 204. The Harbour Board has an up-to-date wool-dumping press and hydraulic pumps. The width between the east and west pier-heads is 260 ft.; width of channel about 180 ft., gradually narrowing to 100 ft. as the beacons are approached. The pilot reports the depth of water at not less than 12 ft. at high-water springs, and 9 ft. at high-water neaps, with a straight channel. Steamers trade regularly to Westport, Greymouth, Lyttelton, Wellington, and other ports. The Board is now engaged in erecting a west breakwater, of concrete, to be carried out to a distance of 600 ft., and this should prove a great protection to steamers, and prevent the encroachment of sand common to bar harbours.

Stratford, a comparatively young town, lies about midwaybetween Patea and New Plymouth. It has already a population of over 2,100, and is growing fast. The height above sea-level is 1,000 ft., and the climate is bracing though somewhat moist. The main road to Auckland—known as the Stratford–Ongarue (now Ohura Road)—starts here. It has been formed as a cart-road for fifty-six miles and a half, and as a bridle-road to sixty-four miles and a half. There are three miles of bridle-track and sixteen miles of dray-road to be formed before through communication with Ohura is established, but, still, the trip right through on horseback is possible, the unformed track not being very difficult. A commencement has been made with the construction of the railway-line between Stratford and Auckland *via* Ongarue, the line being completed and open for traffic as far as Ururu, a distance of eleven miles. A short branch is also in course of construction from Waipuku to Mangonui, on the slopes of Mount Egmont. This line is for the purpose of opening up the extensive stone deposits that exist in the Mangonui Gorge of great value for road-metalling and railway-ballasting purposes. A bacon-factory has been started at Stratford under very favourable circumstances, and is likely to prove a public benefit, and also a financial success to the proprietary company. The works are on a fair scale and up to date. The machinery is driven by a 30-horse-power Victor turbine, the power being obtained from the Patea River through a tunnel 865 ft.

long, cut across a bend in the river. The refrigerating engine is a 6-ton British Linde, while hot water is supplied from a high-pressure boiler in an adjoining building. The chilling-chamber holds about 120 carcases (or one day's killing); here they remain overnight, and are then passed on to the curing-room, a spacious compartment of 80 ft. by 26 ft., capable of holding 1,000 carcases; from here they pass to the drying-room, of same size and capacity, on the upper story. A brick smoke-house, capable of dealing with 600 pieces at a time, has also been erected. The piggeries and slaughter-house are about a mile from the works, and are connected by tramway. The former consist of twenty compartments holding ten pigs each, and are conveniently arranged for feeding, &c. The output during the past season was 4,194 pigs, costing £7,751 7s. 4d.

Waitara, a seaport town of about 900 inhabitants, is situated on the river of the same name, a mile up from the sea, and about ten miles north-east from New Plymouth. The Mount Egmont Freezing-works have passed into the hands of a company styled the "Waitara Freezing and Cool Storage Company, Limited," who have rebuilt and greatly enlarged the works, the storage capacity now being for 25,000 carcases of mutton, together with five freezing rooms, capable of hanging 1,200 carcases; also a beef-chilling room and a mutton-chilling room. Provision is made at the slaughterhouse for accommodation of fourteen mutton and three beef butchers. The freezing-plant is a 60-ton Hercules, and is guaranteed to freeze 1,500 sheep per day. The boiling-down and tallow department is most complete and up-to-date, and a large manure plant has now been erected. The works are fitted throughout with electric light. The following were the direct shipments Home during the year: 2,619 tons of frozen meat, 2,213 bales of wool, 35 bales of leather, 974 casks of tallow, 14 casks of pelts, and 3 bales of horns. All produce is conveyed on board the New Zealand Shipping Company's ocean-going steamers (which anchor in Waitara roadstead) in specially constructed and insulated bags. These works are gazetted as Government grading and cool stores, which is a great convenience for outside dairy factories, as it avoids risk of injury to their produce after it has been graded. The exports from the port for the year 1904 were: Wool, 196 bales; grain, 76¼ tons; grass-seed, 387 sacks; hides, 3,017; skins, 38 bundles; timber, 14,963 super. feet; flour, 85 tons; potatoes, 574 sacks; tallow, 87 casks; pelts, 28 casks; cattle, 304 head; horses, 18; sheep, 311; butter, 136 boxes; fungus, 6 bales; general cargo, 524 tons. Total tonnage of exports for year was 4,463 tons. Imports for same period were: Grain, 24 tons; manure, 263½ tons; lime, 25¾ tons; timber, 444,277 super. feet; coal, 4,710 tons; wool, 185 bales; fungus, 36 bales; hides, 31; skins, 15 bundles; flour, 190¼ tons; horses, 12; flax, 209 bales; butter, 765 boxes; general cargo, 4,188 tons. Total tonnage of imports, 11,068 tons; making in all a gross total of 15,531 tons of cargo handled at the port during the year.

Inglewood, situated on the railway-line, sixteen miles south-east of New Plymouth, is a flourishing little town of some 1,200 inhabitants, rapidly coming to the front. The bacon-factory during the year put through 2,999 pigs, costing £5,885 13s. 8d. The factory is worked by a 24 in. turbine, the water being conveyed in a race 10 chains long. It is provided with a four-horse-power tubular boiler, a Lard jacket, and Californian pump. There is also a size "D" ammonia refrigerating machine. The electric light has now been installed in the town.

Eltham, a rising borough of 1,400 inhabitants, is making very rapid progress. The bacon-factory during nine months of the year put through 365 pigs, valued at £565. The works were destroyed by fire, and were closed down during the greater part of the year.

Opunake, a seaport town of 600 inhabitants, was visited during the year by 47 steamers. Imports, 1,040 tons; exports, 116 tons; but more than half the trade of the district does not come or go through the port; in fact, the goods carried by road are on the increase. If the railway from Eltham is made this town should make rapid strides, as it is intended to improve the harbour.

The only other townships that need be mentioned are Manaia, population, 450; and Normanby, population, 400.

Roads and Railways.

The chief means of communication is the railway from Wellington, which traverses the district between Patea and New Plymouth—a distance of sixty-six miles. Through trains run every day, except Sunday, between New Plymouth and Wellington, and *vice versa*, a distance of 251 miles. As already stated, a railway from Stratford to Ongarue, on the North Island Main Trunk Railway, is under construction, and is open to Oruru, eleven miles from Stratford.

The Main North Road runs from New Plymouth, passing through the Towns of Waitara and Urenui; and is formed as a cart-road to Mokau, the northern boundary of the district. All the streams are bridged with the exception of the Mokau River, on which is a good ferry. From Mokau there is a dray-road right through to Te Kuiti, on the Auckland railway system. About midway between New Plymouth and Waitara the Mountain Road diverges and runs almost due south, and chiefly along the railway, for a distance of forty miles, connecting with the Main South Road at the Town of Hawera. This is at present the principal road in the district, tapping, as it does, large numbers of district roads, and passing through the Towns of Inglewood, Midhirst, Stratford, Eltham, Normanby, and Hawera.

The Ohura Road branches from the Mountain Road at Stratford. It is formed and open for traffic as a dray-road for fifty-six miles and a half from Stratford and for horse-traffic to sixty-four miles and a half. A coach runs in summer time every Monday and Thursday (returning on following days) between Stratford and Whangamomona Village, a distance of forty-one miles, and the road is now being extended into the interior so as eventually to connect with Auckland, and will open up a large area of fertile country.

The Main South Road from New Plymouth follows the trend of the coast to the south, and was at one time the coach-road to Wellington. It passes through the Villages of Omata, Oakura, Okato, Rahotu, Otakeho, Manutahi South, and Kakaramea, and the Towns of Opunake, Manaia, Hawera, and Patea.

The Junction Road runs south-east from New Plymouth, and crosses the Mountain Road and railway at Inglewood, thirteen miles out; it is metalled for thirty-six miles and a quarter, formed as a dray-road to forty-five miles and three-quarters, where it connects with the Ohura Road at a distance of thirty miles from Stratford. This road crosses a number of district roads; hence its name.

The Opunake Road runs from Stratford to Opunake, twenty-six miles, skirting the southern base of Mount Egmont. It is formed and metalled for twelve miles from Stratford; the remainder is open for horse-traffic only. Vehicular traffic turns down the Manaia Road to Kaponga, thence along the Eltham–Opunake Road to the latter place. This route is metalled throughout.

The Eltham Road runs from Eltham to Opunake, twenty-five miles, connecting with the Opunake Road at Punehu, seven miles from Opunake. This is formed and metalled throughout.

The other main roads in course of construction are the Rawhitiroa Road, leaving the Mountain Road near Eltham; the Otaraoa, Moki, and Okoke Roads.

Lands open and available for ordinary Selection.

These comprise 133,823 acres, situated in all parts of the district, consisting generally of rough forest-clad country but of very fair soil resting upon a formation principally of papa. These sections are at present rather difficult of access, but when cleared of timber will be found to be very suitable for raising sheep and cattle, while flats along streams could be used for dairying operations on a small scale. Most of the lands are exempt from rent and rates for four years from date of selection.

Lands being prepared for Settlement.

In Ohura and Piopiotea West Survey Districts, between Ohura and Wanganui and Ohura Rivers: 44,000 acres, undulating and hilly country, of fair quality, covered with mixed forest, scrub, and some of it open country.

In Opatu Block, in Heao Survey District: 3,900 acres, comprising undulating and hilly country of good quality; portion of it open, in grass, fern, and scrub, remainder light forest. Situate near confluence of the Ohura and Wanganui Rivers.

In Whangamomona District, on the watersheds of the Lower Whangamomona and Tangarakau Rivers: 5,000 acres, hilly country of fair quality, covered with heavy forest.

All the lands will be found suitable for mixed occupation, such as raising young cattle and sheep, and in the more favoured localities for dairying.

There are 418,000 acres of land in this district still in the hands of the Natives.

A guide, giving particulars of any Crown lands open for selection, will be supplied free to any one applying personally or by letter to the Lands and Survey Department, New Plymouth.

It may be said, in conclusion, that there is every sign of genuine prosperity throughout the district, which has advanced rapidly during the last few years, and will no doubt continue to do so.

THE HAWKE'S BAY LAND DISTRICT.

E. C. Gold Smith, Chief Surveyor.

The Land District of Hawke's Bay comprises that portion of the east coast of the North Island from Cape Turnagain, in latitude 40° 30′, northwards to Lottin Point, about thirty miles beyond the East Cape, and contains the Waiapu, Cook, Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, Waipawa, Patangata, Woodville, and Weber Counties.

It has a seaboard of 300 miles, with an average depth from the coast of forty-five miles, and embraces an area of 6,063,000 acres. Its western limit is defined by the Ruahine, Kaweka, Ahimanawa, Raukumara, and other high ranges that form the watershed between the rivers flowing through it to the sea, and those that run to the west coast and the Bay of Plenty.

Physical Features.

The Ruahine Range extends northwards for about sixty miles from the Manawatu Gorge as far as the valley of the Ngaruroro River. Its altitude varies from 3,000 ft. to 6,000 ft., and for a considerable distance its summit is snow-clad during the winter months.

The Kaweka, a shorter range, divided from the Ruahine by the Ngaruroro River, attains an altitude of 5,650 ft., is very rugged and steep, and a prominent feature in the landscape in winter, covered as it then is with snow.

From these two ranges, which fall very abruptly on the Hawke's Bay side, the land slopes gradually to the sea, forming in some parts fine rolling hills—the essence of a sheep-country—in others extensive plains, with comparatively little poor soil.

Northwards from the Kaweka there is a series of forest-clad ranges of varying height, stretching away in the direction of the East Cape. Hikurangi, the highest point, is a bold peak with an elevation of 5,606 ft., rising so abruptly on all sides that the ascent can be made only at one point, and that with difficulty.

The only lake in the district of any extent is Waikaremoana, so famous for its magnificent scenery. It lies about thirty-five miles inland of Wairoa (Clyde), and is eleven miles in length, with a breadth at the widest part of about eight miles. Nestled among precipitous mountain-ranges, wooded to the water's edge, with numerous bays and inlets, it has a natural beauty hardly to be surpassed.

From Wairoa there is a formed road to the lake, and twenty-five miles round it, as far as the Oporuahine River.

The principal plains are: (1.) The Ruataniwha, some fifty miles south of Napier. This is 120 square miles in extent, is for the most part occupied as sheep-runs, and carries a large quantity of stock. (2.) The Heretaunga Plain, with an area of ninety square miles, lying immediately to the south of Napier. This is rich

alluvial land; a large portion is thickly settled, the remainder used for grazing and agriculture. The only other plain of any extent is at Poverty Bay. It has an area of sixty-five square miles, is very fertile, well cultivated, and has a large population.

The district is well watered throughout by numerous rivers and streams, but none are navigable except the Wairoa and Turanganui, and these only for vessels of light draught. They are both tidal, and serve as ports to the Towns of Wairoa (Clyde) and Gisborne.

Communication.

The chief outlets from Napier are three in number. First the Napier-Wellington Railway, which traverses the centre of the southern half of the district for its whole length of 100 miles, and may be called the main artery of communication. Nearly parallel to it throughout runs an excellent gravelled road, which was made before the construction of the railway. On either side there are numerous branch roads, which act as feeders, making a very complete system of internal transit. Another main road runs in a westerly direction to Kuripapanga, distant forty-five miles, a favourite resort in the summer time, removed as it is from the heat of the country near the coast. A coach runs thither twice a week, and on thence to Inland Patea, where the Napier Road meets the roads to Hunterville, Tokaanu, and the Wanganui River.

The part of the district served by these two main lines—viz., that between Napier and Woodville—contains the greater portion of the population, and from the extent of arable land within it is likely in the future to be very thickly peopled. Notwithstanding that so much of the Native land in this part is unoccupied and in its natural state, there are nearly a million of acres of land in sown grasses.

The main road northwards from Napier is the coach route to Taupo, which, soon after leaving the fertile Petane Valley, begins to traverse poor country, and twenty-five miles out enters the light pumice soil.

The Napier-Wairoa Road has been completed, with the exception of bridges at Waikare and Matahouroa Streams, and there is a weekly mail-coach service between the two towns. The coach is stopped occasionally by floods at the streams mentioned, and until the bridges are completed the heavy traffic between the two places will be done by a small steamer.

From the Wairoa a main road runs northward, through the Village of Tiniroto and on to Gisborne, a distance of seventy-five miles. For a considerable distance it runs through hilly country, and, as it has not been gravelled, wheeled traffic is suspended during the winter months; but a coach runs weekly for nine or ten months out of the year. The road from Wairoa to Gisborne *via* Nuhaka Hot Springs is completed and open for wheeled traffic.

Between Gisborne and Opotiki, in the Bay of Plenty, communication is not good. The road, which is 120 miles in length, has been formed to the Motu Township, a distance of sixty miles. In the neighbourhood of the forest a large area of Crown lands has been taken up and settled. The rest of the journey must be done on horseback. A railway is being constructed from Gisborne in the direction of Motu. The portion from Gisborne to Te Karaka, a distance of eighteen miles, is open for traffic. The continuation of this line will greatly assist the progress of the district.

The country to the north of Gisborne is being rapidly opened up, the coastal road being open for traffic as far as Port Awanui, while several of the arterial roads are being extended.

Small steamers trade regularly along the coast, calling in at Tolago and Tokomaru Bays, Waipiro, Tuparoa, Awanui, Kawakawa, and other small bays.

Pastoral Industries.

The Hawke's Bay District is pre-eminently a sheep-grazing country, and the large area of 2,774,266 acres has been improved and sown in English grasses, clover, &c. In April, 1904, there were 4,391,678 sheep in the district, and the

numbers of other stock were as follows: Horses, 34,982; cattle, 234,359; and swine, 19,681. The value of the wool exported from Hawke's Bay for the year ended 30th June, 1904, was £775,337, a considerable increase over previous year.

Freezing-works are established at Tomoana, Port Ahuriri, and Gisborne, and the export of frozen meat for the year ended 30th June, 1904, was as follows: Beef, 912 tons, valued at £22,800; 359,485 carcases of mutton, valued at £271,656; 106,227 carcases of lamb, valued at £69,047; preserved meats, 91 tons, valued at £4,550. The total of the exports shows a very gratifying increase over previous year's figures—namely, £92,416—and instances the effect of increased settlement and the continued prosperity of the district.

Timber Industry.

As showing the importance of this industry, there are numerous sawmills in the district, and, outside of wool, frozen meats, tallow, and pelts, sawn timber ranks first in the value of the exports. 3,805,164 ft. of timber were exported during the year, the total value being £19,025. It is satisfactory to note that sawmills have been established at Pohui and Puketitiri, in which districts there are large areas of valuable forest. As the bulk of the sawn timber from these places must necessarily come through Napier, it follows that the port and trade of the town will reap immense benefits from the further development of the industry in its vicinity.

Trawling Industry.

The trawling industry has received a decided impetus during the year by the addition of several new steamers, the fleet now numbering ten. Fifty-two tons of fish, valued at £520 were caught during the year, which is a considerable increase. It is a pleasing fact that the fish are now more plentiful, evidenced by the splendid catches recorded when the steamers are not prevented from working by stress of weather.

Agricultural Pursuits.

Agriculture is not carried on to the extent it might be with so much land suitable for root and grain crops. No doubt this is due to the profits made in sheep-farming. It is chiefly confined to the Heretaunga Plains and the flat lands near Gisborne. The soil is favourable to root-crops; potatoes range from 12 to 15 tons to the acre, and in some instances exceed this amount. Only a moderate quantity of grain is grown; barley, for which the soil seems well adapted, returning from 20 to 60 bushels of good sample to the acre.

The fruit growing and canning industries have now attained some importance. There are large orchards at Hastings and Havelock North, and also vineyards at Te Mata, Taradale, and Greenmeadows.

Dairying.

Settlers are now turning their attention to dairying, and factories have been established in the bush districts at Norsewood, Ormondville, Maharahara, Hastings, Gisborne, and Woodville, whilst several others are in contemplation. At the last-mentioned town a cheese-factory has been in existence for some years, and turns out an excellent article much sought after in other parts of the colony. There can be no doubt that the further development of the dairying industry must materially benefit the farming class—especially the small farmer, who may find it difficult to make a living out of sheep.

Other Industries.

Other industries, such as fellmongeries, soap-works, boot, coach, sash-and-door, and rope-and-twine factories, &c., are established in the principal towns.

Climate.

The climate is generally of a mild character, and, though hot along the coast-lands in the height of summer, it is, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, not so relaxing as in parts of the island farther north. The rainfall is light, excepting in the bush districts and high inland country.

Napier itself is recommended by many medical men as a resort for invalids suffering from pulmonary complaints, chiefly on account of the mildness of its winter season. The average rainfall for thirty-four years is 37·070 in.

Towns.

Napier is pleasantly situated on the peninsula known as Scinde Island, which is joined to the mainland by a narrow shingle-bank several miles in length. It is a busy town, with a population of about 9,700. The business part is on the flat land at the foot of the group of hills that take up the greater part of the peninsula. These hills, formerly barren and waste, are now occupied by numerous private residences, and the very general tree-planting has given the upper town a distinctive and pleasing character. There is a good water-supply, derived wholly from artesian wells of large size, and pumped by machinery to reservoirs on the tops of the hills. The shipping trade, as the large exports show, is especially active during the wool and frozen-meat season. It is still carried on at Port Ahuriri, about a mile from the town; but has recently, in a large measure, been transferred to the fine breakwater which is now partially completed. During the year 1904, the imports amounted in value to £249,433, and the exports to £1,145,845.

Gisborne, the trade-centre and port of what is known as the Poverty Bay District, is a prosperous town of nearly 4,000 inhabitants, exclusive of Maoris, rapidly increasing in size and importance, as the large quantity of unimproved land in the Cook County is fast becoming settled and made productive. There are 1,330,490 sheep in Cook and Waiapu Counties, and Gisborne's exports amounted to £651,362 in value for the year 1904.

Clyde, the county town and port of the Wairoa County, is picturesquely situated on the Wairoa River, about three miles from the mouth. The river is navigable for small craft as far as the village of Frasertown, twelve miles further up.

With a few exceptions, the towns and villages to the south of Napier are all situated on the line of railway running from that city to Wellington. The principal are: Hastings, a rising town of about 4,000 inhabitants, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Dannevirke, and finally Woodville, about three miles from the Manawatu Gorge, and distant ninety-five miles from Napier. It is at this end of the district that the Crown has, in the last few years, successfully planted settlement, and, in place of the continuous forest known as the Seventy-mile Bush of earlier days, there are now prosperous townships, with various thriving industries established.

Crown Lands.

The land held by tenants of the Crown, of whom there are 1,199 in the district under the various systems of tenure, amounts to 766,988 acres, and there remain about 224,836 acres not yet dealt with in any manner.

The latter is, for the most part, suitable for pastoral purposes only, any fit for agriculture lying in small, isolated spots, widely scattered, and such as could not be selected independently of the surrounding inferior land. Nearly the whole is broken forest country, fitted more for sheep than cattle, and having an average carrying-capacity, when cleared, of about one sheep to the acre, though the best of it might possibly graze from two to three. The land is chiefly in the Hangaroa, Koranga, Mangatoro, Norsewood, and Motu Districts, and the back-country of the Waiapu County.

About 55,387 acres are now open for selection. This area includes lands open under the small grazing-run system.

The following is a short description of some of the areas to be dealt with in the future:—

Tutamoe Survey District.—7,750 acres, being the Huiarua No. 1 and Tutamoe Blocks; all bush, broken, soil medium. Situated about thirty miles from Tokomaru.

Koranga, Tuahu, and Moanui Survey Districts.—About 48,000 acres, being part of the Tahora No. 2 Block, situated north of Waipaoa and Ruakituri Rivers, and between them and the Koranga River. It comprises some very hilly country,

but, though nearly all the land is covered with bush or scrub, there is some fair soil, and would make fair pastoral country. All well watered. North of this portion the Crown has some 70,000 acres in the Auckland Land District, west of the Waioeka River.

Moanui Survey District.—About 16,500 acres. All hilly forest land, at an elevation from 900 ft. to 3,500 ft. First-class soil. Distance from Gisborne, fifty miles.

Patoka Survey District.—4,028 acres, chiefly forest country, with light soil. Part river-bed.

Puketapu Survey District.—320 acres, in Block I. Waste land, north of the Pokopoko Stream, and west of Sections 16 to 20. Chiefly gullies.

Tahoraite and Norsewood Districts.—About 8,416 acres 1 rood 30 perches, being portions of Tamaki Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Bush country, all covered with heavy forest. A good proportion undulating land. All well watered. It will probably be some time before this block is opened for selection.

Norsewood Survey District.—Piripiri Block, 10,207 acres. It will probably be some time before this land is in the market.

In addition to the foregoing, there is an area of 5,315 acres, principally small blocks scattered over various districts, as follows: Mata, 1,320 acres; Hikurangi, 1,623 acres; Tokomaru, 216 acres; Waingaromia, 832 acres; Uawa, 53 acres; Hangaroa, 486 acres; Waiapu, 640 acres; Matakaoa, 145 acres.

Native Lands.

Of the Native lands in this district, a very considerable portion has been leased to Europeans, but there still remains in the hands of the Maoris a valuable estate, comprising both agricultural and pastoral country, and including some 800,000 acres of excellent land. This land lies for the most part in the Waiapu County, towards the East Cape.

Thermal Springs.

At Waipiro Bay and Nuhaka thermal baths have been constructed and their medicinal properties are highly spoken of. Both places are now accessible by coach and the number of visitors, especially in the summer-time, is considerable.

THE WELLINGTON LAND DISTRICT.

JOHN STRAUCHON, Chief Surveyor.

The Wellington District is bounded towards the north by the Auckland District; towards the east by the Hawke's Bay District, to the sea; thence by the sea to the Patea River on the West Coast; and thence bounded towards the west by the Taranaki District. The area contained within these limits is about 6,810,958 acres. It lies between the parallels of 39° and 41° 30′ south latitude; its greatest length north and south is about 180 miles, and its mean width east and west about sixty miles.

General Physical Features.

The district is divided into two well-defined parts by a mountain range, which forms part of the backbone of the North Island. At its northern end this range—there known by the name of Ruahine, and averaging a height of about 4,000 ft.—divides Wellington from Hawke's Bay; but after passing the point where it is intersected by the Manawatu River, the range takes the name of Tararua for many miles, until, at about forty miles from the termination on the shores of Cook Strait, it divides into two main ranges, known respectively under the general names of Rimutaka and Tararua, both ranges averaging from 2,500 ft. to 3,500 ft. in height, the highest point being 5,154 ft. Parallel to the main range, and divided from it by the Wairarapa Plain and the undulating country to the north,

is a series of ranges at a few miles inland from the East Coast, known as th Puketoi, Taipo, Maungaraki, and Haurangi Ranges. Lying on the northern border of the district are the Kaimanawa Ranges, for the most part open and grass-covered, rising to a mean height of about 4,500 ft. Westward from the latter mountains, and divided from them by a deep, broad valley, in which flow the Waikato and Wangaehu Rivers, is the volcanic chain of mountains containing Ruapehu, 9,008 ft., and Ngauruhoe, an active volcano, 7,515 ft. high. The long sweeping curve of Cook Strait, forming the south-western limit of the district, is bordered, from the Patea River to within thirty miles of Wellington, by a comparatively level and undulating country, now nearly all under cultivation, having an average width of about fifteen miles. This is one of the finest parts of the colony, and is celebrated for its stock-raising capabilities. It was originally in a great measure open, though the southern part, where the plain is narrowed in between the sea and the Tararua Range, has a good deal of forest on it, now fast disappearing under the axe of the settler.

Inland of this coastal plain, at varying distances from the sea, the country gradually rises to a mean height of about 1,500 ft. to 1,800 ft., and becomes a good deal broken in character. It was originally forest-clad almost throughout. It is much cut up by rivers and streams flowing from the interior to the sea, of which the principal, commencing from the north, are these: The Waitotara, the Wanganui, the Wangaehu, the Rangitikei, the Oroua, the Pohangina, and the Manawatu, which last, after leaving the gorge in the Ruahine Ranges, runs through level land to its mouth in Cook Strait. This broken country, being everywhere composed of papa, or marly formation, which takes grass excellently, promises in the near future to be a large sheep-carrying district.

At about fifteen miles south of the volcanic peaks of Ruapehu Mountain the papa country terminates in a fairly well-marked escarpment, giving place to a more level and undulating country formed of volcanic matter, the greater portion of which is forest-clad, though on the south-east, east, and west sides of that mountain there are open grassy plains, of no great fertility, but yet suited to pastoral pursuits.

To the eastward of the main range formed by the Rimutaka and Tararua Ranges is the great depression known at its southern end as the Wairarapa Plain, which gradually rises northwards from the lake of that name into wooded, somewhat broken country, of no great height, at a distance of some forty-five miles from the sea. From here the country falls again slightly to the Upper Manawatu River, the depression in this part being marked by the extensive flats in the neighbourhood of Pahiatua, and by the shallow valleys of the Mangahao, Mangatainoko, and Tiraumea Rivers and their branches. For thirty miles from the sea this great valley is mostly open, with patches of forest here and there, but becomes more plentifully wooded at the base of the Rimutaka and Tararua Ranges. The quality of the soil varies from light and stony on the Wairarapa Plains proper to rich papa country as the northern end is approached. The southern end of this country is watered by the Ruamahanga River and its tributaries. Generally the district is a pastoral one, though agriculture is also pursued successfully. The neighbourhood of the Puketoi Ranges is in many places composed of limestone, and promises in the future to become a very rich pastoral district, such as will support a considerable population. In the forks formed by the Tararua and Rimutaka Ranges the Hutt River takes its rise, and runs in a southerly direction through an undulating or level country, finally falling into Port Nicholson. The valley contains some very fine land, generally held in small holdings.

Plains.

The two most important of these have already been mentioned. On the eastern side of the main range the Wairarapa extends northward from the lake of that name for about forty-seven miles, with an average width of about nine miles. In some parts, especially on the flats along the Ruamahanga River, the soil is alluvial and rich; in others, though stony and unfit for cultivation, it is nevertheless grassed, and carries stock well in the winter and rainy seasons. The plain is watered by the

Waiohine, Waingawa, and Ruamahanga Rivers, and contains altogether about 200,000 acres, much of which is good agricultural land. On the other side of the district, west of the Tararua and Ruahine Ranges, there is a large block of land so nearly level that it may be called a plain, extending from Paikakariki (twenty-seven miles from Wellington) to Marton (a few miles north of the Rangitikei River), and contains about half a million acres. Starting as a narrow strip between the hills and the sea, the plain widens out by degrees until at Feilding it is at least twenty miles in breadth. Along the beach runs a fringe of sandhills, but behind this is to be found some of the best farming and grazing land in the colony. There are two plains inland—Murimotu and Waimarino—both lying some 2,200 ft. above sea-level, in the neighbourhood of Mount Ruapehu, the former to the south and the latter to the north-west of the mountain. The soil is covered with a coarse native tussock, and, though capable of carrying stock, is of a light porous nature, and cannot be classed as agricultural land.

Rivers

First among these is the Wanganui, with a length of 136 miles from its source, near Mount Tongariro, to its outlet. The Manawatu is next in importance. Rising in the Ruahine Range, it flows through the picturesque Manawatu Gorge, joining the sea at the port of Foxton. The Rangitikei, the third in size, rises in the Ruahine Mountains, and flows through the Awarua country, where it is joined by the Hautapu and other large tributaries. After a course of over a hundred miles it reaches the sea some little distance below the Township of Bull's, on the West Coast. Lesser rivers on the West Coast are the Waitotara (north of Wanganui), the Wangaehu (which takes its rise in Mount Ruapehu, and from its source to its mouth is so strongly impregnated with sulphur that fish cannot live in it), the Turakina, and the Otaki. The only other rivers of any size are the Hutt (Heretaunga), emptying itself into the Wellington Harbour, the Ruamahanga, flowing through the Wairarapa Valley and lakes into Palliser Bay, and on the East Coast the Pahaoa, Aohanga, and Akitio.

Lakes.

The only lake of any size in the Wellington District is the Wairarapa, lying between the Rimutaka and Haurangi Ranges, towards the southern end of the Wairarapa Valley. It is about twelve miles long and four broad, and is connected by the Ruamahanga River with Onoke, a small lake separated from Palliser Bay by a narrow shingle spit only. A passage through the spit is opened from time to time when the lake rises above its natural level and overflows the low-lying flats along its margin. Water-fowl of every kind—among them numbers of black swans—are to be found round about these lakes.

Scenery.

The views obtained from the railway-line in the ascent and descent of the Rimutaka Range are among the best in the neighbourhood of Wellington, and the road through the Forty-mile Bush was long considered one of the most beautiful drives in the North Island; but its beauty has been diminished by the felling of the bush consequent on the increase of settlement. The same may be said of the Manawatu Gorge, famed in the old coaching days for its lovely scenery, but now sadly marred by the construction of the railway-line. The most beautiful drive now left is through the Awarua Bush, from Ohingaiti to Moawhango. From this road, as it winds round the spurs, most charming glimpses are obtained of the Rangitikei River and the blue hills beyond, and at other points the traveller looks up deep ravines where the graceful fern-tree stands out in bright relief against the dark green of the native bush. Another road from Pipiriki, on the Wanganui River, to the Murimotu Plain, traverses one of the most magnificent forests in the North Island. Here the bushman's axe has felled only the timber standing on the road-line, and the track runs beneath the shade of the largest and stateliest maire and rimu known. Beautiful as these drives are, the scenery on the Wanganui River is still more lovely. A few miles below Taumarunui the river enters a series

of gorges, shut in by high precipitous cliffs. Sometimes the canoe glides slowly through quiet reaches, sometimes shoots rapids which make the traveller hold his breath till they are passed, and then again traverses places where the water is ever in turmoil, boiling and eddying in whirlpools, taxing the energies of the most skilful Native steersman, and testing the nerve of the most courageous tourist. These experiences, with the views obtained of the banks, densely wooded even where the papa rock rises almost straight from the water's edge, make the eighty miles journey from Taumarunui to Pipiriki an event not easily effaced from the memory. Between Pipiriki and Wanganui excellent steamers are now running, so that the beauties of the lower part of the river may be seen by all without trouble or discomfort. In summer time a launch goes as far as Taumarunui.

Forests.

The Wellington District is essentially a forest country, for out of the 6,810,958 acres contained within its borders about 3,000,000 are still under bush. By far the largest forest is the Waimarino, having an area of at least three-quarter million acres, a large portion of it being nearly level land, containing magnificent timber, principally totara, maire, matai, rimu, and other pines. This forest is as yet hardly touched, though timber is being cut at Raetihi for the settlers now making their homes in the neighbourhood. The distance from the settled districts or any port will render the timber in this part useless as a marketable commodity until the country is opened up by the Auckland Main Trunk Railway now in course of construction.

There is a large extent of bush land, drained by the Turakina, Mangamahu, and Wangaehu Rivers, extending up to the Wanganui River, and containing about 300,000 acres. Very little of this, from its inaccessibility, will be utilised for sawmilling purposes, but a great deal of it, together with a further block of 230,000 acres on the west side of the Wanganui River, will be cleared by the settlers and sown down with grass. A further block of about 100,000 acres of forest land lies in the Pohangina Valley and on the slopes of the Ruahine Range. A large portion of this has been taken up and is now being settled.

The forest land on the West Coast extends from Pukerua to the Manawatu Gorge, on the west side of the Tararua Range, and contains an area of about 300,000 acres, the bulk of it being fit only for turning into pasture. The most available part of it, alongside the Wellington–Manawatu Railway, is being extensively cut into by sawmillers at Levin and other places on the line.

After this in size is the forest on the eastern slopes of the Tararua Ranges, extending from Featherston to the Manawatu Gorge, which includes what remains of the well-known Forty-mile Bush, containing probably about 175,000 acres. Portion of this area is being quickly denuded of timber by the sawmills established at Pahiatua, Newman, Hukanui, Eketahuna, and by settlers. A tract of about 50,000 acres lying to the east of the Puketoi Range cannot be utilised for milling purposes, as it is not tapped by any branch railway-line, and its distance from the main line would probably render the business unprofitable except for local purposes. Nor are there any suitable ports along the coast where timber could be shipped.

The other forests are, one near Lake Taupo, and the Haurangi Forest on the east side of the Wairarapa Lake. These consist for the most part of birch-covered hills, and cannot be considered as valuable for milling purposes.

Soil.

It may be said that the Wellington Land District contains within its borders a greater quantity of good land than any other in the North Island, very little, except the mountain-tops, being unfitted for use, while some of it is of very superior quality, suited for the growth of the productions of every temperate climate. As much of it is still forest-clad, settlers must look forward to having to make their farms by felling and burning the bush before grass can be sown, and, as it takes from ten to fifteen years before the plough can be used in bush-land, grazing, for which the climate and soil is admirably adapted, will be the principal industry for some time

to come. It is generally calculated that the cost of felling and burning ordinary bush varies from 25s. to 35s. an acre. To this must be added about 20s. for seed and fencing. It is no uncommon thing for a return to be received at from twelve to eighteen months after felling. The usual practice is to put sheep on to the new lands soon after the grass has obtained a good hold. The process of improving the lands by the gradual "logging up" and burning of the fallen tree-trunks is a long one, but it pays in the end, for in this way fine pasture-lands are obtained on the hills, and agricultural lands on the flats.

Climate.

The climate of Wellington District is healthy and mild, the mean annual temperature (in the city) being 55·4, whilst the mean rainfall is 48·49 in. per annum. The rainfall differs, however, according to locality. Inland and near the ranges it is much greater. The top of Ruapehu Mountain is covered with perpetual snow, which lies also on the tops of Kaimanawa, Ruahine, and Tararua in the winter. Frosts are heavy in the interior.

Harbours and Ports.

The coasts of Wellington are not so well supplied in this respect as are some other parts of the colony; but what is lost in number is made up in a great measure by the excellence of the chief haven—Port Nicholson—which, from the position it occupies, at the meeting-point, as it were, of the coastal traffic of both Islands, and from its sheltered position and depth of water, may be considered one of the most convenient harbours in the world. The Wanganui River, which has been considerably improved by artificial means, is the second port in the district, and has a considerable trade carried on by coastal steamers. The Patea and Manawatu Rivers are also used by coastal steamers, whilst several other inlets along the shore afford shelter and stopping-places, according to the direction of the wind. The extension of railways along both coasts has, in a large measure, done away with the inconveniences arising from want of harbours.

Towns.

The capital of the colony—Wellington—is situated in the south-west angle of Port Nicholson, on Lambton Harbour. The wharfage accommodation here is second to none in the colony, and the wharves present always a busy scene of life with the numerous steamers and sailing-vessels continually loading or discharging. As many as six ocean-going steamers are frequently seen alongside, loading with wool, frozen meat, and other products, for conveyance to Europe. The port possesses a patent slip at Evans' Bay, within a short distance of the city. Founded in 1840 by the New Zealand Company, the city occupies the flats skirting the original shore-line, long since obliterated by the reclamation of the foreshore, which is now mostly covered with fine buildings. Rising close behind the old shore-line is a range of hills, the lower parts of which are all built over. The population of the city at the present time is about 54,000, including the suburb of Melrose, which now forms part of Wellington. Being the seat of Government, the city contains the residence of the Governor and the headquarters of the Government departments, which are placed in what is said to be the largest wooden building in the Southern Hemisphere. There are several noticeable public buildings, amongst which must be mentioned the Parliamentary Buildings, containing a valuable library, General Post Office, Government Life Insurance Offices, Government Printing Office, Government Railway Offices, Customhouse, Public Library, School of Art, Town Hall, and Harbour Board Offices. The Colonial Museum and the Botanical Gardens are also worthy of notice. The city is lighted by electricity, and its principal streets are paved with wooden blocks, whilst an excellent supply of water is obtained from the Wainui-o-mata River, on the other side of the harbour. A system of electric trams for the city has been installed, and is being extended to Brooklyn, Island Bay, and Kilbirnie. The principal industries are represented by iron and brass foundries, sawmills, soap and candle works, boot-factories, aerated water, meat-freezing works, coachbuilding, rope-and-twine works, sash-and-door factories, brick, tile, and pottery works, printing and publishing offices, besides match and box factories, and other smaller works of

various kinds. The city is increasing with rapid strides; its excellent position, together with the fine back-country, places it in the front rank of New Zealand towns. Its principal suburbs are Onslow and Karori, containing 1,900 and 1,500 inhabitants respectively. The railway-line to the Hutt Valley is now being straightened to afford greater facilities of transit, which are necessary in consequence of the rapid development of population.

Petone is situated near the mouth of the Hutt River, seven miles from Wellington, on the railway-line. It has a population of 5,100, and is a rising township, containing the Government Railway Workshops, a woollen-factory, and a meat freezing and preserving establishment. The Lower Hutt, almost immediately adjoining, has a population of 2,760, and some well-built residences with beautiful gardens. The Upper Hutt, situated at the head of the valley, has many small farms, owned by some of the very early settlers. The railway here begins the ascent of the Rimutaka Range.

Featherston, situated at the foot of the Wairarapa Valley, forty-six miles by rail from Wellington, is a small township, with butter and cheese factories in the neighbourhood. Roads lead from it to Martinborough and the East Coast, and also down the Wairarapa Valley to Palliser Bay.

Greytown is situated three miles off the main line of railway, and near the middle of the Wairarapa Valley, fifty-four miles from Wellington by rail. The chief industries are sawmilling and coachbuilding. The population is about 1,200 persons.

A few miles further north is Carterton, where are to be found timber-mills, cheese-factories, &c., and a population of about 1,300 persons. There is some splendid farming land in this locality on the banks of the Ruamahanga River.

Masterton is situated at the head of the Wairarapa Valley, on the Wellington-Napier Railway, sixty-seven miles from the capital. It is the centre of an agricultural and pastoral country, and has a population of about 4,500. It is lit with gas, drained on the septic-tank principle, and has several industries, such as fellmongery, rope-making, flax-mills, coach-factory, &c., and, in addition, has some excellent fish-breeding ponds, from which many of the rivers in the colony have been supplied with trout. An important coach-road leads from here through a fine pastoral district to Te Nui, and on to Castlepoint on the East Coast, where a large quantity of wool is annually shipped to Wellington for export.

North of Masterton is the Opaki Plain, and beyond is the entrance of the once famous Forty-mile Bush, which is now a thriving pastoral, agricultural, and dairying district. Butter-factories have been established at numerous centres.

Eketahuna is, by rail and road, eighty-nine miles from Wellington. From there a main road leads to Alfredton, and up the Tiraumea Valley, through the East Puketoi country, to Weber, and Dannevirke, the latter on the Napier Railway-line.

Pahiatua, a township eighteen miles beyond Eketahuna, has a resident population of about 1,300. It is the county and market-town of a large and improving district, and will probably also become the centre of a large dairying industry. Several branch roads run from Pahiatua into the adjoining country, the principal one leading to Makuri through a beautifully-wooded gorge. From there another branch road passes over the Makuri saddle into the East Puketoi country. Excellent fishing is obtainable in the neighbourhood.

On the West Coast, Pahautanui (or more correctly Paua-taha-nui), at the head of the Porirua Harbour, is the centre of a small agricultural community of early settlers, the old coach-road to the West Coast running through it; and there is a branch-road leading over to Hayward's in the Hutt Valley. Near Plimmerton, on the sandhills and about a mile south, lies a large boulder known to Native tradition as "Te Ponga o Matahourua"—the anchor of "Matahourua," one of the canoes bringing the original Maori inhabitants to the island. Paikakariki, twenty-seven miles from Wellington, may be considered the commencing-point of the West Coast settlements, which are springing up in every available valley along the coast. At Otaki, forty-seven miles from Wellington, by rail and road, there is a township, and a large Native settlement. At Manukau, Levin, and Shannon, thriving

townships have arisen since the Manawatu Railway Company opened up the land round about, much of it being rich farming and grazing country. Between Shannon and the Manawatu River there is a large raupo or flax swamp, named Makurerua, containing at least 15,000 acres of fine alluvial soil, which is being gradually drained, and will probably at some future period become grazing-land.

Foxton, a township at the mouth of the Manawatu River, is a small shipping port, containing about 1,250 inhabitants. It is connected with Palmerston North by a branch railway, and is the outlet for a large area of good agricultural land, with a considerable flax-milling industry.

Palmerston North is an inland town at the junction of the Wellington–New Plymouth and the Palmerston–Napier Railways, situated on a fine plain in the midst of a most excellent farming district at a point eighty-seven miles from Wellington, and 112 miles from Napier. Its population is now upwards of 9,300. It is lit with gas, and has a good water-supply. A fine bridge across the Manawatu River connects it with the Fitzherbert Block, a tract of rich agricultural land. Nine miles from Palmerston is the Township of Ashhurst, at the mouth of the Pohangina Valley, up which settlement has now extended for a distance of twenty-two miles. Several large farm-homestead association blocks have been selected up this valley.

Feilding, ninety-nine miles from Wellington by rail, with a population of about 3,750, is becoming one of the most important towns on the West Coast, as it is the centre of a very fine locality, and the outlet for a large tract of inland country, the forest on which is fast being felled. A coach-road connects it with Birmingham (Kimbolton) and Pemberton, about thirty-two miles distant. On the seaward side for a distance of twenty miles there is also much good agricultural land, extending on the north-west to the Rangitikei River, and including the Township of Halcombe. There are several dairy factories established in the neighbourhood.

Marton, 116 miles from Wellington by rail, with a population of 1,500, one of the earliest of the West Coast settlements, is also the centre of an agricultural country. The Township of Bull's, on the north side of the Rangitikei River, lies between Marton and the coast. From Marton Junction the southern part of the North Island Main Trunk Railway extends up the Rangitikei Valley to Hunterville, a good-sized township in the centre of a grazing district, and by way of the Makohine Viaduct to Taihape, forty-five miles from Marton, passing through Mangaweka. A short distance beyond Mangaweka is the viaduct of this name, 964 ft. long. The construction of the line is proceeding between Taihape and Waiouru. The distance from Marton Junction to the summit at Waimarino is about 104 miles. The coach-road has been made to Waiouru, and from thence to Tokaanu, on Lake Taupo, in the Auckland District.

Wanganui, situated near the mouth of the river of that name, is the oldest town after Wellington, from which it is 150 miles by rail—the distance by sea being only a hundred and twenty miles. It is the centre of an excellent farming district, and has a considerable trade, and several manufactories. Near the mouth of the river are freezing-works, the meat from which is conveyed by lighters to the large English steamers which lie off the mouth of the river. The town is lit with gas, and has a good water-supply. Not far from it are some extensive railway workshops. Altogether it is a thriving place, with a population of about 8,000. The Wanganui River is navigable for a light-draught steamer up to Pipiriki, a distance of sixty miles, and a launch goes a further distance of eighty-four miles to Taumarunui. A branch road extends from Pipiriki through the Waimarino Forest to Ohakune, and on to Karioi on the Murimotu Plains, thence by way of Turangarere and Moawhango to Napier.

Crown Lands available for Future Settlement.

Town Land.—Sections in Piriaka, Raetihi, Ohakune, Mowhanau, Taihape, Mataroa, and Pongaroa Townships will probably be opened for sale at Wanganui, Pahiatua, and Wellington on dates due notice of which will be given in the local papers.

About 20,000 acres, known as the Retaruke Block, on the Wanganui River. It is proposed to open this land shortly.

Improved-Farm Settlement Lands.

All the available land suitable for holding under the improved-farm conditions has now been allotted, but if any of the sections now held under this system should be forfeited they will probably be ballotted for amongst applicants in the district who are known to be of good character and likely to make good settlers.

Lands Open and Available for Ordinary Selection.

Waitotara.—Part of the Te Ngaue Block, 885 acres of second-class pastoral land, is now open for selection as a small grazing-run.

Waimarino.—A block of about 46,550 acres, on the Retaruke, Ojo, and Kaitieke Rivers, has had roads surveyed through it. 32,000 acres at the head of the Retaruke and Makino Streams have also been roaded. The rest of the Waimarino country, containing about 250,000 acres, is more or less broken, and will probably be opened later on as second-class pastoral country or small grazing-runs, to enable it to be taken up in larger sections.

A number of forfeited sections are now open for selection in the following blocks: Mekalickstone, Kaiparoro, Christchurch, Wellington Fruitgrowers', Waiwera, &c.

Victoria College Endowment Block.—One lot of 2,200 acres is open for selection on the small-grazing-run system.

Wanganui River Trust Endowment Block.—This block of 9,733 acres is subdivided into four lots, open for selection on the small-grazing-run system.

Taonui, Maraetaua, and Pukewhakapu Blocks.—These blocks, which comprise about 29,600 acres of unsurveyed land situated between the Mangawhero and Wangaehu Rivers, are now open for selection under the optional systems.

Ohotu Block.—Seventy-one lots, comprising an area of 57,455 acres of Maori land, about forty-five miles up the Wanganui River, in the Ohotu Block, have been offered for selection for terms of twenty-one years with right of renewal. Particulars as to the lots still open can be obtained from the President, Aotea Maori Council, Wanganui.

Pipiriki Township.—Leases of several forfeited allotments for the term of twenty-one years, with right of renewal for a further term of twenty-one years, will be open for application by tender shortly.

Tokaanu Township.—Leases of ninety-nine allotments for the term of twenty-one years, with right of renewal for a further term of twenty-one years, are open for application by tender.

Hokio Township.—Leases of thirty-four allotments for the term of twenty-one years, with right of renewal for a further term of twenty-one years, are open for application by tender.

Wharangi (Foxton Sanatorium).—Leases of eleven allotments for the term of fourteen years are open for application by tender.

Village Lands.—Village homesteads are open for application in the following settlements: Marshall, Upper Makuri, Pongaroa, and Mangaweka.

Normandale Settlement.—About twenty lots, ranging from 5 to 389 acres, are open for application on lease in perpetuity in this settlement, which is situated near Lower Hutt.

"Crown Land Guides" and sale lithographs, giving full particulars of lands open for selection in this Land District, will be forwarded to any one on application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Wellington.

Native Lands.

Townships are now surveyed at Pipiriki, Tokaanu, Parata, Potaka, and Hokio, sections in all of which, except Parata and Potaka, are open for leasing under "The Native Townships Act, 1895."

The blocks under lease to Europeans contain about 374,700 acres, the principal being the Owhaoko, Mangohane, and Ruanui, occupied by Mr. Studholme; and the Oroumatua, leased to Mr. Birch. Of others passed through the Native Land Court there are about 562,415 acres which are fit for settlement, the principal being the balance of the Awarua and the Motukawa, Te Tuhi, Ahu-Ahu, Rangi-

waea, and Puketotara Blocks in the central district; Raetihi in the Waimarino district; Tauakira and Ohotu, on the Wanganui River; Tupapanui, Maraetaua, Taonui, and Kaha-kaha, between the Wanganui and Wangaehu Rivers. Those not suitable for settlement at present are the Te Hautu, Ohuanga, and Kaimanawa, on the east side, and the Oahukura on the west side, of Tongariro Mountain, containing an area of about 345,000 acres.

The Native lands which have not passed the Native Land Court contain an area of about 105,306 acres, the principal being the Pukehika, Te Hautu, Waihunu, and Waipapa Blocks, on and between the Wangaehu and Wanganui Rivers, and some others on the west side of the latter river.

Pastoral and Agricultural Industries.

The pastoral industry is by far the more important, the total area in grass in 1905 being 2,665,012 acres as compared with 98,111 acres under crop, garden, or orchard. Of the area in crop, 7,371 acres were in wheat, 18,518 in oats, and 45,832 acres in turnips or rape, the rest being in potatoes or other crops.

The following figures will show the average return per acre of grain for the year 1905: Wheat, 31·38 bushels; oats, 35·51 bushels; barley, 39·92 bushels.

The area in sown grass now exceeds that in any other district in the colony, though the area under crop is very small as compared with either the Otago or Canterbury Districts. In April, 1904, there were 3,682,888 sheep; and in October, 1904, the cattle numbered 386,481, and horses 52,430. The total area in gardens is given as 2,251 acres; in orchards, 3,651 acres; and in plantations, 4,544 acres.

Dairy Industry.

Both soil and climate are well adapted for the production of butter and cheese, and hence we find creameries and butter-factories increasing in number very considerably each year, and the export constantly augmenting.

Forty-six butter and cheese factories were returned in September, 1904, as at work in the Wellington Provincial District.

Phormium Tenax.

The principal flax-mills working are at Featherston, Carterton, and Martinborough, in the Wairarapa, and at Waikanae, Shannon, and Foxton on the West Coast. This industry fluctuates greatly, in accordance with the price ruling for the dressed article. In 1901 twenty-five mills were at work, employing 580 men and 25 boys; the machines driven by water-wheel or engine working up to 365-horse power.

Timber Industry

Sawmills are to be found in different parts of the district where the means of communication are sufficient, the timbers cut being principally totara and red-pine (rimu), both of which are largely used in house construction and other works. Others of the native woods are very beautiful, but are utilised only to a small extent.

The principal mills are at Pahiatua, Eketahuna, Masterton, and Carterton, in the Forty-mile Bush and Wairarapa districts, and at Otaki, Waikanae, Shannon, and Levin on the West Coast, besides which there are several mills in Wellington for dressing the rough material. In the whole district there were in 1901 sixty-six mills, of an aggregate of 1,114-horse power, engaged in this industry, employing 1,114 hands, the output of sawn timber being 41,375,471 ft., and the total value, including posts and rails, resawn timber, doors, sashes, &c., £210,589, which, next to Auckland, is the highest for any provincial district in the colony.

Miscellaneous Industries.

The numbers of the other principal industries in this provincial district, as given in Census, 1901, were as follow: Meat freezing and preserving works, 5; ham and bacon curing establishments, 3; fish-curing works, 4; grain-mills, 8; sugar-boiling and confectionery works, 4; breweries, 10; aerated-water factories, 24; sauce and pickle factories, 5; soap and candle works, 4; cooperages, 4; woodware factories, 5;

N. Z.
MIDDLE ISLAND.
Statute Miles.
Nautical Miles.
Wellington to Sydney 1230 Miles.
Wellington to Melbourne 1511 Miles.
C. Farewell
Golden Bay
D'Urville I.
Tasman B.
Karamea Bight
C. Foulwind
NELSON
PICTON
BLENHEIM
MARLBOROUGH
REEFTON
GREYMOUTH
KUMARA
HOKITIKA
KAIKOURA
CHRISTCHURCH
LYTTELTON
Banks Peninsula
Jacksons B.
Milford Sd.
George Sd.
TIMARU
OAMARU
PALMERSTON
DUNEDIN
INVERCARGILL
GORE
KINGSTON
MIDDLEMARCH
NIGHTCAPS
Stewart I.
REFERENCE
Railways open for traffic
Coach Roads
Compiled from Lands & Survey Dept's Map

gasworks, 6; brick, tile, and pottery works, 18; tinware factories, 13; iron and brass foundries, 13; printing offices, 40; basket and perambulator factories, 6; coachbuilding and painting works, 44; cycle-factories, 10; saddlery and harness factories, 29; tanning, fellmongering, &c., establishments, 14; sail and oilskin factories, 4; furniture and cabinet-making, 36; tailoring establishments, 67; dressmaking and millinery, 78; shirt-making, 7; boot and shoe factories, 24.

THE MARLBOROUGH LAND DISTRICT.

C. W. Adams, late Chief Surveyor.

Boundaries

The Marlborough Land District, occupying the north-east corner of the Middle Island, and containing about 2,792,500 acres of land, is bounded generally on the north and east by Cook Strait and the East Coast as far as the Conway River; thence by that river to its junction with the Towy River; from this point, by straight lines, rivers, and the summits of watersheds to the western side of Tennyson Inlet, Pelorus Sound. From the Conway to the Acheron River it abuts on to the Canterbury Land District, and from that river to Pelorus Sound it is bounded by the Land District of Nelson.

The widest part of the district is from Cape Campbell to Tophouse, a distance of about sixty-seven miles, and the extreme length from Cape Jackson to the Conway is 120 miles.

Physical Features.

The district throughout is generally mountainous, but none even of the highest peaks are covered with perpetual snow, although Tapuaenuku, the highest of the inland Kaikouras, attains an altitude of 9,462 ft. Of the Seaward Kaikouras, or Looker-on Mountains, the highest points are Kaitarau and Whakari, which are 8,700 ft. and 8,500 ft respectively. There are several lesser peaks, from 4,000 ft. upwards.

The view from Kahautara Bluff, south of Kaikoura Settlement, looking northwards, when the Looker-on Mountains are snow-capped, is said to be one of the finest in New Zealand.

Geologically, the district may be briefly described as follows: North of the Wairau River the rocks belong chiefly to the Upper and Lower Devonian series, with a belt of Silurian between them, embracing the country along the west of Queen Charlotte Sound to Cook Strait. Within these series auriferous deposits are found, and at present worked at Mahakipawa, Wakamarina, and Wairau Valley. In Endeavour Inlet an antimony-mine was worked for some time; but operations have been discontinued and the machinery removed. The country south of the Wairau River may be said to belong chiefly to the Carboniferous Age, with patches, along the coast and up the Clarence Valley, of Cretaceo-Tertiary and Lower Greensand formations; while along and between the Awatere and Clarence Rivers volcanic formation and numerous intrusive dykes occur. The Red Hills also, at the head of the Wairau Valley, are of volcanic origin.

Coal has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Picton, and in the Clarence Valley, but none has been as yet successfully worked within the district. A narrow belt of Tertiary limestone, suitable for building purposes, extends, with small interruptions, from Cape Campbell to the boundary of the Canterbury Provincial District. The Marlborough land may be divided into three classes: Open land, generally covered with associated grasses; forest-land; and intermediate, or land partly forest, partly covered with scrub, fern, or other rank vegetation. This original condition of the soil naturally gave rise to a localisation of industries, and a very unequal distribution of settlement. Thus the open country was taken up for pastoral purposes; in the forest country the timber industry was developed, and the intermediate land passed into the hands of farmers. Though agriculture is now extending into the pastoral and forest country, and considerable areas of forest land have been cleared and laid down in grass, the portions of the district characterized by these respective industries are still well defined.

In the northern part of the district, bounded by Cook Strait, numerous deep fiords and bays run far into the land. The principal of these are Pelorus and Queen Charlotte Sounds, Tory Channel, Port Underwood, and Port Gore.

These Sounds are very picturesque, but the hills surrounding them are not so rugged and precipitous as are those of the thirteen celebrated Sounds on the west coast of Otago and Southland.

Though generally steep, the land is not too rough to be used for pastoral purposes, and nearly all the land in the Sounds is occupied by thriving settlers.

Pelorus Sound, the most extensive and picturesque, is thirty-four miles long, following the course of the main channel, with the Town of Havelock at its head. There are many bays and inlets branching off in all directions; the largest of these is Kenepuru Sound, fourteen miles long. Pelorus Sound, including its branches, has a shore line of over 300 miles in length, not counting islands.

Queen Charlotte Sound is the next in length, being thirty miles from its entrance to its head; it also has many bays and inlets, one of which is Picton Harbour, twenty-five miles from the entrance.

Tory Channel is ten miles long, and forms the most direct line of communication between Picton and Wellington. The distance from Wellington Wharf to the entrance of Tory Channel is about forty miles, and about twenty more to Picton.

The shore-line of Queen Charlotte Sound and Tory Channel is over 200 miles in length. The entrance of Queen Charlotte Sound is about twenty miles distant from that of Pelorus Sound, and this latter is about twelve miles from the French Pass. Generally there is deep water in all the sounds and bays, and good anchorage can be found near the shore. The country is hilly everywhere in the neighbourhood of the Sounds, the highest point being Mount Stokes, 3,951 ft. above sea level.

Rivers.

Four considerable rivers, the Wairau, Awatere, Clarence, and Conway, rise towards the western boundary of the district; the two former, running east and north, fall into Cook Strait; the two latter, taking a southerly and easterly course, discharge into the sea on the eastern side of the Island. These rivers water large and fertile valleys, but none can be entered by vessels except the Wairau, which is navigable for small steamers for about twelve miles from its mouth.

Plains.

The Wairau Plain, containing about 65,000 acres, on which stands Blenheim, the capital of Marlborough, is the principal block of agricultural land within the district. The soil, generally good, is, on the lower or seaward side of the plain, extremely fertile, especially in the neighbourhood of Tuamarina, Spring Creek, and near Blenheim, which is surrounded by numerous gardens, with rich deep mould, and well sheltered with trees. The average yield of wheat for the plain is about 25 bushels per acre; of oats and barley, 35; of peas, 30; and of potatoes, 10 tons per acre. Hops have been successfully grown for many years in the neighbourhood of the town, but, owing to the high price of labour, their cultivation has not extended. The plain, traversed in all directions by good macadamised roads, and dotted over with numerous comfortable homesteads, standing in clumps of trees amidst well-cultivated fields, has already an old-world appearance. More than half the population of the Marlborough Land District—about 13,000, according to the last census—is centred in the Town of Blenheim and on the Wairau Plain. Besides this plain there are several thousand acres of terrace flats and valleys along the larger rivers, notably at Starborough, on the Lower Awatere.

Lakes.

There are not any lakes worthy the name. The largest is Kapara te Hau, more familiarly known as Grassmere, situate on the coast between the Awatere River and Cape Campbell. It is about three miles in diameter, and very shallow, being, indeed, no more than a lagoon, as during a dry season there is little or no water in it.

There are two other lakes of small size, viz.,—Lake Elterwater, four miles south of Lake Grassmere, and Lake McRae, situate in the open country between the Awatere and the Clarence Rivers.

Forests.

The portion of Marlborough north-west of the Wairau River, extending to the boundary of the Nelson Land District, and including the County of Sounds, in all about 280,000 acres, was originally covered with dense forest. In the valleys and on the lower hill-slopes, rimu, kahikatea, matai, totara, miro, and tawa were the principal forest-trees. The higher portion of the hills and steep spurs are clothed with the various species and variety of birch (beech), to which along the shores of the Sounds were added pukatea and kohekohe, the latter locally called cedar.

Since 1860 sawmills have been at work in various parts of the district. Thirty-five mills have been erected, and have worked for longer or shorter periods. Havelock, on the Pelorus Sound, is at present the headquarters of the timber trade.

The hills along the shores of the Sound will, for many years, furnish birch sleepers. There are other timbers left in places, but nowhere sufficient to justify the erection of a mill, unless pukatea wood, hitherto neglected, could be utilised. It is a light, tough timber, well adapted for boat-building and for packing-cases. The quantity of pine timber remaining in the Kaituna and Onamalutu Valleys is small, but there is a good supply of birch and other wood, suitable for fencing and firewood. On these valleys the Wairau Plain is mainly dependent for timber.

The Pelorus Valley, with its tributaries the Wakamarina, Rai, Ronga, and Opouri Valleys, still contain about 260,000,000 ft. of convertible timbers, exclusive of the birch, of which there is a large amount of the best quality on the hills and terraces. The Wairau, Blenheim, and other districts extending southwards must depend for the future on this source for all their building material.

In the neighbourhood of Kaikoura, along the base of Mount Fyffe, and in the Hapuku Valley, there is another small block of forest land in which three small sawmills have been erected. The quantity of timber suitable for sawmill purposes in this block is very limited, but it will furnish the neighbouring country with firewood and fencing for many years.

Soils and their Uses.

The Wairau Plain, which is the principal block of agricultural land, has been already dealt with. The second agricultural centre is in the neighbourhood of Kaikoura. The land extending along the base of Mount Fyffe, between the Kohai and Hapuku Rivers, about 13,000 acres in extent, is held in small or moderate-sized farms; the soil is good, the block known as "The Swamp," between Mount Fyffe and the Peninsula, being particularly rich. In the Pelorus, Kaituna, and Onamalutu Valleys, and in the Sounds, settlers following in the wake of the sawmills have already converted much of the land worked over into grazing-farms. The land is of three descriptions—alluvial flats, terraces, and hill-sides. On the flats in the larger valleys the soil is rich, producing heavy crops of oats, peas, beans, and potatoes, wherever it has been brought into cultivation. The terrace-land varies much in quality, but generally grows good grass, as do also the hills on which tawa formerly grew; the birch country being very barren. On the small bush-farms cattle-grazing is the chief pursuit. Out of 17,900 head kept in Marlborough, 4,300 belong to the forest country.

Grazing.

About 1,680,000 acres of the Marlborough Land District are at present devoted to keeping sheep. The leaseholds in the northern parts of the district contain a large extent of scrub and fern covered country, now producing little or no food for sheep, but capable of improvement. The total number of sheep depastured is 811,828, distributed as follows amongst the counties into which the land district is divided: Marlborough County, 480,777; Sounds County, 159,183; Kaikoura County, 171,868. On the natural pasture of the open country merino sheep are kept almost exclusively, the land carrying from half to one sheep per acre. In the forest country, on sown grass, the land keeps from two to four crossbred sheep per acre. Along the shores of the Sounds large areas of hill-land have been taken

up on lease, and are now being cleared and laid down in grass expressly for keeping sheep, but generally throughout the forest country the holdings are small or of moderate size; hence this is, after the Wairau Plain, the most populous portion of the district.

The export of wool during last year amounted to 11,900 bales.

Industries.

Gold-mining has been carried on for some years, principally at Mahakipawa, Wakamarina, and Wairau Valley. At present not much gold is being obtained.

One dredge is at work in the Wakamarina River, but the two at Top Valley have suspended operations—the returns not being payable—and one of them has been removed to Armchair Creek.

Seventeen sawmills are at work within the district: two at Kaikoura, and the others in the Pelorus, Kaituna, Onamalutu, and Wakamarina Valleys, and in the Pelorus and Queen Charlotte Sounds, the total output being about 9,500,000 ft. The principal one is Messrs. Brownlee and Co.'s, in the Pelorus Valley, their tramway being some fifteen miles long, the output last year being about 3,252,000 ft. Messrs. Brownlee and Co. have sixty men employed, and keep two vessels running between Havelock and Lyttelton.

During the year the phormium industry employed eleven mills, and the quantity of fibre shipped was 4,400 bales and 2,500 bales tow.

There are three flour-mills at work, two of them being owned by Messrs. Redwood Bros. The one at Spring Creek is a complete roller-mill, driven by water-power, and can turn out about 14 tons of flour in twenty-four hours. It is electric lighted, and the sack-working machinery is driven by electric motor. The other two mills are in Blenheim; one is worked by water-power and the other by steam.

There is a dairy factory at Spring Creek which contains all the latest improvements in machinery; 18 tons of butter were produced in 1904.

There is a first-class cheese-factory at Tuamarina. Last season 65 tons were turned out. There are also cheese-factories at Kaikoura and Havelock. The latter had an output of 52 tons, and that at Kaikoura 106 tons.

Climate.

Marlborough possesses one of the finest climates in the world; and at Blenheim it is fine weather nearly all the year round. There is almost a total absence of the boisterous winds that so frequently visit Wellington.

The original distribution of the open and forest lands was entirely due to climatic causes. At Cape Campbell, one of the barest places in the district, the annual rainfall is only 23·25 in.; in the Pelorus Valley, the centre of the forest country, it is over 65 in. This difference between the climates of the north-western and south-eastern portions of the district explains why the artificial pasture-land, when compared with the natural pasture, supports such a large amount of stock. Winter and spring are the wettest seasons, hence the dry climate is not unfavourable for agriculture. Wherever the soil is suitable, crops sown in winter and harvested in early summer can be successfully grown. Everywhere near the coast the range of temperature, considering the latitude, is very small. The thermometer seldom falls below 30 deg., or rises above 78 deg. Along the shores of the Sounds the mildness of the winter, owing to the curious distribution of land and water, allows lemons, oranges, passion-fruit, figs, and other sub-tropical fruits to be grown in favourable situations. On the lower hills and terraces of the forest country the chestnut (*Castanea vulgaris*) grows rapidly, and commences to bear fruit in five or six years. A few trees planted in the Pelorus Valley some twenty years ago are now yielding annually about 2 cwt. of nuts a tree. In all parts of the low country the common English fruit-trees—apple, plum, pear, cherry, &c.—yield abundantly, the fruit, owing to the clearness of the atmosphere, being of excellent quality. In the high country, where snow falls occasionally during winter, red, white, and black currants can be produced in such quantities that with little labour they might be made an article of export to the warmer parts of Australia.

Towns.

The chief town, Blenheim, is situate on the Wairau Plain, at the junction of the Opawa and Omaka Rivers—a third river, the Taylor, would join at about the same point were it not that when not in flood it disappears beneath the surface, about three miles south of the town. Blenheim has been termed a miniature Christchurch, doubtless from its extreme flatness. Considering this, its streets are not so straight and wide as they should be. The Government Buildings, which comprise the Post and Telegraph Offices, Lands and Survey Offices, Courts of Justice, &c., form a handsome edifice in the centre of the town, which is well planted with deciduous and evergreen trees. It is about eighteen miles and a half from Picton by rail, and about twelve miles from the sea by the Opawa River, which is navigable for small steamers. Blenheim is lit by gas, and is supplied with water principally by artesian wells. The population is 3,500.

The next town in importance is Picton, the principal port, only fifty-three miles by sea from Wellington. This little town, both in position and appearance, may be said to be the antithesis of Blenheim, being most picturesquely situated at the head of Queen Charlotte Sound, and nestling among hills, some of the higher ones still densely covered with birch and other forest. There is frequent communication with Wellington and Nelson by steamers averaging 500 tons, and vessels of large size can lie at the wharf at low-water. The direct exportation of frozen meat from Picton commenced in 1892, when 16,433 carcases were shipped. The Christchurch Meat Company exported from Picton for the year ended 31st March, 1905, mutton, 46,303 carcases, and lambs, 67,444 carcases. Picton possesses a malting establishment also, producing for export, as the excellent quality of the barley grown on the Wairau Plain insures a ready market. A small quantity of oysters, mostly procured in Queen Charlotte Sound, is annually exported from Picton; with culture the supply might be almost indefinitely increased, many of the sheltered bays in both sounds being well adapted for the purpose. What is now being done along the Marlborough coast is a mere trifle compared with what might be accomplished if capital and knowledge were brought to bear on the fishing industry. Around the whole coast, from the mouth of the Conway to near the French Pass, the sea abounds in fish. Within the Sounds and amongst the islands of Cook Strait, hapuku, snapper, moki, barracouta, raturi, kahawai, and rock-cod are extremely plentiful. Immense shoals of the southern herring (*Clupea sagax*) and of anchovies (*Engranlis encrasicholus*) frequent the inlets at certain seasons of the year, and quantities of fresh fish are exported thence to various places within the colony. As steamers arrive at and leave Picton almost daily, shipments can be made without delay to all parts. Picton possesses a good gravitation water-supply. Its population is about 900 persons.

Havelock, situate at the head of Pelorus Sound, is, as has been already stated, the present headquarters of the timber trade, Messrs. Brownlee and Co.'s steam saw-mill, at the mouth of the Pelorus River, being only a mile or so from the town. Between Picton and Havelock there is a mail-service twice a week, *via* Cullensville, on the Mahakipawa Goldfields. The population of Havelock is about 300 persons.

The Town of Kaikoura, the greater part of which is built on a raised shingle-beach, is situate at Kaikoura Peninsula, near the southern boundary of the district. The town, with the adjoining settlement of small farms, forms one of the most picturesque spots in New Zealand, lying as it does under the Seaward Kaikouras, or Looker-on Mountains. At the back of the town the peninsula, which is composed of Cretaceo-Tertiary limestone, rises abruptly for about 100 ft., and affords splendid sites for dwellinghouses. Kaikoura is connected with Blenheim by a bi-weekly coach service, the distance being about ninety-five miles. There is also direct steamer communication with Wellington and Lyttelton. The population of the town is about 500.

Roads and Railways.

The only railway is that between Picton and Seddon, a distance of thirty-three miles and a half. Three trains run daily between Picton and Blenheim, about eighteen miles, and trains twice daily on three days in the week and once daily on

the other three days between Blenheim and Seddon. A substantial railway and traffic bridge over the Awatere River, costing £22,500, is a very great boon to the district.

The Main North Road to Nelson, distant seventy-eight miles, is a good metalled road nearly the whole way. It runs up the Wairau Valley from Blenheim for about six miles, crosses the Wairau River into the Kaituna Valley, which it follows as far as Havelock—about twenty-eight miles. It then runs up the Pelorus and Rai Valleys, and ascends by easy gradients to the Brown Saddle, where it crosses the boundary into Nelson. An excellent coach service—probably the best in the colony—has been established for some years, the coach running to and from Nelson on alternate days, covering the distance in eleven hours, and another coach service twice a week has been established between Blenheim and Havelock.

The Main South Road, running over the Taylor Pass into the Awatere Valley, and through the Starborough, Flaxbourne, Kekerangu, and other properties, connects Blenheim with Kaikoura and the south, and is a good road during dry weather, although it might be much improved in places. Since the acquisition of the Starborough Estate by the Government the bulk of the traffic now goes *via* the Redwood Pass, as it is a more direct route to the town of Seddon. The portion between the Clarence River — over which a fine bridge was built some years ago—and the Hapuku River runs along the coast under steep and picturesque hills covered with forest. A road to the south of Kaikoura, between the Kahautara and Conway Rivers, is now completed and forms part of the main Cheviot–Kaikoura Road, and, besides its great usefulness in opening up the country through which it passes, will also become a favourite route for tourists, as in many places it passes through most picturesque scenery.

A good road has been formed up the Wairau Valley, passing through the Bankhouse, Erina, Lansdowne, Hillersden, and Birch-hill properties, and connecting with Tophouse, just outside the boundary, distant fifty-six miles from Blenheim. At Tophouse there are an hotel and a telegraph-station, and thence a good road leads to Belgrove, on the Nelson Railway line.

A coach runs twice a week between Blenheim and Wairau Valley—twenty-five miles—where there are an hotel, a post and telegraph office, and one or two stores.

There is also a good cart-road running up the Awatere River—which it crosses and recrosses several times—as far as Molesworth Station, about seventy miles from Blenheim. Between these points there is a weekly coach and mail service.

There are other minor roads and bridle-tracks throughout the district too numerous to specify.

Crown Lands.

The area of Crown lands at present available for settlement is about 160,000 acres, but of this area 120,000 acres are of very poor quality, being chiefly the summits of high, rugged country. The balance of available area lies principally in the Pelorus, Rai, and Wakamarina Valleys, and in the Sounds, and will doubtless be readily taken up when thrown open for selection.

THE NELSON LAND DISTRICT.

W. G. Murray, Chief Surveyor.

General Physical Features.

The Nelson Land District comprises the north and north-western portion of the Middle Island, the greater part being high and mountainous, and on the western and inland ranges covered with dense forest to the bush-limit, at from 4,000 ft. to 4,500 ft. Cape Farewell, the northernmost point, is situated at the western entrance of Cook Strait, on the south side of which lie Golden or Massacre Bay, and Tasman Bay, more commonly called Blind Bay. The former derives its name from the massacre of a boat's crew belonging to Tasman, who visited it on the occasion of his discovery of New Zealand in 1642. At the head of the latter, which has a depth

of fifty-four miles from its entrance, stands the town of Nelson. From Separation Point, on the western side of Blind Bay, a range of mountains from 3,000 ft. to 4,000 ft. in height extends southward to Mount Murchison. It consists of a granitic formation, with slate, limestone, and sandstone belts. From Pelorus Sound, on the east, commences another range—a portion of which is serpentine, forming a mineral belt immediately south of Nelson City. It reaches an elevation of 6,000 ft., and runs in a south-westerly direction to the St. Arnaud Range, terminating in the Spencer Mountains, a large central mass attaining a height of 8,000 ft. above the sea-level. To the westward of the Spencer Ranges and those on the further side of Blind Bay are the Brunner, Lyell, Marine, and Tasman Mountains, from 5,000 ft. to 6,500 ft. in height. Still further westward along the coast are the Paparoa, Buckland Peaks, and Papahaua Mountains, about 4,500 ft. at their highest point, and the Whakamarama Range, extending from Rocks Point to Cape Farewell. There are also a number of isolated mountain-masses here and there through the district.

The inland Spencer Mountains are the source of the principal rivers of the district south of the Buller River, and are thus described by the late Sir Julius von Haast: "On the southern slopes of this wild alpine stack we find the principal sources of the Grey, or Pohaturoa; on its north-east side the sources of the Wairau; on its eastern side those of the Acheron and Clarence; and in the deep recesses of these snow-clad giants those of the Waiau-ua, or Dillon: so we may say that, with the exception of the Takaka and Aorere, which fall into Massacre Bay, the Wangapeka and Motueka, which run into Blind Bay, the Karamea and smaller streams, which reach the sea on the West Coast to the north of the Buller River, all the rivers of any size in the northern part of this island take their rise in this magnificent chain."

Rivers.

The Buller River (Kawatiri) has its source at a point about sixty miles south-west from Nelson, where it flows out of the beautiful alpine lake Rotoiti, lying 1,800 ft. above sea-level at the foot of the lofty St. Arnaud Range. This river breaks through the massive mountain chains of the interior in a transverse or easterly direction, forming, where it receives no tributaries, a succession of magnificent rocky gorges, and, after a course of about one hundred miles, finally discharges its waters into the ocean on the West Coast. The Gowan River, a tributary, has its source in another exquisite lake, Rotoroa, 1,623 ft. above sea-level. Other tributaries of the Buller are: the Matakitaki, Maruia, Owen, Matiri, and Inangahua, all of which take their rise in the snowy ranges.

Lakes.

The lakes of the district are alpine in character, surrounded by grand mountain and bush scenery. The principal are: Rotoiti, lying east, and Rotoroa south-east, of Mount Murchison; Matiri, to the west of Owen Range, 980 ft. above the sea.

Plains.

The Waimea Plains, near Nelson, with the Lower Motueka, Riwaka, and Takaka Valley lands, formed part of the original settlement of the New Zealand Company, and are occupied mostly by small settlers. Inland are the Tiraumea Plains, 1,100 ft. above sea-level, and the Maruia, 1,300 ft. These are, together, about 30,000 acres in extent. They are surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered, and the land is of only second-rate quality. On the West Coast the level lands are Ikamatua Plain and Mawhera-iti, and Inangahua Valleys, lying on the eastern flanks of the Paparoa coastal range. There are also open *pakihi* at Addison's Flat, on the south side of the Buller, and low swampy lands on the north side; northward is the heavily timbered country of the special settlement at the mouth of the Karamea.

Forest.

The area of the District is estimated at 4,686,000 acres, of which the open land under 2,000 ft. in altitude is, approximately, 915,000 acres; the area of forest-land under 2,000 ft., about 1,382,000 acres; and the open land above that altitude,

about 581,000 acres, inclusive of bare mountain summits. The wooded country is estimated at 3,200,000 acres; of this area probably about 900,000 acres is scrub and stunted bush; and of the remainder, not 700,000 acres at the outside, would be available for clearing. The timber on the western side consists of red and white pine, matai (or black-pine), totara, kawaka (or cedar), rata, and occasional silver-pine, besides black and red birch (*Fagus fusca*). These varieties are also found, but in smaller areas, on the eastern side, birch preponderating. A large amount of timber is used in the mining industry for props and planking, and throughout the districts generally for shingles, fencing, firewood, sleepers, &c.

Agricultural.

On the Waimea Plains is grown excellent barley, a small quantity of which is exported. Oats and chaff are sent in large quantities to the West Coast and elsewhere. Hops also form one of the chief exports. Wheat, maize, rye, and root-crops of most varieties are grown, and fruit is plentiful. The weekly wage of a farm-labourer is 15s. with board; without board he would receive 7s. a day. Ploughmen can get £1 to £1 5s. per week with board; without, 7s. a day.

Pastoral.

The total area of pastoral lands held under the Crown by 54 tenants on the 31st March, 1905, amounted to 231,409 acres. As the agricultural land is limited, settlers are turning their attention to the timbered mountain-slopes for grazing purposes. These, when the timber is felled and burnt, and the ground sown with suitable grass, will, after three to four years, carry about two sheep to an acre on fair soil, and more on the limestone country. The cost of felling and burning green timber is from 15s. to 20s. per acre; cost of mixed grass-seeds and sowing, about 15s. per acre; and a good paling-fence on ordinary bush lands with double No. 8 wires at top and bottom, with ½ in. palings and 7 in. posts sunk 2 ft. in the ground, can be erected at about 12s. per chain.

Mining.

The western side of the Nelson District was a *terra incognita* till about the year 1863, when gold was first discovered in large quantities. Miners flocked in at first from the other goldfields in New Zealand, then from Australia, California, and other parts of the world, until in 1865 the whole coast-line was peopled from Broken River in the north to Jackson's Bay in the south. Mining, at first altogether alluvial, developed into quartz-reefing, and hydraulic-sluicing of large areas. The agricultural lands about the Grey and Inangahua were taken up and cultivated; and, as mining became a more settled industry, the miners occupied and tilled the non-auriferous alluvial flats in the many valleys: hence at the present time a number of homesteads are scattered throughout the district.

Reefton and its neighbourhood forms one of the chief quartz-mining districts in New Zealand; and the West Coast, including Westland, has produced about 41 per cent. of the total gold raised in the colony. The oldest alluvial field is at Collingwood. Among other minerals found in the district are: silver, copper, chrome, antimony, manganese, and hæmatite. Extensive deposits of coal are found on the West Coast, within the areas of the Grey and Buller Coalfields Reserves. Coal is also found in Collingwood, in Blind Bay, and in West Wanganui Inlet; and there are numerous smaller areas of coal-bearing strata here and there throughout the district. The output from the mines at work within the district during the year ending 31st December, 1904, was 582,307 tons.

The properties formerly held by the Champion and the United Copper-mining Companies some twenty-three years ago are now being developed by the Mineral Belt Copper-mining Company (Limited), which has its headquarters at Christchurch. The area held comprises some thousand acres on the mineral belt, and lies about four miles in a direct line from the City of Nelson, but twenty-six miles by rail and road. The mineral country is a serpentinous belt, from half a mile to a mile wide, stretching from D'Urville Island in the north-east to Tophouse in the south-west, over a length of about eighty miles, and probably with breaks to the southern

end of the island. It is along the western edge of this belt on the company's ground that the most important ore deposits are found, and these cover a distance of about four miles on a straight line, with possibly some slight breaks in continuity. The deposits are practically contact lodes between the Maitai slates and the serpentines, and have a dip of 75° westerly, coincident with that of the slates at the point in question. The company have been opening old levels and driving new ones, and otherwise steadily prospecting the ground for the last sixteen months. Its prospects will be more definitely ascertained when No. 7 level, now in progress at the United section of the mine, is driven.

Between No. 2 and No. 5, 168 ft., good ore has been obtained, and No. 7, 150 ft. lower, should practically prove its continuity downwards. The ores are massive sulphides assaying up to 26 per cent. in the "United," 5 per cent. with good gold contents at "Mount Claud," 44 per cent. black ore on the surface, untouched at "Mount Claud" West, 3 per cent. with good gold at the "Monster," grey ore and native copper at the "Champion." The chief drawback is at present bad roads, but this is being rapidly remedied by the Government. The company is proceeding very cautiously, and as soon as it is satisfied that the ore supplies fully justify it, they will probably increase their capital and erect reduction works.

Silver-ore has been worked in the Collingwood District; and at Parapara, in Blind Bay, there are widespread deposits of hæmatite iron-ore, combined with limestone and coal, waiting only for capital to develop them. It will be readily gathered from the above brief description that mining is the chief industry of the Nelson District. A great many river and beach dredging claims have been taken up, and in many instances a large amount has been expended in the purchase and erection of dredges, and, although this industry has not proved quite so successful as anticipated, yet a large number of dredges are working with fair results.

Sawmilling, &c.

The timber industry in this district has now become an important trade. There are now fifty-eight sawmills working, and during the past year over 13,000,000 ft. of various kinds of wood, principally red and black pine, have been cut in this district for export, and silver-pine has been largely in demand for railway-sleepers for home consumption.

A small industry in phormium fibre is also carried on.

Towns.

The chief town is Nelson, situated at the head of Blind Bay, in 41° 16′ S., and surrounded on all sides, except the north, by mountains reaching an elevation of 3,500 ft. With a mean temperature of 54·8° Fahr. it possesses a climate almost unequalled for its beneficial effects on invalids suffering from pulmonary diseases. There are many picturesque spots in the suburbs, and the city itself, with its cleanly-looking buildings and well-kept gardens, is one of the most charming spots in New Zealand. There is an old-established Boys' College, a Girls' College, and a School of Music, besides Government and other schools. The Boys' College was destroyed by fire during 1904, but is to be rebuilt immediately. The Anglican Pro-Cathedral, built on the summit of a central hill, memorable as being the site of fortifications erected in the early days of the settlement for defence against an expected attack of the Natives, is a striking feature. The Roman Catholic Church, Convent, and school-buildings cover a large extent of ground. There is also at Stoke, a small village three miles from Nelson, a central Catholic Orphanage, surrounded by grounds of considerable area. There is a good supply of excellent water from a reservoir in the hills at the back of the town, and the streets are well lighted with gas. The several Government departments are housed in one roomy building, containing a large hall used for Supreme Court sittings and other public purposes. The principal industries are represented by iron foundries, fruit preserving and canning works, breweries, biscuit-factory, coachbuilding, sawmills, and sash and door factories, boot factories, and many other small works. Nelson has a good inner harbour, enclosed by a natural boulder-bank running from its entrance to the base of Mackay's Bluff, a distance of about eight miles. The average rise and fall

of the tide is 12 ft. 6 in., and at present is capable of admitting vessels up to 1,200 tons with a draught of 17 ft. 6 in. There is also good, safe anchorage in the roadstead, which is calm for about ten months in the year.

With a view to admitting trading steamers of the "Mapourika" class at all states of the tide, and home steamers at high tide, a new entrance is now in course of construction, which, when complete, will give 15 ft. depth at L.W.O.S.T., and over 27 ft. at high water. The work is making rapid and satisfactory progress, and it is expected that the new entrance will be cut through to a sufficient width for the passage of shipping by the end of 1905.

Nelson is a port of call for the Union Steamship Company's coastal steamers, and has a small local fleet plying between the West Coast, Blind Bay, Picton, and Wellington. The town is reached from the eastward by a good main road from Marlborough. A railway-line has been constructed up country to the southward for thirty-one miles to Motupiko, passing through the farming villages of Stoke, Richmond (borough), Brightwater, Wakefield, Foxhill, and Belgrove, and is being extended for a further distance of ten miles, crossing the Motueka River by means of a combined railway and traffic bridge, and proceeding up the Tadmor Valley as far as Tadmor Settlement. Leaving for the West Coast by a good main road, the traveller starts from the Motupiko Station on one of Cobb and Co.'s coaches, and proceeding up the Valleys of the Motupiko and Clarke, crosses the Hope Saddle and thence down the Hope Valley to its junction with the Buller, about sixty-seven miles from town. He then enjoys a succession of views of mountain-gorge scenery, and, after traversing a gorge of seventeen miles in length, arrives at the Lyell, 107 miles from his starting-point. This is an alpine township, in a small quartz-mining neighbourhood. Here is a fine lattice-girder bridge, spanning a rocky gorge of the Buller, and springing boldly from a bluff on the northern side. It is about 347 ft. long, two of the spans being 108 ft. and 168 ft. respectively. The roadway is 100 ft. above the river-bed. At 116 miles the junction of the Inangahua with the Buller is reached, the main road continuing to Reefton, with a branch road twenty-eight miles to Westport, which for twelve miles passes through some of the grandest river-gorge scenery in New Zealand.

Westport, the town next in importance to Nelson, is situated at the mouth of the Buller River. The harbour is sheltered from southerly gales by Cape Foulwind and its outlying rocks, and is accessible in nearly all weathers. A large sum has been spent on a system of harbour-works, designed by the late Sir John Coode. Westport is the place of shipment for the coal-mines lying northward as far as the Mokihinui River. The character of this coal for steam purposes stands unrivalled. The long line of coal-staiths and wharves on the northern bank of the river, with a fleet of steam-colliers loading alongside, does not fail at once to impress a visitor with a sense of the importance of the trade. Though much has already been done, yet the industry, from the extent of the coal-bearing strata, is capable of much larger expansion when the necessary capital can be found. The Westport-Mokihinui Railway connects with the mines and conveys the coal to the port. At the foot of the Mount Rochfort plateau, nine miles from Westport, is Waimangaroa, and on the plateau itself is Denniston—both coal-mining villages. The latter, built at an elevation of 1,960 ft., is said to be the highest township in New Zealand. On a clear day it is well worth a visit, for the sake of enjoying the magnificent panoramic view of the southern Alps, which reach their highest point in Mount Cook, 12,349 ft. high, about 100 miles south. South of Westport are the alluvial gold-mining centres of Addison's Flat, Nine-mile Beach, and Charleston.

Motueka is a thriving town situate near the mouth of the Motueka River. It is the centre of a considerable agricultural and fruit-growing district. It has two bacon-factories, fruit pulping and canning works, and dairy factory.

From the Inangahua Junction, the main road continues southward through the Inangahua Valley, passing through cultivated lands, which are being gradually won from the heavy bush, and at a distance of 136 miles from Nelson reaches the township of Reefton. Here, as at Westport, are good hotels, and, as in every one of the larger coast towns, a hospital receiving a Government grant-in-aid. This town was

the first in New Zealand to be lighted by electricity. Through the Midland Railway extension of the Grey–Brunner line, Reefton is connected by rail with Greymouth, from whence it is for the most part supplied. The continuation of the line down the Inangahua Valley is being carried on at present. About two miles inland from Reefton is Black's Point mining township, with several batteries at work in and about the place, a visit to which is generally paid by tourists wishing to see something of the gold-mining industry. Other small mining townships are: Boatman's, Capleston, and Antonio's.

Leaving Reefton by rail, and passing into the Grey Valley through a short tunnel, and by a bridge over the Grey River, Totara Flat is reached, nineteen miles distant. This brings us into the Westland District, to the description of which reference should be made for the journey to Greymouth.

Roads, Tracks, &c.

Situate on the coast, fifty miles north of Westport, is the Karamea Specia Settlement, principally settled from the Nelson and Motueka Valley districts. This part of the district contains some excellent but heavily timbered land, and is reached from Westport by a road, connecting with the Westport–Mokihinui Railway at the Mokihinui River. There is a bridle-track, also, connecting with Collingwood and Golden Bay. This track passes along the coast northwards, thence up the Heaphy Valley to the Gouland Downs, and down the Aorere Valley to Golden Bay. Here again is another coal-basin, which, though of inferior value to the older deposits on the western side, is likely to become of importance, having at the present time one mine in full work. Another coal-basin exists at West Wanganui and Pakawau.

In the Aorere Valley, of which Collingwood is the port, alluvial mining is still found to be payable, and the country contains some valuable timber in the upper part not yet utilised. Nineteen miles south, in Blind Bay, lies the small port of Waitapu, from which a considerable amount of sawn timber is exported, drawn from the Takaka Valley, and brought down by a steam tramway from the upper mills. From the head of this valley the main road is carried over a pass in the Pikikirunga Range, 3,476 ft. high, through the villages of East and West Takaka, Riwaka, Motueka, and Moutere to the town of Richmond, eight miles from Nelson. Inland are also the villages of Ngatimoti, Dovedale, Tadmor, and Sherry, each the centre of a number of small farms, and all connected by fairly-good dray-roads.

An inland road, partly bridle-track and partly dray-road, has been made from Nelson to Canterbury, by way of Tophouse, Wairau Gorge, Tarndale, Clarence Valley, Jollie's Pass, and the Hanmer Plains. Here there are hot mineral springs, much visited by persons suffering from rheumatism and skin-diseases.

Crown Lands.

About 3,000,000 acres of Crown lands still remain unoccupied in the northern part of the Nelson District; they consist principally of high bush country, with occasional patches of good valley lands, the greater part being classed as second-class land. The area open for selection to date comprises 22,536 acres of surveyed lands, and 286,161 acres unsurveyed lands, of which the location, nature of soil, &c., have been briefly described in the foregoing pages.

THE WESTLAND LAND DISTRICT.

G. J. Roberts, Chief Surveyor.

The Westland District occupies the central portion of the western watershed of the Middle Island, joining Canterbury on the east; its north and south boundaries with Nelson and Otago being the Pororari, Otututu, Grey, and Awarua Rivers. The mean length is 250 miles, and its average width twenty-seven miles. The area is 6,750 square miles, composed for the most part of the great

central snow-clad mountain-chain and its outrunning ranges, intersected by narrow bush-clad valleys, and subsiding westward into undulating plateaux, river straths, and shelving coasts.

There are few places of historical interest. The country has been sparsely peopled by the Maoris for many years past, and they have left numerous traces of their occupation. There are several beautiful allegorical legends connected with their sojourn and wanderings in various parts of the district. A remarkable coincidence holds with regard to the minerals most precious to the Maoris and Europeans—viz., that the first finds of greenstone and gold were made in the same locality—at Pounamu—and that each in its time induced adventurers to dare the unknown, and led to the exploitation of various transinsular routes, for there is not a single subalpine pass through the main range that was not known and used in the ancient days by the Maoris. They passed the information on to the whites, who have subsequently used these crossings. The Maoris have now two permanent settlements—at Arahura in the north, and Makawhio in the south, of Westland. They have adopted European habits, reside in comfortable houses, are well-educated, orderly citizens, living partly on the rentals, and partly by the cultivation, of their reserves. The greater number are located at Arahura, where they have the advantage of church and school.

About the period 1840 to 1850 the seaboard was fairly well-known to the whalers and sealers, who then found profitable sport along the coast. Casual explorers and others afterwards visited the region, coming by sea and land, mainly with a view to establishing pastoral settlements; but they found no inducement to remain. The discovery of gold in 1864, however, led to an enormous influx of miners, who flocked in from all parts of the world, and in a short time there was an estimated population of forty thousand young and hardy men. The result of their search was the discovery of numerous deposits of gold, and as a consequence clearings were made, townships built, harbours improved, roads, bridges, and tracks constructed. Although after the first flush of success the population has dwindled, yet year by year the country has progressed. Gold-mining now is conducted on more scientific principles, with the attendant establishment of extensive coal-mines, flax-mills and sawmills, whilst farms now occupy the straths of the rivers. Telegraph-lines, railways, and coach-roads are rapidly overtaking the narrow bridle-tracks which extend and are being extended all over the district.

Westland is intensely interesting to all and every class. To the geologist, in the striking difference of rock-texture, every variety being represented and easily scanned in the frequent sections laid bare in the ravines bordering the different routes; in the numerous hot springs, which here, as in all other deeply-eroded ranges, ooze forth from decomposing sulphides in the pressure-heated strata; and in the many forms of ice-action which have left record of past and present glaciation.

The botanist will be interested in the varieties of alpine lichens, mosses, grasses, flowers, and shrubs; the dwarfed mountain forest and flora, with the tangle of subalpine underbrush; the tree-dotted openings in the valley bottoms; the heavy milling-timbers of the lowlands, with their wealth of parasitical plants, festoons of creepers, and close undergrowth; the sedges and aquatic plants fringing the lakes, streams, and lagoons; and the varied ferns, from the giant tree-fern near the coast to the tiny moss-fern on the high Alps.

The naturalist will find the ornithology quaint and beautiful—the dimunitive rock-wren, the kea, and the kakapo on the ranges, the kiwi, the white heron of the coastal waters, and the wild-fowl of the streams and rivers, with hosts of intervening bird-life. On the beaches and in the tidal pools of the south are shells, whilst rookeries of the fur and other seals are also to be found.

To the artist this land presents manifold subjects of diversity and beauty. None need fail, either with brush or lens, to carry away interesting momentoes of land- and sea-scapes and pictures of unique interest, pourtraying the surroundings of the gold-miner and the settlers' homes.

For the mountaineer this is an endless field for activity. He may make his excursion short or far-reaching—either following the few beaten routes, or breaking new ground and climbing the virgin peaks.

The settler will find areas of excellent land suitable for farming, and under the present land laws, by industry and thrift he can redeem an independency from the country now under forest.

The miner will also obtain an outlet for his knowledge in the mineral belts which traverse the mountains right through and contain almost all known metals, he may exploit the coal-bearing regions, or try for gold amongst the quartz in the ranges, the gold-bearing gravels of the terraces, or the auriferous sands on the sea-beaches.

The sawmiller has a great extent of forest lands containing quantities of saleable timbers, which only await working.

Physical Features—Mountains.

The main range (Southern Alps), which is the dividing elevation or backbone of the South Island, constitutes the eastern boundary of Westland for its entire length. This mountain system is snow-covered almost from end to end, and its ice-clad lofty peaks uplift from the snowfields which cap the less abrupt elevations, and which fill the immense intervening hollows (*névés*). Subsidiary ranges, varying in height, radiate chiefly from "knots" in this great central chain, and are snow-coated most of the year. From these again, ridges covered with dense alpine forests descend steeply into the valleys or fall abruptly to the level of the inland plateaux of the littoral country. The westward faces of these spurs at one time formed the sea-wall. From the sheets of *névé*-snow alluded to above, numerous glaciers, with feeders from the lateral ranges, extend down the upper main valleys, presenting every aspect of ice-action, and from these the principal rivers take their rise. Parallel with the central mountain-mass and linked to it by low narrow saddles in the northern districts, are isolated mountains, varying in extent and height, which are the remnants of an ancient continuous granite range that extended along the old coast-line. The bold, flat-topped Paparoa Range, lying between the central Grey Valley and the sea-coast, is another island mountain. With the exception of this Paparoa Range and a few outrunners of the central chain, the whole of the above-mentioned areas may, from a settlement point of view and apart from minerals, be considered barren mountain wastes.

Rivers.

A few of these lead from the foothills, and are of small volume; the others are snow-fed streams descending from the central range, at first in narrow gorges amongst the mountains, but spreading widely on reaching the seaboard country. They are shallow shingly streams in winter, but swift and deep in summer. In the northern district all the larger rivers are bridged; and southward, ferries are placed on all the main streams, which from the melting of the snow are practically unfordable from September to January. Under the heading of "Harbours and Ports," *post*, are described those tidal rivers which are available for over-sea shipping.

The Westland rivers and their feeders, flowing with great speed and volume, and being frequent and constant, could easily and cheaply be harnessed for the supply of electric power for the whole of the South Island.

Climate.

The climate is equable and temperate, free from storms and fogs. Immediately after bad weather the clouds roll inland, and there is a prevailing clearness of sky, without wind. The rain-bearing winds are mostly from the north-west and north-east. The southerly winter gales usually coat the ranges with snow, which however rarely falls below 2,000 ft. Westland has none of the muggy heat of the north, nor the dry, depressing, dust-laden winds of the east. Frost is infrequent and slight along the coast, and a light snowfall has only reached the seaboard once in twenty years.

The rainfall averages 112 in. per annum, and falls for the most part at night. It is undoubtedly heavy, but does not last, as it is very thorough, and there is none

of the long-continued drizzle of the south, from which the adjacent dividing-range completely screens the West Coast.

The following figures exhibit the average temperature for the past few years: Mean temperature in shade in summer, 50°; in winter, 48·5°. The average number of days on which there was no rainfall is 264. Old residents and visitors alike esteem the climate of Westland, at all times of the year, to be most healthy and enjoyable.

Lakes.

The principal are Lakes Christabel, Hochstetter, Ahaura, Haupiri, Brunner, Poerua, Kanieri, Mahinapua, Ianthe, Rotokino, Whahapo, Mapourika, Paringa, Moeraki, and Ellery, with Saltwater and Okarito Lagoons. These and a considerable number of smaller ones are dotted over the district. All vary in character—mountain tarns; coastal tidal lagoons; shallow reedy sheets; deep mountain-girt waters—all are more or less forest-locked, and present every form of lacustrine beauty.

Some of these waters are fairly deep, and sound more than 300 ft. below the sea-level.

The deeper lakes occupy the basins scooped out by ancient glaciers that have receded ages ago. Some again are slowly filling up with the shingle, &c., poured into them by the mountain rivers and streams, whilst others are rising very slowly but definitely; and a few are only remnants of very extensive sheets of water, as the high marginal lake-formed terraces prove.

In conjunction with their effluents these lakes form valuable waterways for the transport of timber and goods. Eventually, the bulk of them will be used for electric-power purposes.

Soils.

The pastoral highlands have a coating of fine mould, and this continues fairly good down to the heavy-timber line.

Where these lands have a fall or a porous subsoil they produce a fine sward of alpine grasses, which are yearly increasing the cap of rich humus so characteristic of this district. The lower flanks of the mountains hold a thinner and less fertile soil. Although these and the lower heights are somewhat abrupt and unfitted for cultivation, yet when cleared of bush and exposed to the sun and air they improve rapidly, and will eventually become good sheep country. There are scattered areas of hilly lands, more or less extensive, which are of limestone formation. Although unsuitable for agricultural purposes, they are coated with splendid grass-growing soils. These limestone areas are becoming much appreciated by the older settlers who are using the lime to fertilise their pastures. In the formation of soils there have not been, as in other countries, countless herds of animals to depend upon. Only the bones of a few birds and rats enrich them—hence their paucity of bone-producing properties.

A margin, varying in width, of gentle slopes and "fans" fringes the base of the foothills. Here the soil is a rich vegetable mould and proves most productive when properly tilled.

Stretches of good alluvium, composed for the most part of arable free-working soils, border the rivers, streams, and sea-coast. These are admirably adapted for oats and root-cropping.

Pastoral Lands.

The total area of pastoral land now available amounts to 1,850,000 acres, 104,000 of which constitute scattered high mountain grass districts; the balance, 1,746,000 acres, being the ordinary bush-clad country, much of which is quite inaccessible to stock. All over the coastal lands, along the slopes of the lower hills and in the bottoms of the inland valleys, large numbers of cattle are bred and fattened on the dense undergrowth of the forest. The tussock herbage of the high lands above the timber-line is at present lying waste. In the past one or two e[illegible] that have been made to utilise this country have failed, because the [illegible] left there to brave the winter snow-storms, the owners having be[illegible] owing to having successfully wintered their stock in previous

mild seasons. Sheep may be safely pastured on these high lands for eight months in the year, but feed must be provided for them in the low country for the remaining four. There are one or two farmers who are successfully following this method, and there is ample scope for settlers to copy their example. Hitherto sufficient attention has not been paid to the breed of sheep most suitable for these mountain pastures.

Some of the richest soil in Westland is on the middle mountain slopes, and eventually, when these have been cleared of the scrubby stunted timber and grassed, stock may run quite safely throughout the year.

Pastoral Runs open for Selection, as on 1st April, 1905.

There are fifty-nine pastoral runs at present open for selection, varying in area from 2,000 acres to 45,000 acres, the annual rentals of which average £1 per 1,000 acres for a term of ten years. Detailed descriptions of each run, as to locality and nature of country, are published in the Crown Lands Guide, which may be obtained at any Land Office in the colony. Any further desired information will also be promptly supplied on application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands at Hokitika.

Agricultural Lands.

The agricultural lands comprise some 219,400 acres of forest and 11,500 acres of open surface, such as swamps, grass-grown river-beds, and fringes, &c. The bulk of these lands, when cleared of bush, grow root-crops—especially turnips, which are much used for fattening purposes. The even and moist temperature encourages the almost uninterrupted growth of grass and clover, which are very luxuriant, and favour stock-raising. Oats are also grown abundantly for local consumption, and for the most part are cut into chaff. Year by year the imports of potatoes, fruits, butter, and fat stock are decreasing owing to increased local production.

The settlement of these lands is progressing remarkably, and farmers are now located in almost every valley in the district. These pioneers are very successful in the main, possess comfortable holdings, and evidence further progress by the importation of pedigree stock of all classes, and of agricultural machinery, and by the establishment of dairy factories and creameries. No intending settler could do better than make an inspection of these farming centres, view the local methods of reclaiming the country, and obtain an encouraging object-lesson as to the future from the prosperous homesteads established by the efforts of our early settlers.

The whole of the Westland District is a proclaimed goldfield. Hence before dealing with any portions of the agricultural lands noted above for settlement purposes these various areas have to be withdrawn from mining operations. This is done from time to time as settlement-pressure demands, after duly safeguarding the mining and sawmilling interests by the exclusion of all known auriferous lands and blocks of saleable milling-timbers.

Under the provisions of the Bush and Swamp Crown Lands Settlement Act, special facilities are afforded in Westland to selectors with the most limited capital to obtain a holding, which when laid down in grass is a moderate and sufficient independency.

The following statement exhibits the settlement lands open for selection, as on the 1st April, 1905:—

	Acres.
Unsurveyed rural lands, under the Bush and Swamp Crown Lands Settlement Act	100,518
Surveyed rural lands, under the Bush and Swamp Crown Lands Settlement Act	8,975

Many other areas in different parts of the district are now being surveyed into suitable farming allotments. The capital values of these lands vary from 5s. to £1 per acre. They are wholly procurable on lease in perpetuity, under the above-

mentioned enactment, which provides that after the payment of the first half-year's rent no further rental or tax of any description is leviable for two, three, and four years, according to the nature of the surface or bush.

Intending settlers should write to the Commissioner of Crown Lands at Hokitika, and all possible information will be promptly forwarded for their guidance.

Forests.

Generally speaking the whole of the district is covered with dense forest from the sea-beach to the grass-grown tops of the high ranges, even the broken mountain-faces being wrapped with foliage. The varieties of trees differ considerably according to soil and altitude. Kamahi and rata are the chief timbers—very useful for firewood—and being spread over the whole district, constituting an almost inexhaustible supply. Rimu is the chief milling-timber, and this also is widely distributed from the seaboard to the interior uplands. Valuable stretches of white-pine belt the low-lying coastal lands, and the same may be remarked concerning the imperishable silver-pine. Clumps of black-pine are met with, also rarer patches of totara, while cedars are scattered along the flanks of the in- and ranges and all over the lower hills and plateaux. The approximate area of forest is 2,394,951 acres, of which a fair proportion carries timber fit for the sawmill, the remainder being mainly firewood and mining timbers and dwarfed alpine bush.

The sawmilling industry has advanced considerably during 1904. With the contemplated early extension of existing railway-lines and main roads and the improvements of southern harbours and waterways, it will undoubtedly still further progress. Westland is well fitted for an expansion of this industry, as the forests extend over the whole district. Coal is located in many places, whilst the power derivable from the rivers and streams, either direct or by electricity, is practically unlimited. The isolation of the district, limited means of transport, and want of good harbours at present act against the utilisation of the areas of marketable timber south of Ross; but this is only a temporary obstruction, and ere long means will be adopted to cope with these difficulties.

The sawmills at present in operation (save three smaller ones) are located north of the Hokitika River—that is, in proximity to the running railway-lines. The millers are gradually extending their operations into the back country of the northern district, whence the haulage to the railways and ports is conducted by means of light railways, tramways, traction-engines, and water-carriage, *via* lakes and streams. Red-pine is the timber principally cut by the mills, and is accounted of very fine quality; but large quantities of white-pine have also been milled during the season and exported to Australia for butter-boxes. A few of the small mills cut silver-pine railway sleepers only. A certain quantity of totara, black-birch, black-pine, &c., has also been utilised, but not in large quantities. A few mills are run by water-power, but the bulk of them use steam.

The appended summary shows the present position of the industry in Westland:—

Number of Mills.	Number of Hands.	Horse-power.	Cutting-capacity. Super. ft.	Output for the Year.		Super. ft.
51	609	913	88,990,000	White-pine	..	5,091,734
				Silver-pine	..	3,625,436
				Red-pine, &c.	..	28,532,605
				Total	..	37,249,775

It is estimated that quite nine hundred hands are employed either about the mills or in cutting firewood, fencing-posts, railway-sleepers, bridge piles and braces, telegraph-poles, and blocks for houses; while many are wholly engaged in furnishing the props, sluice-blocks, and other timbers required for the coal and gold-mines. From a settlement point of view alone these lumberers and their families are consumers of all kinds of farm-produce, and are thus local markets for the farmers.

Flax-milling.

Every available strip of flax in this district has been taken up. Eleven flax-mills are now in full working-order, located all over the coast. The output of fibre has not been large, as most of the mills have only recently commenced operations. The industry, by the employment given and the consumption of local produce, further tends to the settlement of the country.

Means of Communication.

Steamer Access.—Hokitika and Greymouth are the principal shipping centres, and steamers of various lines trade daily between the latter port and the other ports of the colony. A subsidised steamer runs between Hokitika, Okarito, and the southern ports as far as Jackson's Bay, plying every two or three months, thus enabling miners and settlers to obtain supplies and the latter to ship their cattle and produce to market. The Government steamer also calls at Big, Jackson's, and Bruce Bays on her quarterly trips from Dunedin and Bluff. Cargo-craft of various tonnage, with and without auxiliary steam-power, likewise make periodical calls at Hokitika and Greymouth.

Railways.—As yet only a portion of the northern district has been railed.

Hokitika to Greymouth (24 miles).—This line, with the exception of a loop midway to connect with Kumara, runs parallel to and only a short distance from the ocean-beach. Many interesting phases of old and modern gold-workings are passed through along the base of the wooded terrace which, at no far-distant date, formed the shore-line. Sundry small farms and wayside holdings are on either hand, and lumbering and gold-mining takes place on the plateaux and in the gullies for miles inland all the way through, numerous flag-stations affording termini for this side traffic.

And hereabouts, as elsewhere in Westland, there are clusters of miners, farmers, and wood-cutters, whose workings and clearings lie scattered far back on the terraces and amongst the hollows of the surrounding forest, of whom the passing traveller is unaware.

Greymouth to Runanga (5 miles).—This short line connects with the State Coal-mine in the vicinity of the newly established Township of Runanga, which lies to the north-east of the Port of Greymouth.

Greymouth to Reefton (46 miles).—This railway taps the central and lower valley of the Grey River, *via* Brunnerton, Stillwater, Ngahere, and Ahaura, as well as six minor stations all within the Westland District. A great tonnage of coal from the Brunner, Tyneside, and Blackball mines, large quantities of timber from the numerous sawmills, gold-mining material, green flax, farming produce, stock, and goods, besides a large number of passengers, are railed along this line. A further section (Reefton to Inangahua Junction) is in course of construction.

Greymouth to Otira.—This line branches from the Reefton line at Stillwater and proceeds up the Arnold Valley, *via* Lake Brunner and Taramakau Valley to Otira (42 miles from Stillwater and 51 from Greymouth). Large quantities of timber are brought down this section from the numerous sawmills that are established alongside of the line. Stock and produce also swell the amount of traffic, and there is also a considerable and increasing number of passengers travelling to and from Christchurch by the overland coach, which connects the present termini of the railways at Otira and Springfield.

The railways in course of construction in connection with the Westland system include the extension of the Greymouth-Reefton section down the valley of the Inangahua River (20 miles), to the Buller Valley, a very convenient and promising line. There is also the link (43 miles) between the Otira terminus and the works now progressing up the Waimakariri Valley to complete communication between the East and West Coast. This includes the contemplated tunnel through the main range between the Otira and Bealey valleys. The extension of the Greymouth-Hokitika line to Ross (16 miles), is likewise in progress, and its completion will render an immense area of milling-timber available, will revive the mining industry by the economical carriage of material and coal, and enable large numbers of fat stock to be railed to the northern markets.

Roads.—An arterial road extends throughout Westland from the Upper Grey valley, *via* Ahaura, Greymouth, Kumara, Hokitika, Ross, and Okarito, down to the Haast River, and thence partly by sea-beach and rough tracks almost to Big Bay, on the confines of Otago. This thoroughfare is fit for vehicle traffic down to the Waiho, but southward of that river it is merely a horse-track. The rivers in the northern district, as far as the Waitaha, are all bridged; below that point ferries are placed on all the large streams, so that access is safe and uninterrupted right through, *via* Haast Pass, to Otago.

Three roads only have been made across the island leading out of Westland. One, a coach-road, runs from Hokitika *via* Kumara to Christchurch. The others are bridle-roads, one of which at present is out of repair and impassible, leads up the Ahaura Valley *via* the Amuri Pass into North Canterbury, and the other, in good order, proceeds from the sea-coast up the Haast Valley *via* the Makarora River to Pembroke in Otago.

Numerous short dray-roads and horse-tracks branch from these trunk lines to the various mining and settlement centres, while the sea-beach and open shingle river-beds likewise give access to the adjacent country. Sundry dips and *cols*, varying from 1,800 ft. to over 7,000 ft. in height, leading across the Southern Alps have been explored and mapped, and during the summer months are repeatedly crossed by experienced mountaineers. Of these depressions the only subalpine saddle is Haast Pass, all the others being liable to blocks by winter snow.

Four rough foot-tracks, blazed through the bush and partly benched, go across into Canterbury, as follows: (1) *Via* Arahura and Browning's Rivers over Browning's Pass into the Wilberforce Valley; (2) *via* Hokitika River over Mathias Pass into Mathias Valley; (3) *via* Whitcombe River, over Whitcombe's Pass into Rakaia Valley; and (4) *via* Copland River, over the main divide to the Hermitage in the Tasman Valley.

As a whole our roads are smooth and level, and, passing through rocky and gravelly districts, are free from mud and dust.

Coach Traffic.—Coaches three times a week connect with Canterbury *via* Arthur's Pass and also ply daily between Ross, Hokitika, Kumara, Greymouth, and the neighbouring towns. Once a week a mail is despatched by coach to Okarito and thence conveyed on horseback southward to Paringa, and once a fortnight to Jackson's Bay.

Telegraph Lines.—These extend along all the trunk road-lines in the north, with numerous telephonic connections with side districts, and south as far as Okarito.

Towns.

Greymouth.—This borough, the largest town in Westland, containing a population of some five thousand, has progressed remarkably during the last few years. It is situated on the south bank of the Grey River close to its mouth, and is the main shipping-port for northern Westland. The rising township of Cobden, which is placed on the north bank of the Grey River immediately abreast of Greymouth, to which it is linked by a fine bridge, may be considered a suburb of the borough. It contains a population of about five hundred, and is principally occupied by the residences of Greymouth merchants and tradesmen.

Four railway-lines radiate from Greymouth—to the State coal-mines at Runanga, to Reefton, to Otira, and to Hokitika. Extensions of the three last-mentioned lines are in course of construction. The town possesses several very fine buildings, notably the handsome new Town Hall, the Anglician and Roman Catholic churches, the State school buildings, convent structure and school, Harbour Board buildings, hospital, and many other substantial edifices. The principal street facing the port has been almost wholly rebuilt during late years and presents a fine appearance, while the numbers of comfortable up-to-date residences give a most pleasing aspect to this prosperous place. A monument in honour of those who fell in the African war is erected in a central position. The town has a telephone exchange, a good public library, first-class sewer-system, an abundant high-pressure water-supply, and is well paved and lighted, the water-works and gasworks belonging to the corporation. One of the Government railway work-

shops is located here, and amongst other local industries are a foundry and engineering establishment, breweries, sawmills, dairy factory, sash and door factories, furniture-manufactories, meat-preserving works, lime and cement works, coach-factories, &c. Recreation-grounds have been laid out, one in the southern suburb and the other, containing a pretty racing track and stand, lies almost alongside the main town. About one mile out is the racecourse, which in equipment and surroundings is esteemed one of the best in the colony.

A description of the Port of Greymouth will be found *post*.

Hokitika.—This town is situated at the north mouth of the Hokitika River, bordering the sea-beach. It contains a population of about two thousand, and is mainly dependent on the adjacent sawmills, flax-mills, farming settlements, and gold-mines. A considerable trade is also done by sea with the miners and settlers in south Westland, for which district it is the shipping-port. It possesses convenient structures, such as a drill-shed, theatre, four churches, convent, and school as well as a commodious Town Hall, containing the Corporation offices, library, public reading-room, and museum; is lit with gas and has a telephone exchange. A fine clock-tower, with chimes, has been erected in the centre of the town in memory of the Westland troopers who fell in the Boer war. A very handsome building encloses the High and State schools. On a high terrace immediately north of the borough are situated the hospital, gaol, and lunatic asylum, all of which, with their many detached buildings, gardens, and grounds, are beautifully kept. There is a fine central park—the recreation-ground of the place. As the suburban dwellings are surrounded by gardens the town has a most pleasing aspect. It enjoys grand views of Mount Cook and other dominant peaks, and from the terrace on the Town Belt the panorama of snow-capped mountains is one of the finest in the world. Excursions by road and water can be made to the adjacent beauty-spots and Lakes Kanieri and Mahinapua, which are unrivalled in their different scenic aspects. On the eastern boundary of the borough is the racecourse, which is well equipped and pleasantly situated. The local industries comprise sawmills, flaxmills, sash, door, and furniture factories, foundry and engineering shops, fish-cannery, coachbuilding, bone-mill, breweries, and coffee and spice works. Hokitika is connected with Greymouth and the north by railway, which will ere long be open southward to Ross. In connection with this latter extension a fine combined railway and traffic bridge has been erected across the Hokitika River and proves a great convenience to the townspeople and suburban residents.

Brunner.—Picturesquely situated on the banks of the Grey River, seven miles above Greymouth, it includes the villages of Dobson, Taylorville, and Wallsend, and contains about fifteen hundred people. This town is wholly dependent on the adjacent Brunner and Tyneside coal-mines and their allied industries of coke-burning and brick and tile making. The output of these mines and the manufactories is sent by rail to Greymouth, where the bulk of it is shipped. The mineral traffic causes this short branch to be the best-paying railway-line in the colony. Two fine suspension bridges across the Grey River link the townships together, one being a railway and the other a foot bridge.

Kumara.—This compact little town, with its suburbs of Dillmanstown and Larrikins, of 1,130 inhabitants is placed on the skirts of the largest alluvial goldfield in New Zealand. Main roads to Hokitika, Greymouth, and Christchurch radiate from this place, and a fine road of four miles connects it with the railway. The town is finely situated on a high table-land, and enjoys interesting views of mountains, and bush-clad plateaux, river, valley, and ocean. Hydraulic gold-mining is carried on here on an extensive scale, the greater portion of the water-supply coming many miles from the inland mountains. Large sludge-channels have been made to carry away the tailings. This industry gives employment to a large number of men, and also provides lucrative work for sawmillers and mechanical engineers. Kumara has finely equipped and well-built schools and a hospital.

Ross.—Population, 670. A very picturesque township situated at the foot of the northern slopes of Mount Greenland, 150 ft. above and one mile distant

from the sea. It occupies a very sunny sheltered position, and is famed for fruit and flowers. It is essentially a gold-mining centre, and extensive sluicing is carried on. Right under the town area are various layers of auriferous drifts, partly worked, but at present waterlogged. It is expected that these deep levels will be worked again in the near future, and the town renew its old prosperity. The completion of the railway from Hokitika will greatly benefit Ross and the surrounding district.

Blackball.—Population about eight hundred. A township in the Grey Valley mainly dependent on the coal-mines in its vicinity. A railway and traffic bridge has been constructed over the Grey River, and a branch line about two miles and a half long will connect the town with the main trunk railway.

In addition to the towns already enumerated there are many small mining and sawmilling centres, such as Ahaura, Hatters' Terrace, No Town, Stillwater, Kokiri, Nelson Creek, Moana, Noble's, Orwell Creek, Twelve-mile, Stafford, Kanieri, Woodstock, Rimu, Blue Spur, Okarito, Gillespie's, &c. The town of Runanga has been established in connection with the State coal-mines near Greymouth, which are connected by rail with that town.

Ports.

Greymouth.—Twenty-four miles north-east of Hokitika. Extensive harbour-works have been carried out. A breakwater or sea-wall extends some 3,542 ft. seaward from the mouth of the river on the south side, and on the north side 1,400 ft. with internal half-tide training-walls, the result being an average depth of water on the bar of 20 ft. at high water, and of from 8 ft. to 16 ft. at low water. Vessels of 1,500 tons can now come alongside the wharf. There is a berthage accommodation of 2,355 ft., with a minimum depth of 12 ft. to 16 ft. at low water. The principal exports are gold, coal, coke, and timber. The number of vessels that entered the port during the year 1904 was: 593 steamers, tonnage 226,506; 28 sailing-vessels, tonnage 4,751; being a total tonnage of 231,257 for the year. The train runs down the wharf, and the coal-trucks, specially made for the purpose, are lifted and emptied into the vessel's hold by means of powerful hydraulic and steam cranes, of which there are six, with capacities of from 1½ tons to 12 tons, so that every encouragement is given to quick despatch. 200,641 tons of coal, 1,854 tons of coke, 1,659 tons of bricks, 21,721,094 superficial feet of sawn timber, and 92,870 sleepers were exported, and 44,708 tons of general cargo were imported during the year.

Hokitika.—Two training-walls have been constructed, the one on the north side being about 2,000 ft. long, while that on the south is 677 ft. The bar is of shifting sand, and the depth at high water varies from 9 ft. to 15 ft., while inside the depth is from 6 ft. to 22 ft. for three-quarters of a mile from the entrance. For ten months out of the twelve the port is usually safe for vessels drawing 8 ft. to 10 ft. of water. The berthage-space amounts to 1,000 ft., with from 18 ft. to 22 ft. of water. The principal exports are gold and timber.

The several succeeding places are each the port for the adjacent small mining and farming settlements, which are wholly dependent on the periodical steamers for their supplies and for the export of flax, timber, produce, and, at times, of fat stock for the northern markets. The Government steamship calls at the three bays noted below, and the local steamer from Hokitika visits all these minor ports every two and three months, whilst other steamers ply to such of these places as trade induces; but as all the rivers have bar entrances the working of them is often precarious and intermittent.

Okarito.—Fifty-five miles south-west of Hokitika. A bar harbour sometimes completely blocked by a high sandbank thrown up by heavy seas. When open, the entrance is good, with a maximum depth of 10 ft. There is a small jetty about half a mile from the entrance. The sand and pipi bank was blown up recently by the Government.

Bruce Bay.—Ninety-five miles south-west of Hokitika. An open roadstead well sheltered from the south and south-westerly winds by Heretaniwha Point,

which juts out fully a mile to the southward. Good anchorage in 18 ft. of water opposite the Green Rock, which stands up out of the water. Good boat-landing with above named winds on a smooth sandy beach.

Paringa River.—104 miles south-west of Hokitika. Open roadstead. Vessels coming in and out should give Hanata Reef (off the north head) a wide berth. There is also a sunken reef, awash at low water, in the middle of the bay, and a dangerous sunken rock just off the South Head, two or three chains away, facing a small sandy bay, and right abreast of the trig. station. Vessels lie inside and a little to the northward of this rock, about a quarter of a mile from shore, and are quite safe with southerly winds.

Haast River.—118 miles south-west of Hokitika. A constantly shifting bar at entrance, which is nearly opposite and a little to the southward of the Alhambra Rock. This rock stands well out of the water, and vessels entering can go on either side with safety. Average depth of water on bar from 6 ft. to 8 ft.

Okuru and Turnbull Rivers.—139 miles south-west of Hokitika. These rivers join just inside the entrance. Good, straight channel; average depth, 8 ft. to 10 ft. The port is well sheltered by Open Bay Islands, which lie about three miles away, just opposite the entrance, bearing a trifle west of north. A dangerous reef lies about two miles and a half from the south-west point of the smaller island, and immediately to the north-west of a line drawn from the last-named point to the extreme end of Jackson's Head.

Jackson's Bay.—153 miles south-west of Hokitika. Good shelter and anchorage, open only to north-east, with 12 ft. of water within a few chains of shore. Jackson's Head runs out about one mile and a half in a north-easterly direction from the southern end of the bar. This is the only ocean harbour on the coast of Westland, and could be converted into a first-class port at comparatively small cost. No doubt Jackson's Bay will eventually form a great coal-port, as indications of coal are found from the Bay to Tauperikaka, a distance of thirty miles. Moreover, the recent discovery of a practicable pass through the main range, *via* the Waiatoto and Axius Rivers, will make it in the near future the natural outlet for the Lake Wanaka country

Big or Awarua Bay, 200 miles south-west of Hokitika: At the extreme south-west corner of Westland. An open roadstead, sheltered from east and south-west winds; 24 ft. of water on south side anchorage and 30 ft. on north side just opposite Crayfish Rock, in a spot sheltered from northerly winds.

Steamers have also in past years entered the Taramakau, Waitaha, Wataroa, Whanganui, Waiatoto, Arawata, and Cascade Rivers, all of which have bar entrances Goods and passengers are also landed at the roadsteads of Saltwater, Gillespie's Beach, and Abbey Rocks.

Minerals and Mining.

The whole of the District of Westland is a proclaimed goldfield and contains the greatest area of alluvial auriferous ground on the West Coast.

All the Westland rivers carry down more or less gold, but the three great gold-yielding rivers are the Grey, Arahura, and Waiho, the bars and beaches of which appear to be replenished with fresh deposits of the metal after each flood. Every stream in the Grey Valley is auriferous, and the gold-bearing nature of the adjoining gravels is evidenced by the old and new workings which are scattered all over the watershed. Again, if one stands on the summit of Mount Turiwhate, the ancient beds of the Arahura can be easily traced northward to the Kumara and southward to the Rimu diggings. Similarly, the Waiho has in olden times flowed both northward down the present valley of the Okarito River and southward to the Omoeroa River, the lateral terraces in both directions being well defined and gold-bearing.

There are three main gold-bearing deposits in Westland. The first, which may be called riverine leads, run generally westward. These are ancient river-beds, often lying at a considerable elevation, of which the bulk has been washed away, leaving detached portions, as Kumara and Rimu. The second are beach leads, both those along the present coast-line and others running parallel thereto

at distances varying from one quarter to four miles inland, and at levels from a few feet below to a couple of hundred feet above sea-level. The third are extensive masses of gravel, &c., occurring in large isolated patches, as at Bell Hill, Big Dam Hill, Humphrey's Gully, and Bald Hill, north of the Haast. These drifts have all one noticeable peculiarity—namely, that they invariably coat the seaward faces of the hills, and neither gold nor drift is to be found on the inland slopes. Gold-bearing fans from Mount Greenland have been found at different levels on Ross Flat, having probably been deposited in deep water by successive landslides.

Hydraulic mining on a large scale is successfully carried on in various portions of the northern districts, and is being extended to many other localities. Kanieri Lake is being again utilised, and an abundant quantity of water is now available for the sluicers in the Kanieri Valley. The extension, now surveyed, of the Humphrey's Gully water-race to Rimu and Back Creek will develop a very large field. The tapping of the Arahura River will enable the miners at Blue Spur to obtain an unfailing supply of water, and command a large area of auriferous country at present unworkable from want of water at a sufficient altitude. A large acreage of alluvial drift has been pegged out as dredging claims. Some companies are at work with more or less profit. Experts are assured that a large extent of auriferous gravels exists all over the low-lying country which will yield remunerative returns by this new treatment. Undoubtedly great areas of swampy, undrainable, and hitherto unavailable lands will be prospected, and it is expected that valuable finds will be made in such districts. Numerous and costly experiments have been made with dredges of different types in the endeavour to work economically the gold-bearing sands which lie along the sea-beaches for a distance of a hundred and forty miles, but very few have proved a success. A considerable number of miners ("blacksanders") work on some of the beaches, and seem to make a fair living, many of them having been so employed in one neighbourhood for over twenty years.

Gold-bearing quartz has been found throughout the district, the most promising finds being at Paparoa, Mount Alexander, Taipo Range, Browning's Pass, and Cedar Creek. Silver-ores, associated with gold, have also been found, notably at Rangitoto.

The reefs at Garden Gully, on the Paparoa Range, are now undergoing a thorough test by a well-equipped battery on the spot, and evidence satisfactory results.

At Browning's Pass deposits of auriferous quartz, known as the "Westland Reefs," have been traced for considerable distances, and are at present being prospected by several parties of experienced miners.

The amount of gold exported during the past year amounted to 109,966 oz., valued at £439,841.

Specimens of nearly all the known minerals have been discovered in various localities. The Paparoa Range, north of Greymouth, contains many varieties, and will eventually hold a large mining population.

Copper also occurs in the Taipo, Arahura, Tearoha, Whitcombe, Wanganui, and Jackson Valleys, the finest lodes discovered being on the western faces of the Matakitaki Range, near the Haast River, with good seams and beds of coal and limestone adjacent.

Petroleum has been found in the Arnold Valley, and borings are now being made to test and develop what is hoped may be a good oil-bearing basin.

First-class slate, suitable for any purpose, exists in the upper Wanganui valley and on the Paparoa range. Fine pottery-clays and fireclays are also in bulk on this range, and building-stone of all kinds, granite freestone, &c., is to be found all over the Coast. Limestone also occurs in different localities, comprising qualities suitable for making lime and cement, and also for lithographic purposes. Greenstone (*pounamu*), is now largely exported for fine lapidary and jewellers' work, and commands a ready sale. Iron-ores occur in quantity in various localities

Coal-mining.—As noted before, great quantities of coal are obtained from the mines at Brunnerton, and also from the fine seams at Blackball, higher up the Grey Valley. Extensive seams are now being developed at the State coal-mine in the Seven-mile Creek basin, and further along the coast. On the higher slopes of the Paparoa range areas have been surveyed and leased, and large outcrops are being prospected. It would appear that the greater portion of the seaward country hereabouts contains very extensive coalfields: it undoubtedly contains the greatest area of coal-bearing strata yet discovered, but nevertheless all the way down the coast to Jackson's Bay, wherever the coal-measures have been protected from the scour of the ice-streams of the great glacial period, isolated areas of coal exist, and possibly borings would prove the lower coal-beds to be intact under the overlying drifts. The four large coal-mines now at work—viz., the Brunner, Tyneside, Blackball, and State coal-mines—are all finely equipped with the latest machinery, are directly linked to the main railway by branch lines, and produce great quantities of coal varying in character and suited for different economic purposes. Last year some 250,000 tons were raised and railed to various towns, but principally into Greymouth, whence it was shipped to places in and beyond the colony.

THE CANTERBURY LAND DISTRICT.

THOMAS HUMPHRIES, Chief Surveyor.

Boundaries—Physical Features.

The Land District of Canterbury comprises the central portion of the Middle Island, and lies between the Conway River, Barefell Pass, and Mt. Franklin on the northward; the Spenser Mountains, Travers Peak, Mt. Barron, the Amuri, Hope, and Hurunui Passes, the summit of the Southern Alps, and the western watershed of the River Hopkins and Lake Ohau on the westward; the Rivers Ohau and Waitaki on the southward; and the South Pacific Ocean on the eastward. It lies between south latitudes 42° 5′ and 44° 55′, and east longitudes 169° 45′ and 173° 30′. The length of the district north-east and south-west is about 220 miles; the breadth W.N.W. and E.S.E., from the summit of the Alps to the sea, averages seventy miles. The sea-board has a length of about 300 miles, consisting generally of low-lying beaches, broken by the projection eastward of Banks Peninsula, which contains the only large natural harbours. That portion of the district which fronts the ocean between the Ashley and Opihi Rivers is flat land, about 2,500,000 acres in extent; north and south of those limits the plain is interspersed with undulating and hilly country. This great plain stretches westwards, rising and merging into downs and hills, which again extend westward and merge into the Southern Alps and the offshoots therefrom. Banks Peninsula, which has an area of about 250,000 acres, is wholly composed of ridges and hills, deeply intersected by basins and gullies, the result of volcanic action.

The Southern Alps, which form the backbone of the island, are a continuous chain of mountains, with a succession of magnificent peaks, attaining their culminating point in Mount Cook, or Aorangi, 12,349 ft. above sea-level; there are, besides, numerous peaks ranging in altitude between 7,000 ft. and 10,000 ft. Offshoots, extending to great distances eastward and south-eastward from the main range, attain elevations of 6,000 ft. to 9,000 ft. On these mountain-ranges are numerous and extensive glaciers, from which emanates the river-system of the district, comprising the Waiau-ua, about 100 miles in length; Hurunui, 85 miles; Waimakariri, 90 miles; Rakaia, 85 miles; Ashburton, 64 miles; Rangitata, 74 miles; the Waitaki and its main feeders, 140 miles. These rivers rush down from the mountain-gorges, through the intervening ranges and hills, and traverse the plains to the sea. The channels on the plains are shallow, and extend in some instances over a mile in width.

These rivers serve as outlets for a portion of the Lake system of the Middle Island, Lake Sumner being connected with the Hurunui, Lakes Coleridge and

Heron with the Rakaia, and the Mackenzie Country lakes—Tekapo, Pukaki, and Ohau—with the Waitaki. Another important lake is that known as Lake Ellesmere, west of Banks Peninsula; it is separated from the ocean by a narrow shingle-spit only 5 chains across at one point, through which, at certain seasons, the flood waters force a channel to the sea. Lake Tennyson is situated on the eastern flank of the Spenser Mountains, 3,614 ft. above sea-level.

Climate.

The climate of Canterbury is well suited to Europeans. It resembles that of Great Britain, but on the plains is far more equable, the mean daily range of temperature being 17·10° Fahr. Observations taken at Lincoln (fourteen miles from Christchurch) for a period of twenty-one years, ending December, 1903, give the following results: Barometer, reduced to 32° Fahr. and sea-level, 29·968 in.; mean maximum daily temperature, 61·8°; mean minimum daily temperature, 43·1°; mean average temperature, 52·4°. The extremes of temperature were 98·4° and 19·9° Fahr. The rainfall for the same period averaged 24·674 in. per annum, the extremes being 35·287 in. in 1886 and 14·480 in. in 1897. The average annual number of days on which rain fell was 123, the extremes being 154 in 1902 and 98 in 1891. Snowfalls are very light on the plains, but in the high uplands the climate is much colder and more severe. The changes of weather and temperature are sudden, calms and gales, rain and sunshine, heat and cold alternating. The prevailing winds are north-east, south-west, and north-west—the last a hot wind. The climate, as a whole, is splendidly healthy, bracing, and most enjoyable.

Foundation and Settlement.

The district was occupied, in the first instance, by settlers sent out by the Canterbury Association, which was formed in 1848, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1849, under the auspices of prominent men in England, including the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Lyttelton. The step was not taken until after due inquiry as to the most suitable part in which to establish a settlement. Captain (afterwards Sir George) Grey, at that time Governor, recommended the Wairarapa, but it was finally decided to take over from the New Zealand Company a tract of the Canterbury Plains, in the neighbourhood of Port Cooper. Captain Thomas, the agent of the association, who had advised the selection, superintended the surveys and the preparations for receiving intending settlers. The original intention of the founders was that the settlement should be independent and complete in itself, and should embrace only such persons as were members of the Church of England and were approved of by the association. This was frustrated by the influx of numbers of persons of all classes and beliefs. The first body of emigrants arrived at Port Cooper on the 16th December, 1850, and the settlement remained under the control of the association, as directed by a committee of management in England, and under the active personal supervision of Mr. John Robert Godley, until 1853, when the whole of Canterbury became a province of New Zealand by the provisions of "The Constitution Act, 1852."

Thenceforward the control of the settlement was vested in the Superintendent and the Provincial Council. The first Superintendent was Mr. James Edward FitzGerald, who held office till 1857; he was followed in succession by Mr. William Sefton Moorhouse, 1857–1863; Mr. Samuel Bealey, 1863–1866; Mr. Moorhouse again till 1868; and Mr. William Rolleston till the abolition of the provinces in 1876, when the district came directly under the control of the General Government.

Internal Communication.

In no part of New Zealand are the means of communication better than in Canterbury. The natural facilities of the country have been abundantly supplemented by railways and roads. Lyttelton, the chief port, is connected by rail with Christchurch, the heart and centre of the whole district. From Christchurch the main line extends northwards to Culverden, a distance of 69 miles, with a branch from Waipara to Scargill (about fifteen miles) open for traffic. A further portion, Scargill to Hurunui (about twenty-three miles), is almost completed, and work is

actively in progress beyond this point towards Westlands (about twenty-seven miles). It is proposed to extend this branch to Mackenzie, in the Cheviot District. An extension of the main line from Culverden to Hanmer Springs is also in contemplation. Southward the main trunk line runs through Waitaki (139 miles) to Dunedin. These lines tap and serve the whole coastal district and the lands adjoining on the western side. In addition, eight branch lines have been constructed westward, and two lines south-eastward; the former, in most instances, extending to the foot of the hills.

Combined with the railway system is a complete network of main, district, and subsidiary roads, extending into all parts of Canterbury. The total length of railways is about 470 miles, and the roads probably exceed 10,000 miles in the aggregate. The completion of this splendid system is due, partly to the foresight of the original settlers, partly to the exertions of the Provincial Government, and partly to the railway and public-works policy of the late Sir Julius Vogel.

Geological Formation

According to Sir James Hector, the main western ranges are composed of Upper Palæozoic rocks, having at their base extensive plains of Tertiary fluviatile formation, with occasional protruding ridges of Upper Mesozoic, forming low mountain-ranges subordinate to the main axis. Banks Peninsula consists of basic volcanic rocks.

Area, Nature, and Disposition of Lands.

The area of the Canterbury Land District is 9,604,045 acres, of which the estimated area of forest land is 516,030 acres. Forest lands are found in Banks Peninsula and in the Mount Peel and Waimate districts, where the timber consists chiefly of totara and matai; at the sources of the Waiau-ua, Ashley, Waimakariri, Rakaia, and Hopkins Rivers, at Lakes Ohau and Sumner, and near Springfield and Methven, the timber in these localities being mostly native beech; and near Oxford, where the beech is interspersed with rimu, totara, matai, &c.

The lands of Canterbury may be classed approximately as follows: First class, 2,046,071 acres; second class, 5,207,173 acres; third class (barren lands and lands of small value), 2,350,801 acres: total, 9,604,045 acres.

The disposition of lands was in 1905 as follows:—	No. of Holders.	Area in Acres.
1. Crown lands disposed of for cash (including land granted under Midland Railway Act, 572,000 acres, but deducting lands repurchased for settlement—246,006 acres) ...	...	3,858,826
2. Lands held on deferred payments	16	9,769
3. Lands held on perpetual lease	59	3,145
4. Lands held as leaseholds in perpetuity	1,494	273,304
5. Lands held in occupation with right of purchase ...	37	5,085
6. Lands held as village-homestead special settlements ...	408	12,447
7. Lands held as small grazing-runs	93	197,063
8. Lands held as grazing-farms (on Cheviot Estate) ...	50	46,020
9. Pastoral licenses	142	3,452,942
10. Special-settlement associations	41	4,651
11. Reserves and Crown lands held under temporary occupation licenses (area, 92,929 acres, included in 12 and 16)	712	...
12. Area of land reserved and granted under various Acts (exclusive of Midland Railway land, included in 1) ...	...	971,432
13. Land purchased and disposed of under Land for Settlements Acts (included in 4, 7, 10, and 11; 1,137 holders, 240,058 acres)	...	...
14. Crown lands open for selection	...	69,288
15. Crown lands being prepared for selection	...	...
16. Barren lands, and lands for future disposal	...	700,073
Total	3,052	9,604,045

In explanation, it may be noted that No. 1 comprises the freehold lands conveyed, and that tenants of Nos. 2, 3, and 5 have the right of acquiring the freehold, which is not the case with tenants of Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 13. Crown lands proper are: 14, open for selection.

Soils.

The Southern Alps and mountains adjoining are, owing to their great altitude, subject to disintegration, and form for the most part rocky barren wastes.

The lower ranges and hills, the high tablelands, and the light stony portions of the plain form the pastoral areas.

In the northern and southern districts and in the great central plain are the agricultural areas. This latter class of land comprises rich alluvial tracts about Cheviot, Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Lincoln, Ellesmere, Longbeach, Temuka, and Waimate, and the splendid plain and down lands which extend from Cheviot to the Waitaki.

Banks Peninsula, where the soil is of a rich volcanic nature, though exceedingly hilly, has alluvial areas in the valleys and about the bays.

Pasturage and Crops.

Below a certain level, the mountainous and hilly regions, and the high upland country in the western and northern part, are covered by native grasses, with an admixture of English forage-plants where the character of the soil and other circumstances are favourable.

The pasturage, which is very suitable for sheep-farming, is taken full advantage of by the pastoral tenants of the Crown, and is used to some extent by freeholders. The light stony portions of the plain also contain native grass lands, well adapted to merino sheep.

The lower hills, downs, and better kinds of plain-country have been widely cultivated, and have proved well fitted for the production both of cereals and of grasses.

The chief crops grown in Canterbury District are wheat, oats, barley, turnips, rape, clover and grass seed; while amongst other crops produced are rye, peas, beans, mangolds, beet, carrots, and potatoes.

Of the cereals, wheat is the most largely grown, and was for many years a large item of export. In the season 1904-5 the area under crop for threshing was 187,104 acres, being nearly three-fourths of the total wheat-area of the colony. The total yield was 6,559,135 bushels, being an average of 35·05 bushels per acre.

Oats also are very successfully grown, the figures for the same period being 137,782 acres, or about two-fifths of the total area of this crop in the colony. The total yield was 6,234,367 bushels, being an average of 45·24 bushels per acre.

Barley of superior quality is also produced, the figures being 9,253 acres, equal to nearly one-third of the total area of barley-crop in the colony. The total yield was 387,523 bushels, being an average of 41·88 bushels per acre.

Grass-seeds are abundantly grown, cocksfoot mainly on the splendid Banks Peninsula country, and ryegrass throughout the land district.

Potatoes, which yield crops of excellent quality, were grown in 1904-5 on 7,135 acres; turnips and rape were grown on 222,180 acres, and the combined area of other crops grown, including rye, peas, beans, mangolds, beet, carrots, and onions, was 18,658 acres. The area of wheat, oats, and barley for fodder was 67,485 acres. The area ploughed and laid down in English grasses was 1,591,453 acres. Surface-sown lands comprised 524,135 acres. The total area under crop was 649,597 acres, and the area broken up but not in crop, 14,478 acres. Plantations, exclusive of private gardens, occupied an area of 24,072 acres. The aggregate area of private and market gardens, orchards, and vineyards over quarter of an acre in extent was 8,173 acres.

Stock.

The pastoral and agricultural lands provide grazing and fodder for a large number of sheep, cattle, horses, and other stock. Of late years the value of the plains has been much enhanced and the carrying-capacity thereof greatly increased

by the water-race system, which supplies water throughout the length and breadth of the dry areas, and enables the country to be occupied in smaller holdings than would otherwise be possible.

The following table shows the extent, cost, and other particulars regarding the water-race system in the several counties in 1905:—

County.	Area watered.	Miles of Races.	Total Cost.	Cost per Acre watered.	Amount of Water distributed every Twenty-four Hours.	Annual Charge for Use of Water.
	Acres.		£	s. d.	Gal.	
Amuri ...	24,162	54	4,800	3 $11\frac{2}{3}$	...	Races are maintained by an annual charge in proportion to area watered.
Ashley ...	122,000	500	25,000	4 1	27,000,000	From $\frac{3}{4}$d. to 6d. per acre, in addition to special rates for interest on loans.
Selwyn ...	326,888	1,132	79,307	4 10	90,940,960	8s. 4d. to £1 6s. 6d. per 100 acres.
Ashburton	586,000	1,400	43,780	1 $5\frac{3}{4}$	86,000,000	From £2 to £3 per mile of race.
Geraldine	71.212	260	9,010	2 $6\frac{1}{2}$	29,520,000	About 7d. per acre, including a rate for payment of principal and interest on loans, and a rate for maintenance.
Levels ...	19,000	71	5,500	5 $9\frac{1}{2}$	6,480,000	$1\frac{1}{2}$d. per acre, and on part of area an interest-rate of $\frac{1}{4}$d. in the pound on capital-value.
Mackenzie	9,400	35	1,935	4 $1\frac{1}{2}$	7,516,800	$2\frac{11}{16}$d. per acre on part of district and $\frac{3}{4}$d. in the pound on capital value in remainder of district.
Waimate	35,700	157	8,125	4 7	8,500,000	Races are maintained by an annual charge on the value of lands watered.

The sheep in the District of Canterbury, in April, 1904, numbered 4,606,744. In October, 1904, there were 58,238 horses, mules, and asses, 135,892 cattle, and 55,208 pigs.

The district has a well-deserved reputation for the classes and splendid quality of its sheep. On the mountains and higher lands the merino still predominates; but on the richer low-lying ranges, hills, and plains the prevailing types are crosses between the merino and Leicester, Lincoln, Romney Marsh, and other breeds. In proof of the superior character of the flocks, pasturage, and climatic conditions in the Middle Island, the following percentages of lambing returns are quoted—these are "fair average returns, but much higher might have been exhibited": Mountain native pasture—pure merino, 75·36; pure merino and Border Leicester, 88·94: English-grass pasture—crossbred and Border Leicester, 80·8; half-bred Border Leicester, 82·79; Border Leicester, 90·77; Lincoln, 88·08; Romney Marsh, 111·46; English Leicester, 93·34; Shropshire, 97·41; Southdowns, 96·87. It must be borne in mind that the flocks and herds are supported by the natural and artificial pastures without housing.

Owing to the development of the frozen-meat trade a great impetus has been given to sheep-breeding. The bulk of the primest meat exported from the colony is supplied by this district, with Marlborough, and commands the highest price

in the London markets. In the year ended 31st December, 1904, the number of carcases frozen was 1,575,962, valued at £1,067,995. There were also produced 9,278 cases of preserved meats, 2,518 tons of tallow, 7,823 tons of manure, besides neatsfoot oil, oleo, &c.

The frozen meat exported from Canterbury during the year ended 31st March, 1905, was valued at £1,022,819. At Belfast, Fairfield (near Ashburton), Islington, Timaru, and Pareora freezing-works are established, each containing a complete plant for carrying on the industry, as well as departments for curing, preserving, boiling-down, tallow rendering, fellmongering, and the manufacture of manures. The Canterbury Frozen Meat and Dairy Produce Export Company (Limited) owns the Belfast Freezing Works, with storage for 90,000 carcases, and a daily capacity of 5,500 carcases; the Fairfield Works (near Ashburton), with storage for 65,000 carcases, and a daily capacity of 4,500 carcases; and the Pareora Works (near Timaru), which have storage for 100,000 carcases, and can deal with 5,000 in a day. The works have engines representing 950-horse power, and employ 719 men when in full work. The Islington and Timaru works, which are owned by the Christchurch Meat Company, employ in all about 750 men, and have engines representing 403-horse power. The former can put through 8,000 carcases per diem, and have storage for 140,000 carcases. The latter can deal with 6,000 carcases in a day, and have storage for 120,000 carcases. At Hornby there has been established by Messrs. Nelson Brothers (Limited) a well-equipped factory for freezing only, with engines of 300-horse power, and a capacity of dealing with 1,000 sheep per diem. The factory has storage-room for 50,000 sheep, but is not now in operation.

Wool.

During the year ended 31st March, 1905, there were shipped at Lyttelton and Timaru 33,631,274 lb. wool, valued at £1,324,834; and to this must be added the amount (about 1,200,000 lb.) bought for manufacture by the woollen-mills in the district. The Kaiapoi Woollen Manufacturing Company (Limited) owns large woollen mills at Kaiapoi, and clothing factories at Christchurch. These are fitted with modern machinery and appliances, and the company's products have obtained a considerable reputation. The company employs about 900 hands, and uses about £40,000 worth of wool and £6,100 worth of other colonial products in a year. The staple of the New Zealand wool, especially the long-wool and cross-bred, is remarkable for its freedom from breaks and other imperfections. The average clips are approximately as follows: Merino, 4 lb. to 7 lb.; quarter-breds, 6½ lb.; half-breds, 7½ lb.; three-quarters, 8½ lb.; Leicesters, 10½ lb.; Lincoln, 11 lb. From special flocks clips up to 25 lb. and 30 lb. are obtained.

Butter and Cheese.

Banks Peninsula and the rich tracts of country previously mentioned are excellently suited for dairy farming. The pasturage and climatic conditions are favourable, and a great increase in the production of butter and cheese may be looked for, more especially as housing and hand-feeding are in some districts unnecessary. A central co-operative dairy factory has been established at Addington, served by twelve creameries, situate at Marshlands, Oxford, Halswell, Springston, Doyleston, Little River, Ladbrooks, Lakeside, Kaiapoi, Green Park, Brookside, and Ashburton, each capable of dealing with the milk of 1,000 cows. There are also very complete dairy factories at Taitapu, Sefton, Cheviot, Timaru, Temuka, Southbrook, Belfast, Tinwald, and Le Bon's Bay, as well as cheese-factories at Flemington and German Bay. The number of cheese and butter factories in the district in 1904 was 17, and of creameries 40; the output of butter and cheese amounted to 3,933,440 lb.

Timber.

The sawmilling industry finds its development chiefly in the Oxford, Little River, Mount Somers, and Waimate districts. The number of mills in Canterbury in 1901 was eighteen, employing 260 hands, the horse-power being 317. The output in *1900* was 4,714,959 ft., valued at £22,277. The number is, however, diminishing,

owing to the working-out of the available timber. The timber comprises birch, totara, red and white pine. The first-named is used chiefly for sleepers and fencing, the totara and pine for building purposes. Including the work done by the planing and moulding mills the value of all the manufactures under this head was £45,866.

Fruit.

The district is eminently adapted for the growth of a large variety of fruits, especially all that flourish in Great Britain. Attention has recently been directed to landing supplies of fruit in London; the attempts so far have proved satisfactory, and point to the possibility of a large trade being established.

Coal.

Brown coal is found at the Malvern Hills, Homebush, Whitecliffs, Springfield, Mount Somers, Albury, and various other places. Lignite is also commonly distributed. For the year 1904, the output from 15 collieries, employing about 70 hands, was 25,120 tons, bringing the total amount raised from 26 collieries up to the 31st December, 1904, to 478,233 tons. The seams worked vary from 16 ft. to 2 ft. 3 in., the average width being 8 ft. At Acheron, near Lake Coleridge, a true anthracite is found, the other pits in the district being of brown coal or lignite.

Building-stones.

The building-stones of Canterbury comprise some excellent varieties. The Halswell quarries produce an exceedingly hard and close-grained stone of a dull leaden-grey colour. Granular trachytes are obtained from Governor's Bay, Lyttelton; porphyrites at Malvern Hills; good limestone at Malvern Hills, Waikari, Mount Somers, and various other places; bluestone rock is found at Timaru suitable for millstones. There is abundance of limestone in North Canterbury, Mount Somers, Castle Hill, and various other parts, which is well adapted for making lime.

Fisheries.

Deep-sea fishing is carried on from Lyttelton and Akaroa, the kinds of fish chiefly caught being groper (hapuku), ling, conger eels, moki, butterfish, barracouta, soles, whiting, red-cod, herrings, and garfish. From Lake Ellesmere and the river estuaries excellent flounders are obtained.

Trout thrive amazingly in the rivers and fresh-water lakes, affording excellent sport.

Manufactories.

Excluding mines and quarries, the total number of manufactories in Canterbury at the date of the census in 1901 was 648, employing 7,050 males and 2,754 females.

Included in the above were 35 printing, 10 agricultural-implement, 26 coach building and painting, 29 fellmongering, tanning, currying, and wool-scouring establishments, 5 sail and oilskin factories, 27 boot and shoe factories, 7 rope and twine works, 8 flax-mills, 4 boiling-down, meat-preserving, and freezing works, 10 bacon-curing works, 17 cheese and butter factories, 23 grain-mills, 34 chaff-cutting and grass-seed-dressing works, 16 breweries, 10 malt-houses, 27 aerated waters and cordial works, 4 sauce and pickle making factories, 6 soap and candle works, 18 sawmills and sash-and-door factories, 4 gasworks, 20 brick, tile, and pottery manufactories, 14 iron and brass foundries, 25 cycle-works, 20 furniture-factories, and 8 engineering-works.

The census returns also showed that in 1900, the value of land, machinery, and buildings used for factory purposes was £1,489,096, and the total value of manufactures £4,701,304.

Educational Institutions.

Primary Schools.—The district is divided into two parts, termed North and South Canterbury, each presided over by an Educational Board. Under the control of the Boards schools have been established throughout the whole country wherever population warrants their erection.

The number of children attending the public primary schools in Canterbury, on 31st March, 1905, was 24,738. Average daily attendance, 21,232. Number of teachers—males, 251; females, 410: total, 661. Number of schools, 283.

There is a Normal School at Christchurch for the training of teachers.

Secondary Education.—For the further education of children ample provision has been made by the establishment of secondary schools. The principal schools of this class are the Boys' and Girls' High Schools at Christchurch, Rangiora, Ashburton, and Timaru. For more advanced students Canterbury College, Christchurch, is available. This institution was founded and endowed by the Provincial Government in 1873. It is presided over by a Board of Governors. The teaching staff comprises twelve professors and lecturers, and the number of students attending lectures is 277. The School of Engineering, Electricity, and Technical Science, recently established as a special branch of the college, is well equipped, and is attended by a large number of students. The School of Art is also a special branch of the college work, and the popularity of both these branches has been met by the recent erection of considerable additions to the building accommodation.

It should be recorded here that the Provincial Government of Canterbury was fully alive to its duties as regards higher education. It made reserves for the purpose of endowment for the following objects: (1) College, 101,640 acres, reserved June, 1873; (2) technical science, 103,000 acres, reserved July, 1873; (3) School of Agriculture, 100,950 acres, reserved June, 1873; (4) Boys' High School, 9,220 acres, reserved at various dates; (5) Classical School, 8,953 acres, reserved at various dates. To these were subsequently added the following: (6) Girls' High School, 2,578 acres, reserved January, 1878; (7) Medical School, 5,000 acres, reserved December, 1877.

In April, 1903, there was established in Christchurch a technical school, administered by a local Board of Management, and embracing continuation, commercial, and technical classes. The school commenced with 8 classes and 66 students, and at the end of twelve months had developed to include 31 classes, with 924 students and 20 instructors. The fees vary from 3s. 6d. per term for continuation classes to 15s. per term for commercial and practical classes, and the revenue of the school is supplemented by contributions from various public and local bodies assisted by Government subsidy and capitation.

Private Schools.—There are numerous private schools, independent of the State, the chief amongst them being Christ's College, Christchurch, connected with the Church of England. The Roman Catholics support schools of their own in Christchurch, Pleasant Point, Lyttelton, Timaru, Addington, Papanui, Ashburton, Akaroa, Rangiora, Sheffield, Temuka, Leeston, and Waimate. There are besides, in Christchurch, some excellent private boarding and day schools for both boys and girls.

Other Institutions.

Canterbury has the advantage of possessing many flourishing public institutions. The School of Art, Christchurch, was established by the College Governors in 1882; the Art Gallery owes its origin to the Art Society, the site being the gift of the Government. The Canterbury Agricultural College, Lincoln, also founded by the College Governors, is surrounded by 660 acres of land. The commodious buildings, which cost over £20,000, provide accommodation for the Director and teaching-staff, and for forty-five students. The fees are on a low scale. The farm buildings are complete, and include a well-equipped dairy. Instruction is given in agriculture, chemistry, botany, mechanics, physics, surveying, &c.

The Public Library, Christchurch, under the control of the College Governors, contains reading-rooms, a circulating library of 23,429 books, and a reference library of 15,547 volumes. One hundred and thirty-three magazines and newspapers are provided. The number of subscribers is 1,900, and the average daily attendance 1,300. A spacious free reading-room, 60 ft. by 36 ft., has been erected, and is supplied with 151 English, American, and colonial newspapers and periodicals.

The Museum, Christchurch, is a handsome pile of stone buildings; the collections are large and varied. They are separated into two groups: (1) Those from New Zealand; (2) those from foreign countries. In the New Zealand department the skeletons of whales and moas, as well as the collections of shells (tertiary and fossils) and rocks, are specially good; and the Maori collection, exhibited in a Maori house, is also of considerable interest. In the foreign department, the geological, mineralogical, and ethnological collections are the most extensive, but there is also a good illustrative series of Egyptian and Roman antiquities, as well as of the remains of prehistoric man in Europe and America.

This institution owes its origin and success to the foresight, skill, and energy of the late Sir Julius von Haast, and to the munificence of the Provincial Government.

The philanthropic institutions embrace the Christchurch, Akaroa, Ashburton, Timaru, and Waimate Hospitals; the Sunnyside Asylum for the Insane; the Rhodes Convalescent Home; the Memorial Home for the Aged at Woolston; the City Mission and Destitute Men's Home, Christchurch; the Deaf-and-Dumb Asylum at Sumner; the Orphanage, Lyttelton; the Industrial School at Burnham; and the Mount Magdala Asylum, Samaritan Home, and St. Mary's Home, in the vicinity of Christchurch.

Towns.

Christchurch, the capital city of the Canterbury District, is situated on the plains. It is practically level, the original portion of the city being laid out in rectangular form, two miles by one mile and a quarter, and intersected diagonally by a street. All the principal streets are 66 ft. in width. There are numerous open spaces, including the Cathedral Square in the centre, and Cranmer and Latimer Squares. The Avon, a pretty stream, overhung by willows, runs through the town, presenting from all points charming vistas. The city is surprisingly English in its appearance, architecture, and surroundings. The central portion, where stands the Cathedral, Government offices, and other substantial structures, has a handsome, well-built look. Other parts contain fine public buildings, such as the Museum, Canterbury College, High Schools, &c. The whole is admirably set off by Hagley Park, 400 acres in extent, the Domain and Botanical Gardens, 79 acres, Lancaster Park, the Town Belts, and other public and private gardens and plantations. The suburbs can show many handsome houses and beautifully kept grounds.

On the 1st April, 1903, the suburbs of Sydenham, Linwood, and St. Albans were amalgamated with the original city proper into what is known as "Greater Christchurch," comprising a total population of about 49,000. Including the adjacent Borough of Woolston, and the suburbs of Papanui, Fendalton, Riccarton, &c., the total population amounted to about 57,000 at the time of the census in 1901. Tramways connect the centre of the city with the outlying areas of Addington, Sydenham, the Port Hills, and Papanui, and with the seaside villages of New Brighton and Sumner. The city has been drained at considerable expense, the sewage being conveyed three miles and discharged on the sand wastes near the sea. A pure and copious water-supply has been provided by nature, and is obtained by artesian wells. For the purposes of municipal government the city is divided into four wards, and its affairs are controlled by the City Council, presided over by the Mayor. Christchurch is the centre of trade and commerce for the North Canterbury agricultural and pastoral country, and the headquarters of many manufacturing industries, including carriage, boot, and clothing factories, flour-mills, breweries, meat preserving and freezing, biscuit, planing and moulding, bicycle, and other works.

There are large and well-equipped show-grounds at Addington.

The Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association and the Industrial Association, operating through a public company, have erected a fine block of buildings in brick and stone, comprising a large hall capable of seating three thousand persons (and known as the Canterbury Hall), together with smaller halls and suites of offices. It is proposed to establish an industrial and agricultural museum of a permanent character in the building, which should form a most useful

reference to the productions and capabilities of the district. The opening of the building was inaugurated by the holding of the "Canterbury Jubilee Industrial Exhibition, 1900," commemorating the establishment of the province fifty years before, and forming an excellent index to the progress of the district since that time. The exhibition was confined to colonial products, but the bulk of the exhibits were produced in the district. It remained open for three months—from the 1st November, 1900, to the 31st January, 1901—was visited during that time by about 250,000 persons, and yielded a profit to the Industrial Association (as promoters of about £3,000.

Recreation and amusement are provided for by the Canterbury Hall (already referred to), Theatre Royal, Opera House, and various public halls, the famous Riccarton racecourse, the numerous cricket and football grounds, &c., while boating men have the River Avon and the Heathcote estuary.

Christchurch is connected with the outside world by Port Lyttelton, seven miles distant. The railway-tunnel of 1¾ miles in length, through the Port Hills, is on this line. Christchurch is not only the centre of the splendid Canterbury Plains, but is also one of the chief railway centres of the colony. Addington railway-workshops are extensive and fully equipped.

Lyttelton, the chief port of the district, is situated on the northern shores of the inlet of that name, sometimes called Port Cooper. The surrounding country consists of high precipitous hills, which separate the harbour from Christchurch and the plains; but by the construction of the railway and tunnel the natural difficulties have been overcome, with the result that the whole of the imports and exports of northern and central Canterbury pass through Lyttelton. The origination and accomplishment of this great engineering work is due to the late William Sefton Moorhouse, at that time Superintendent of the Province. The natural advantages of the port have been enhanced by reclamation and harbour-works, which include two breakwaters, 2,010 ft. and 1,400 ft. in length respectively, extending from Officer and Naval Points, enclosing about 107 acres; long lengths of wharf accommodation, 10,041 ft.; a patent slip for ships up to 400 tons; and a splendid graving-dock 450 ft long, width on top and bottom 82 ft. and 46 ft. respectively, the entrance being 62 ft. wide, well equipped with machinery and all requisites for repairs. Ships drawing up to 25 ft. can berth alongside the spacious wharves and sheds. The railway, electric-light, machinery, and appliances are available throughout, which renders loading and unloading practicable both by day and by night. As an indication of the volume of trade dealt with at the port, it may be noted that for the year ended March 31, 1905, the imports were valued at £2,236,608 and the exports at £2,230,529. The town is built on the side of the range, the streets being generally steep, flanked by solid stone buildings; and a background of green spurs and bold rocky faces gives completeness to the whole appearance. The water-supply is obtained from artesian wells on the Christchurch side of the hills. To Christchurch there is a bridle-track over the range, and a carriage-road *via* Sumner. The harbour is well defended by fortifications and batteries on Ripa Island and the mainland. The population is about 4,500 persons.

Timaru, the third town in importance, is situated on the coast and railway-line between Christchurch (100 miles) and Dunedin (131 miles). The boundaries of this borough were extended in 1898, the estimated area, including town belt, being now 1,100 acres. It has a well-constructed artificial harbour, the port of shipment for the agricultural and pastoral districts of Geraldine, Timaru, and Waimate. The harbour is enclosed by a breakwater built of blocks of concrete; a rubble wall—the North Mole—starts from the shore a quarter of a mile away to the north, and extends easterly to a point 350 ft. from the breakwater. The enclosed space is 50 acres. During the year ended March 31, 1905, the value of goods imported here was £204,124 and of produce exported £952,112. The town is situated on rolling hills overlooking the sea. The streets are irregular, but the public and commercial buildings, churches, and private houses are generally well and handsomely built of stone. The chief industries are meat-freezing, sawmilling, flour-milling, &c. The town has a good high-pressure water-

supply, and is connected by well-made roads with the surrounding districts, and by rail with Fairlie, the route to the Mackenzie Country and Mount Cook. The population is about 7,000 persons.

Of other towns in Canterbury the following deserve mention: Rangiora, population, 1,768 persons, twenty miles from Christchurch by northern line of railway, is situated in the centre of a fine farming country, and possesses manufactories, including flax-mills, flour-mill, and brewery. The town and neighbourhood are much benefited by plantations.

Kaiapoi, on the Waimakariri, population 1,900, about fourteen miles from Christchurch by the northern railway-line, lies in a rich farming country, rendered pleasing and attractive by the extent and variety of plantations and gardens. There are factories and various industries, including ham and bacon curing, saw-mills, brewery, and agricultural-implement works. Here also is the famed Kaiapoi Woollen-mill, which employs 600 hands when trade is brisk. The Waimakariri is navigable for small vessels to the centre of the town.

Ashburton, the newest of the towns, has a population of 2,500, and is fifty-three miles from Christchurch on the southern trunk line. It is a well-built town, with extensive and beautiful recreation-grounds and gardens. It owes its existence to the settlement of the plains, the surrounding country being well adapted for farming. There are meat-freezing works, a cordial-factory, flour-mills, gasworks, ironworks, woollen-mill, brickworks, &c.

Geraldine, population 980, is situated on the Waihi River, four miles from Orari Railway-station, about eighty-six miles south-west from Christchurch. It is a neat and pretty town, in a first-class farming district, and has a beautiful park of native forest-trees.

Temuka, eighty-nine miles from Christchurch, on the southern railway-line, is a well-built town, with good agricultural land all round. It possesses flour-mills, a butter and cheese factory, brewery, foundry, and fellmongery. There is a beautiful park and domain. The population of the borough is 1,600 persons.

Waimate, population about 1,500, is situated on the Waihao Forks Railway, about four miles from Studholme Junction, over a hundred miles from both Christchurch and Dunedin. This town is the centre for an extensive back-country, and a splendid agricultural area. It owes its origin to the sawmill industry of the Waimate bush. Industries: sawmilling, flour-milling, &c.

Akaroa, population 600, situated on the noble harbour of that name, was founded in 1840, in the first instance by the French. It is a quiet, picturesque little place, much patronised by Christchurch residents and others as a summer resort and watering-place. It was here that Captain Stanley hoisted the British flag on 11th August, 1840, when he took possession of the Middle Island on behalf of the Crown, forestalling the French by a few hours only. A suitable obelisk commemorating this event has been erected on the spot.

THE OTAGO LAND DISTRICT.

DAVID BARRON, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor.

Boundaries and Area.

The Otago Land District lies between the 44th and 47th parallels of south latitude, and extends from 167° 20′ to 171° 10′ of east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Canterbury Land District; on the south-east and south by the ocean; on the west and south by the Waikawa, Mokoreta, Slopedown, Waikaka, Chatton, Wendon, Waikaia, Gap, Rockyside, and Kingston Survey Districts, the western and southern shores of Lake Wakatipu, to opposite Round Peaks; thence by southern watershed of the Greenstone, Hollyford, and John o' Groats Rivers to the ocean at Stripe Point; and on the north-west by the ocean to Big Bay.

The district measures about 160 miles from Stripe Point on the west coast to Waikouaiti Bay on the east coast, and the same distance from north to south. Its area is 8,882,800 acres.

Physical Description.

The country generally is mountainous, the highest land being to the north-west, and culminating in Mount Aspiring, 9,960 ft. above the level of the sea.

The west coast mountains are remarkably rugged and grand. The thirteen sounds that pierce this coast are on the west coast of the Southland District. Milford Sound, though only eight miles in length, contains some of the grandest scenery in the world; and fourteen miles inland from its head is the great Sutherland Waterfall, 1,904 ft. high, possibly the highest waterfall known. Bligh Sound is smaller than Milford, and not nearly so interesting; but George Sound is larger, and very picturesque.

A tourist track has been opened from the head of Te Anau Lake to Milford Sound. The Government Tourist Department has now assumed complete control of this track, and has established a comfortable accommodation-house at the head of Te Anau, where guides can be procured if required from the 1st October to the 30th April. There are six huts on the track, supplied with blankets, provisions, &c., and a man in charge of each hut. During the season there is a weekly mail between Te Anau and Milford. The track runs through the Clinton Valley, passes the Sutherland Falls and Lake Ada, and opens out some of the finest scenery in the colony. A practicable route has also been discovered, and a track formed, from the north-west arm of the middle fiord of Te Anau Lake to the head of George Sound.

For nearly one hundred miles inland from the west coast the country is very mountainous, but at a distance of sixty or seventy miles from the south-east coast-line it begins to get gradually lower, taking the form of rolling hills and downs along the sea-shore.

Rivers and Lakes.

The largest rivers are the Clutha, Taieri, and Waitaki: the first-named drains Lakes Wakatipu, Wanaka, and Hawea; the last, Lakes Ohau, Pukaki, and Tekapo, in the Canterbury District. Te Anau, the largest lake in the Middle Island, lies partly in the Otago and partly in the Southland District. The dimensions of these lakes are as follows:—

Lakes.	Length in Miles.	General Breadth in Miles.	Area in Square Miles.	Height above Sea-level in Feet.
Te Anau, in Southland	42	1 to 6	132	694
Manapouri, "	14	4	50	597
Wakatipu, in Otago ...	50	1 to 3¼	114	1,069
Wanaka	29	1 to 3	75	928
Hawea	19	3	48	1,062
Ohau	11	1 to 3	23	1,720
Pukaki	11	2½ to 5	31	1,588
Tekapo	15	1 to 3½	32½	2,325

These lakes are situated in mountainous country; they are of glacial origin, and all very deep.

The steamer service on Lake Wakatipu is now owned by the Government, and is under the control of the Railway Department. During the summer months the steamers run between Kingston and Queenstown daily, and to the head of the lake from Queenstown three times a week. During the winter months the daily service to Kingston is maintained, but the communication with the head of the lake is only bi-weekly.

On Lakes Wanaka, Manapouri, and Te Anau smaller steamers are in use.

The Clutha River is the largest in New Zealand, and is estimated to discharge over 1,000,000 cubic feet per minute. It has a rapid current, but is navigable for small steamers for a distance of forty miles from its mouth. The Waitaki is not a

navigable river. For some seventeen miles from its mouth the Taieri River is affected by tides, which run up one branch into Waihola Lake, and up the other branch as far as Allanton (Greytown).

A small privately-owned steamer runs from Henley to the mouth of the Taieri River on holidays, and bi-weekly during the summer months. There is also a house-boat in connection with the steamer. The scenery down the Taieri River is exceptionally fine, and the numerous excursions are well patronised by those in search of a day's outing. The distance from Henley to Taieri Mouth is about eight miles.

Plains.

There are some considerable areas of tolerably level land in the interior, the largest being the Maniototo Plains, the Idaburn, Manuherikia, and Upper Clutha Valleys. Their dimensions are approximately as follows: Maniototo Plains, length, twenty-four miles; average breadth, ten miles; Idaburn Valley, twenty-five miles by four miles; Manuherikia Valley, thirty-five miles by four miles; Upper Clutha Valley, thirty-three miles by five miles.

The Taieri Plain, nearer the coast, is about the same size as the Idaburn Valley, and is very fertile. Other plains are the Waitaki in the north, the Tokomairiro, the Strath-Taieri, the Tapanui, and the fertile Inch-Clutha, lying between the two branches of the Clutha River, and consisting entirely of alluvial deposit. There is also a good deal of low country, chiefly rolling downs, on the south-west side of the Clutha near the sea.

Forests.

The forest land lies mostly along the sea-coast, the largest area of bush being Tautuku Forest, about forty miles in length and fifteen miles in breadth. The western part of this forest is in the Southland District. The other principal forest areas are in the following localities, viz.: north of Dunedin, east of the Tapanui mountains, in the upper valley of the Waikaia River, and towards the north-west coast.

The forests of Otago contain a large variety of useful timber, both hard and soft wood; some being suitable for building purposes, while other varieties are highly ornamental, and much prized for cabinet-work.

Building Stones.

Building-stones of good quality are found in various places throughout Otago. The Port Chalmers quarries afford an inexhaustible supply of bluestone, a basaltic stone of great hardness and durability; and the neighbourhood of Hindon furnishes a bluestone of superior quality. In Otago central a hard, close sandstone is obtained near Kokonga. A hard freestone of excellent quality is found at Waikawa, where there is a large hill of it close to the water's edge. Blocks of very great size can be obtained. There is also a freestone of superior quality on the property lately owned by the late Hon. W. J. M. Larnach at the Peninsula. A dense dark granite is obtainable on Ruapuke Island; specimens, both tooled and polished, may be seen in the base and pilasters of the new Government Life Insurance Buildings at Dunedin. A soft white building-stone—the well-known Oamaru limestone—is found in large quantities along the railway-line near Oamaru, from whence a good deal is exported to other parts of New Zealand and to the Australian States. A similar kind of stone is found at Otekaike, about two miles from the railway-station, and it may be interesting to note that during the years 1891–93 about 3,000 tons of stone were sent from the Otekaike quarries to form the facings of the Melbourne Fish-market.

Limestone for Burning.

Limestone is found in the following places: Oamaru, Otekaike, Otepopo, Waihemo, Waikouaiti, Lower Harbour, Peninsula, Waihola, Millburn, and Wakatipu.

The Millburn Lime and Cement Company burn large quantities of lime at their Millburn works, whence it is sent to all parts of Otago, for building purposes,

gasworks, &c. It is also largely used in farming, and the productiveness of the Tokomairiro Plain has been greatly increased of late years by its application to the soil. Large cement-works belonging to the same company have been open for some years on the reclaimed land in Otago Harbour, near Dunedin. The cement manufactured at these works is considered fully equal, if not superior, to the best imported, and is largely used in building and other constructive works.

The Government lime-kilns at Makareao, near Dunback, have been leased for five years. The lime produced is of good quality, and there is a branch railway to the kilns.

Coal and Lignite.

In the southern portion of Otago and in part of Southland thin seams of coal of a bituminous character exist. Probably the coal produced from the pits at Kaitangata and Nightcaps is the best in quality. First-class brown coals are worked in several parts of Otago and Southland, the principal seats of the industry being Shag Point, Gore, Mataura, Coal Creek Flat, and Green Island.

Beds of lignite are also found in numerous localities, chiefly around the margins of the old lake-basins and along the courses of the older river-valleys, and are worked on a sufficient scale to supply local requirements.

The output of coal and lignite in Otago and Southland for 1904 was 433,251 tons, an increase of 27,412 tons on the previous year.

Climate.

The climate of Otago is on the whole fairly equable. Central Otago suffers a little from the intensity of the cold in the winter and the excess of heat in summer; but places on the sea-coast have a fairly even temperature all the year round. There is a somewhat large area of practically rainless territory, which includes the Maniototo Plains, the Idaburn and Manuherikia Valleys, and extends to Lakes Wakatipu, Wanaka, Hawea, and Ohau on the west and north, and to the northern portion of Waitaki County on the north-east. From Oamaru the direction would be across country to Mount Benger and to the southern end of Lake Wakatipu. This part of the country is well adapted for sheep of all kinds, especially merinos, some of the runs being capable of carrying 80,000 sheep. Wonderful results have been worked with irrigation on parts of the hitherto dry and barren portions of Central Otago.

West Coast.

In marked contrast to Central Otago is the West Coast District, which may be described as having a wet climate. Not that the number of wet days in the year is very great, but it is subject to very heavy rains from the north-west, the fall generally exceeding 100 in. per annum. But, although wet, the climate is mild, and the vegetation is consequently luxuriant. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland keep a house of accommodation for tourists at the head of Milford Sound. There are very few visitors to the Sounds during winter, but in summer the tourist traffic is considerable. Towards the south-east and south coasts of the district the climate is moist, being somewhat similar to that of Dunedin, where the average rainfall is 35 in., distributed over 163 days in the year.

At Martin's Bay three families have settled. Their sheep and cattle are increasing, and the land is gradually being cleared.

There are thousands of acres of first-class bush land in and around Martin's Bay well adapted for dairy-farming and stock-raising only awaiting selectors to occupy them. The land belongs to the Crown, and is open for application at the Land Office, Dunedin. Good milling timber, consisting of red, white, and black pine, beech, and totara is obtainable on this part of the west coast.

Fruit.

There are some fine fruit-growing districts in the valley of the Clutha, from below Roxburgh right up to Lake Wanaka. The summers are dry and warm, and the soil suitable. Apricots, peaches, &c., come to maturity fully a month before they do at Dunedin, and grapes ripen in the open air. There is a great future for this neighbourhood in the growing of those varieties of fruit which agree with and thrive in a dry climate. The grape might be cultivated either for wine-making or for the table, and some varieties could be made into good raisins. The dryness of the atmosphere is favourable for preserving all kinds of fruit, while the Otago Central Railway will bring portion of the valley into direct communication with a market.

Crops.

Cereals of all kinds do very well over nearly the whole of the provincial districts, including Southland. The following are the agricultural statistics for the year ending the 31st March, 1905:—

Total area in occupation in the provincial district, including sown grasses and fallow land, 10,373,910 acres. Corn-crops sown for threshing, chaffing, and feeding-off, comprising wheat, oats, barley, rye, maize, peas, beans, linseed, hops, vetches, and other similar crops, 295,682 acres; green and root-crops, including grasses sown for seed and hay, 250,901 acres; land broken up and grassed, 1,487,066 acres; in clover, 4,659 acres; surface-sown with grass without the land being first broken up, 298,226 acres; plantations, &c., including private gardens, market gardens, orchards, and vineyards of a quarter of an acre and upwards, 11,827 acres; land ploughed but not planted, 31,036 acres; area in tussock or native grass, 7,994,513 acres.

	Acres.	Estimated Yield per Acre.	Total.
Wheat for threshing ...	53,653	37·94 bushels	2,035,861 bushels
Oats " ...	167,025	41·21 "	6,883,583 "
Barley " ...	3,814	35·81 "	136,582 "

Stock.

Total number of sheep on 30th April, 1904	3,360,743
Horses	61,470
Cattle	321,654
Swine	33,404

The dairy industry continues to flourish and expand in Otago, and new lands are continually being brought under cultivation.

The export of rabbit-skins from Dunedin during the financial year ended 31st March, 1905, amounted to 5,278,977 skins, valued at £33,524.

Freezing Establishments.

There are three freezing and preserving works in Otago. The establishments are at Oamaru, Burnside, and Port Chalmers. At Oamaru there is a 60-ton Hercules refrigerator, capable of freezing 1,200 sheep a day, and there is storage-room for 30,000 carcases. The Port Chalmers freezing-works, erected in 1896 by the Otago Dock Trust, are largely used for the storage of butter prior to shipment, and for the freezing of rabbits during the season when these are available for export. The refrigerating machinery originally consisted of a 12-ton Hercules, but lately the buildings were enlarged, and a 35-ton Hercules was added. At Burnside there is a 75-ton Hercules machine, capable of freezing 2,000 sheep per day, and there is storage-room for 50,000 carcases. In addition to the usual export in mutton and lamb, much export business is done at these works in rabbit-freezing.

Gold Production.

Otago produces about one-third of the gold-output for New Zealand.

Gold is found very generally distributed throughout Otago, except in the southern portion of the district. The principal localities are: Clutha Valley, Tua-

peka, Shotover, Cardrona, Tinker's, St. Bathan's, Mount Ida, Nevis, Bannockburn, and Maerewhenua.

Last financial year 156,655 oz. of gold were exported from Dunedin, having a value of £629,672.

Manufactories and Works.

Under this head the returns to 31st March, 1905, give within the Otago Provincial District—12 aerated-water and cordial factories; 5 agricultural implement factories; 6 bacon-curing establishments; 4 basket-making factories; 7 biscuit-factories; 100 blacksmithing establishments; 10 brewing establishments; 105 bakers; 16 brick, tile, and pottery works; 2 brush-factories; 63 boot-factories; 49 butter and cheese factories; 3 cardboard-box factories; 34 carpentering works; 2 cigarette-factories; 3 confectionery-factories; 6 coffee and spice factories; 2 coopering-factories; 34 coach building and painting factories; 15 clothing-factories; 21 cycle-fitting establishments; 8 dental establishments; 132 dressmaking establishments; 35 engineering-works; 2 electrical-works; 2 engraving-works; 1 explosive-factory; 39 flaxmills; 11 fish-curing works; 2 flockmaking establishments; 3 fruit-preserving works; 15 fellmongeries, tanning, currying, and wool-scouring establishments; 45 furniture-factories; 4 gasworks, 21 grain-mills; 4 gunsmithing shops; 3 hatmaking establishments; 9 hosiery-factories; 1 ink-factory; 4 iron and brass works; 2 jam-factories; 2 lime and cement works; 39 laundries; 5 lapidary-works; 2 manure-works; 3 mat and rug factories; 4 monumental masonery works; 1 match-factory; 4 meat-preserving works; 2 paper-mills; 11 patent medicine establishments; 5 piano-repairing factories; 16 photographers; 39 printing establishments; 5 rabbit-packing establishments; 2 rope and twine works; 28 saddlery and harness factories; 26 sawmills and sash and door factories; 2 sauce and pickle factories; 8 sail, tent, and oilskin factories; 9 shirt-making factories; 3 ship and boat building yards; 5 soap-factories; 95 tailoring-factories; 9 tea-packing establishments; 40 tinsmithing and plumbing factories; 3 umbrella-factories; 2 venetian-blind factories; 26 watchmaking-factories; 2 waterproof-factories; 3 wire-working establishments.

Woollen-mills.

There are four woollen-mills at work in the Provincial District of Otago, employing about 1,200 hands. The woollen industry in Otago is of greater magnitude than in any other district of New Zealand, and as an exemplification of the excellent quality of the material turned out it may be mentioned that the Mosgiel Woollen Factory took the Grand Prix at St. Louis Exposition for rugs, blankets, and wool.

Besides supplying local needs Otago Provincial District exported during the year ended 31st March, 1905, 9,606,183 lb. of wool, valued at £367,799.

The number of hands employed are 7,588 males and 3661 females; total number of works of the above description, 1,243.

Chief Towns.

The following are the chief towns of Otago, with their population at last census, including all having 1,000 inhabitants and upwards: Dunedin, and suburbs, 52,390; Oamaru, 4,836; Port Chalmers, 2,056; Mosgiel, 1,463; Milton, 1,241; Kaitangata, 1,463; Lawrence, 1,159; Balclutha, 1,017.

City of Dunedin.

Dunedin, the capital city and commercial centre of Otago, is situated at the head of Otago Harbour, and is distant nine miles—about half an hour's journey by rail—from its seaport, Port Chalmers. Otago Harbour has been greatly deepened by dredging during the past decade, and ocean liners are now berthed alongside the Dunedin wharves.

The city proper is about two miles and a half long by a mile broad, and is dotted here and there with handsome public buildings and large warehouses which compare favourably both in size and architecture with

those in other centres of New Zealand. Among buildings of note may be mentioned the new Supreme Court, Knox Church, St. Joseph's Cathedral, Boys' High School, First Church, Town Hall, and Otago University. The city has been much beautified of late years with numerous parks and reserves artistically laid out by the Dunedin and Suburban Reserves Conservation Society, who have taken in hand with praiseworthy energy the task of planting with trees and flowers hitherto neglected areas of waste land. The Octagon, Jubilee Park, and Victoria Gardens (formerly known as the Triangle) are standing monuments to the society's work.

The private residences of Dunedin are largely situated on the hills sloping upwards from the harbour, and cable tramways connect the city proper with the hill suburbs. A reserve of native bush fringes the hills round about, and is traversed by a fine carriage road, named "The Queen's Drive," from which views of the harbour and city can be obtained. This reserve—known as the Town Belt—was set apart in the early days of Otago settlement.

The city has now an electric tram service, which is being rapidly extended to the favourite seaside resorts of Ocean Beach and St. Clair, each within three miles of the Chief Post Office. At the northern end of the city—about two miles from the Chief Post Office—the electric cars run down to the Botanical Gardens, which are tastefully and artistically laid out with many beautiful flowers and shrubs. A band rotunda has been erected here, and on Sunday afternoons sacred concerts are given throughout the summer months.

The Woodhaugh Valley, the reservoir, and the Leith Valley with its waterfalls, are also within easy distance of the town, and from a scenic point of view possess many features of interest.

Dunedin is well supplied with elementary schools, there being in 1903 six large schools in the city proper, with an attendance of 3,470 pupils, and twelve more in the suburbs, with 4,065 pupils.

There is also in Dunedin a training-college for teachers. The students in training number sixty-two.

The School of Art and Design is in the same building as the Normal School, and has a staff of six teachers and a pupil-teacher. In 1904 there were 388 students in attendance.

The Otago Boys' High School stands on a commanding plateau 300 ft. above the business part of the city and the harbour. The school was opened on the 3rd August, 1863, in the building in Dowling Street now occupied as the Girls' High School. The new buildings in Arthur Street were opened by the late Sir William Jervois, Governor, in February, 1885. The teaching staff, including the Rector, numbers twelve; the attendance is about 306.

The Otago Girls' High School was opened on the 6th February, 1871, with a roll of 78 pupils. The present attendance is 185, with a teaching staff of 11, exclusive of visiting teachers. Otago holds the proud distinction of having established the first Girls' High School in Australasia. Among the earnest band of workers who laboured to establish this first High School for girls the name of Miss Dalrymple stands pre-eminent, and will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the people of Otago.

At the commencement of the year 1903 the Board of Governors accepted the Government's offer in connection with providing free secondary education by admitting sixty-three boys and fifty-one girls who passed the sixth standard in the primary schools and were under fourteen years of age on 31st December, 1902, on payment by the Government at the rate of £6 per annum per head.

There are now 222 boys and 153 girls in attendance at the schools under the new Government regulations.

The University of Otago was founded in 1869, and opened in 1871. It is well housed in a pile of handsome buildings after the domestic Gothic style. There are four separate faculties in the University—viz., arts and science, medicine, mining, and law. The teaching staff comprises twenty-six professors and lecturers.

The School of Medicine provides the full course for a medical degree of the University of New Zealand. There is a medical museum in the University buildings containing anatomical, pathological, and other preparations and models.

The School of Mines occupies a separate (temporary) building. It possesses a metallurgical testing-plant, well-equipped mining, geological, and metallurgical laboratories. The curriculum provides for the course prescribed for the B.Sc. degrees in mining and metallurgy of the University of New Zealand, geology, and for the Associate diplomas in mining and metallurgy of the University of Otago.

The undergraduates keeping terms in the present year are 239 men and 94 women. The University library contains over 5,000 specially selected volumes, and is open to the public under certain conditions for purposes of reference.

The Chemical and Physical laboratories are well fitted up, and furnished with all necessary instruments and appliances. There are six scholarships tenable at the University, ranging in value from £15 to £30 per annum.

The public museum is under the control of the University Council. It is situated in Great King Street, about five minutes' walk from the University. It includes a public art gallery, in which there are some good works of art, and a well-equipped biological laboratory. Up to the present time only the central portion of the original design for the museum building has been erected.

The Dunedin Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute is centrally situated in the Octagon, and possesses a well-maintained library of over 20,000 volumes, and a membership of about 1,400 subscribers. The building has lately been enlarged, and in addition to the circulating library contains a reference library, a large reading-room with an excellent supply of magazines and newspapers from all parts of the world, a chess-players' room, and a smoking-room.

The Cargill Monument, which was erected to the memory of the late Captain Cargill, the founder of the Otago settlement, stands in the Triangle, between the Customhouse and the Bank of New Zealand. It is an ornate specimen of early decorated Gothic.

Towns and Surrounding Country.

Port Chalmers (eight miles from Dunedin) situate on Otago Harbour, midway between the Heads and Dunedin, has a population of over 2,000. It is the chief port of Otago, and possesses every accommodation for Home vessels, including dry dock, 80-ton sheer-legs, steam-hammer, and other appliances, besides several private foundries, cool-storage chamber, &c. The Port Chalmers graving dock is described in the article on page 68.

Leaving Dunedin by the northern railway, winding in and out through the hills which surround the town, and skirting the precipitous cliffs of the coast-line, the first station of importance reached is Waitati, a favourite seaside resort in Blueskin Bay; distance, seventeen miles. Fifteen miles beyond is Waikouaiti—population, 690—pleasantly situated on the Hawksbury lagoon, the centre of a flourishing farming country. The next place of note is Palmerston, forty-one miles from Dunedin, with 800 inhabitants. A branch-line leaves Palmerston and runs nine miles up Shag Valley to Dunback. Six miles further on the main line there is a branch to Shag Point, a coalfield, with two pits being actively worked.

Oamaru (seventy-eight miles) is the second town in Otago, having a population of about 5,500. It is the centre of a large farming district, and has a good harbour, formed by a concrete breakwater, for the reception of ocean-going ships. The chief exports are wool and grain. A branch-line runs from the junction near Oamaru up the Waiareka Valley to Ngapara, seventeen miles, and Tokarahi, twenty-five miles from Oamaru, and another seven miles by road leads to Livingstone.

Starting from Oamaru, and proceeding to Central Otago, *via* the valley of the Waitaki River, the first part of the journey is accomplished by rail across the fertile Papakaio Plains to Awamoko (ninety-six miles), and thence following up the Waitaki River past Duntroon to Kurow (120 miles from Dunedin). At Kurow the traveller leaves the railway and follows the course of the Waitaki through pastoral country to Rugged Ridges Station (133 miles); a little beyond Rugged Ridges the road leaves the Waitaki River, and crossing the Ahuriri Pass (141 miles), strikes the

Ahuriri River, which it follows up past Omarama Station (158 miles) to the junction of Longslip Creek; it then ascends this creek until Lindis Pass saddle is reached (172 miles), at a height of 3,185 feet. Here begins the descent to the Clutha Valley *via* Morven Hills Station (181 miles) and Tarras Station (200 miles). From Tarras Station the road runs through settled farming country up the Clutha River, which is crossed by means of a punt at Newcastle (219 miles), and four miles more brings the traveller to Pembroke, on the southern shore of Lake Wanaka.

From Dunedin the main trunk railway runs southward to Invercargill, a distance of 139 miles. Passing through the Caversham Ward and tunnel the traveller reaches Burnside (four miles) and Abbotsford (five miles), industrial centres, with coal-mining, tanning, iron-smelting, and other works. Four miles farther on is Wingatui, the junction of the Otago Central Railway; and ten miles from Dunedin is Mosgiel, a rising township with 1,500 inhabitants, noted for its woollen-mills. The railway-line now skirts the Taieri Plain, an alluvial flat eighteen miles long by five miles broad; the most fertile portion of Otago. A branch-line nine miles long from Mosgiel junction runs to Outram, on the farther side of the Taieri Plain. The main line continues on from Mosgiel, passing the smaller townships of Allanton (Greytown) and Henley, and Lakes Waihola and Waipori, strikes Milton (thirty-six miles). Milton, in the middle of the Tokomairiro Plain, is a town of 1,400 inhabitants, with flour-mill, dairy factories, flax-mill, pottery-works, and tannery. The next place of importance is Balclutha (fifty-three miles), on the banks of the Clutha River, with flax-mills, dairy factories, and chicory works; population 1,100. Kaitangata, situated lower down the Clutha River, and connected by a branch-line four miles long, has extensive coalfields, and a population of about 2,000. Leaving Balclutha, the main line runs through the Clutha downs, passing the small centres of Waitepeka, Warepa, Kaihiku, and Waiwera, and reaches Clinton (seventy-four miles), on the Waiwera stream, a favourite resort of anglers. The next station of note beyond Clinton is Waipahi Junction (eighty-four miles), on the Waipahi River, likewise a favourite fishing-ground. Further on is Gore (100 miles), on the Mataura River, in the Southland District. Gore is a fast-rising township of 3,500 inhabitants, with paper-mill, flour-mill, freezing-works, dairy factory, coal-mines, &c.

A branch-line from Waipahi follows up and crosses the Pomahaka River and connects Tapanui (107 miles), Kelso (110 miles), Heriot (114 miles), and Edievale (120 miles).

The Otago Central Railway starts from Wingatui, crosses the Taieri Plain, and then winds round to the Taieri River, which it follows up to Waipiata, eighty-one miles from Dunedin, thence proceeds across the Maniototo Plain to the watersheds of the Taieri and Manuherikia Rivers and through the Ida Valley to Omakau Station (Ophir), the present terminus, and is under construction towards Alexandra and Clyde.

In its course along the river it runs for some distance through a rocky gorge, but after crossing the Sutton Stream enters Strath-Taieri—a comparatively flat, open country. Near Hindon Station (twenty-five miles from Dunedin), in the Taieri Gorge, and Barewood (thirty-seven miles), there are quartz-reefs being worked. In traversing the Strath-Taieri the line passes the Blair-Taieri Village Settlement (forty-four miles), Middlemarch, a rising township (forty-eight miles), and reaches Hyde (sixty-four miles). The line passes through the Poolburn Gorge across the Manuherikia River to a point immediately opposite the Township of Ophir. The townships of Alexandra and Clyde are thus brought within seventeen and eighteen miles respectively of the railway.

The extension of the line to Clyde presents no engineering difficulties. Central Otago has a great future before it, as in the opinion of experts it is naturally adapted for producing fruit of different kinds in perfection.

Another means of access to Central Otago is by the Clutha Valley.

Two miles beyond Milton the Lawrence branch leaves Clarkesville Junction, runs up the Tokomairiro River and the gorge of Manuka Creek, and down to Waitahuna (fifty-three miles from Dunedin), and Lawrence (sixty miles), gold-mining centres, with an aggregate population of about 1,500. Gold was first discovered here in 1861,

The open land in Southland and Wallace Counties, in its natural state, carries tussock and snow-grass, fern, flax, manuka, &c., and there is a considerable area of marshy land, interspersed here and there with peat bogs.

Perhaps the most striking feature, if we exclude the Fiord country, is the number of well-defined rivers and valleys of the district, the latter often widening out to such an extent as to form very extensive plains. Commencing with the eastern side, the Mataura, Oreti (or New River), Aparima (or Jacob's River), and Waiau are the most prominent illustrations of this; but these rivers by no means exhaust the list, as they all have numerous tributaries, which exhibit the same features on a smaller scale.

Speaking generally, the watersheds of these rivers do not attain any great height until followed far inland, and near the great lakes to be presently noticed. From what has been said above it follows that the extensive plains and valleys referred to are of alluvial formation, in many places of very rich and fertile quality, and capable of raising crops of every known product, subject, of course, to climatic limitations. Generally these plains and valleys rise from the river-levels in a very gradual slope, sometimes into a series of terraces from 10 ft. to 50 ft. in height, and sometimes into undulating hills intersected at frequent intervals by lateral gullies affording natural drainage and an abundant supply of water.

These hills are covered with an indigenous growth, consisting of tussock and other grasses, fern, flax, &c., and even in their native state afford excellent grazing for sheep.

Near the large lakes, such as Wakatipu, Te Anau, Manapouri, Hauroto, and others, and between these and the West Coast, the country becomes very high, often reaching 5,000 ft. and 6,000 ft. above sea-level, with very steep and rugged spurs—this is the Fiord country before referred to. The open country occasionally presents a number of ridges and lesser mountain-tops covered with tussock and other herbage, affording admirable pasture for sheep in summer; but stock have to be removed from April to October, during which period this country is generally covered with snow.

Southland does not contain so much forest as most of the North Island districts, and this will account for its early and extensive settlement; nevertheless there are considerable areas of forest in the eastern, southern, and western parts, and on Stewart Island, and a large export trade is done in the different kinds of pine and other timbers used for building, engineering, furniture-making, &c.

From what has been said of the river systems it will be evident that the country is well supplied with water, although none of the rivers can be used for purposes of internal communication; but the plains are traversed by railways for considerable distances from the principal towns, and where the railways end communication is continued by good roads, so that there is probably no part of the colony better off for means of transit; and with the Bluff Harbour the Southland District would seem to possess every facility.

Agriculture.

Having already touched on the character of the soil, it only remains to say that the plains, terraces, and lower hills are well adapted for raising wheat, oats, and other cereals, turnips, mangolds, beets, and the various other crops common to temperate climates. Wheat is not so widely grown as it might be, for the reason, probably, that the pastoral branches of farming receive more attention than the agricultural, and wheat is not required for these, whereas oats are largely grown for export and to feed sheep in the form of chaff; turnips also are much cultivated for winter food. Where wheat is grown the yields are very satisfactory, ranging from 40 to 60 bushels per acre, while oats frequently give 70 to 80 bushels.

Linseed is now receiving some attention from farmers, as they find ready sale for it to the manufacturing chemists at remunerative prices, a fair crop yielding over £5 per acre.

Dairy-farming, &c.

Dairy-farming now forms a very important industry in this district, a number of factories having been established, the total number now in the district being

11 creameries, 8 cheese-factories, and 14 dairy factories, one being a large condensed-milk factory and one making first-class Stilton cheese. In this connection the Customs Department returns (1904) for this district, under "Exports," give the following interesting figures: Butter, 2,405 cwt., value £10,821; cheese, 21,498 cwt., value £51,168.

Sheep-farming.

By far the most important industries are those connected with the raising and export of mutton and wool. Some years ago sheep-farming was much hindered by the inroads of rabbits; but owing to the repressive measures adopted there has been a marked abatement of the pest. The hill-country, although it does not carry a large proportion of stock to area, is eminently healthy. The average carrying-capacity over the whole district would probably be slightly over one sheep to the acre. Until within the last few years most of the runs were stocked with merinos, but owing to the decline in price of merino wool, and to the carcase being unacceptable to the European market, these sheep have, generally speaking, been replaced by Leicesters, Lincolns, Romney Marsh, Cheviot, and crossbreds of various kinds, better suited to the existing demands. The total number of sheep on the books of the local Stock Department reaches 1,102,803. This number is distributed over Southland District. During the later portion of the past year many of these were acquired by settlers from the northern districts of the colony, but the successful lambing season intervening has more than neutralised the depletion. A number of large establishments for slaughtering and freezing sheep and tinning meat are at work. Two large establishments are situated at the Bluff, and another at Mataura (on the Main Trunk Railway-line). Beef, mutton, and rabbit tinning works have been established for some years at the Gap Road, near Winton, while another is in operation at Woodlands. The exports from these factories (frozen meats) as returned for past year is as follow: Frozen mutton—80,767 carcases, value £52,650; lamb—120,251 carcases, value £58,292; rabbit-skins—774,295, value £6,650.

Industrial (Coal, Gold, &c.).

Extensive seams of coal and lignite are distributed over the district, and a large deposit of brown coal is being developed by the Nightcaps Coal Company. This coal is used throughout the district, and its utility has been recognised by the Railway Department of the colony, some 42,000 to 45,000 tons having been used on the Southland section of New Zealand railways during the past year. Coal of quality similar to that at the Nightcaps has been opened up at Hokonui, and some 52,000 tons have been taken out therefrom. The comparatively small demands of the district, however, led to the mine being closed down a few years since. A deposit of shale covering a fair area exists at Orepuki. Peat is also found in some up-country neighbourhoods—notably, at Mataura—and is used for fuel where wood and coal are scarce. Gold is found all over the district, and is being obtained either by sluicing or dredging. A considerable amount of capital has been invested in river and beach dredges worked by steam. The dredging operations of the past year have for the most part been confined to the streams lying east of the Mataura River. Twenty-six steam power dredges are on the Waikaka, twelve at Wakaia, ten on the Waimumu and Charlton Streams, one at Mataura, and one at Chatton. These dredges have been working for some years, and the yields of gold, although of an intermittent character, have on the whole been satisfactory. Payable gold-bearing reefs exist in Preservation Inlet and at Stewart Island. Among the lesser industries the preparation of the fibre of the native flax plant (*Phormium tenax*) is worthy of notice. The plant is found all over this district, and seventy-four mills have been set up. The more remunerative and regular prices obtained during the past year will, if upheld, make this a steady industry throughout the district.

Timber.

Last, but of considerable value in results, the timber industry of the district merits attention. For many years the active efforts of the sawmiller have proved a source of considerable wealth. No less than fifty-six sawmills are now at work

traffic, but the favourite or more easy line of communication is by rail from Invercargill to Lumsden and onward by coach as before noticed.

The Village of Nightcaps is reached by a short line of railway from Thornbury, on the Invercargill–Riverton line. A large colliery exists here. (See Industrial, Coal, &c., *ante*.)

The Town of Winton is on the Invercargill–Kingston Railway, about twenty miles distant from Invercargill, and is the centre of a good farming, sawmilling, and coal-mining district. A short line of railway has been opened from here to Hedgehope, an extensive agricultural locality lying some fifteen miles in a westerly direction.

Lumsden is the junction of the Kingston (Lake Wakatipu), Invercargill, and Waimea Plains Railway-lines. Coaches starting from here take passengers and mails to Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau and the surrounding country.

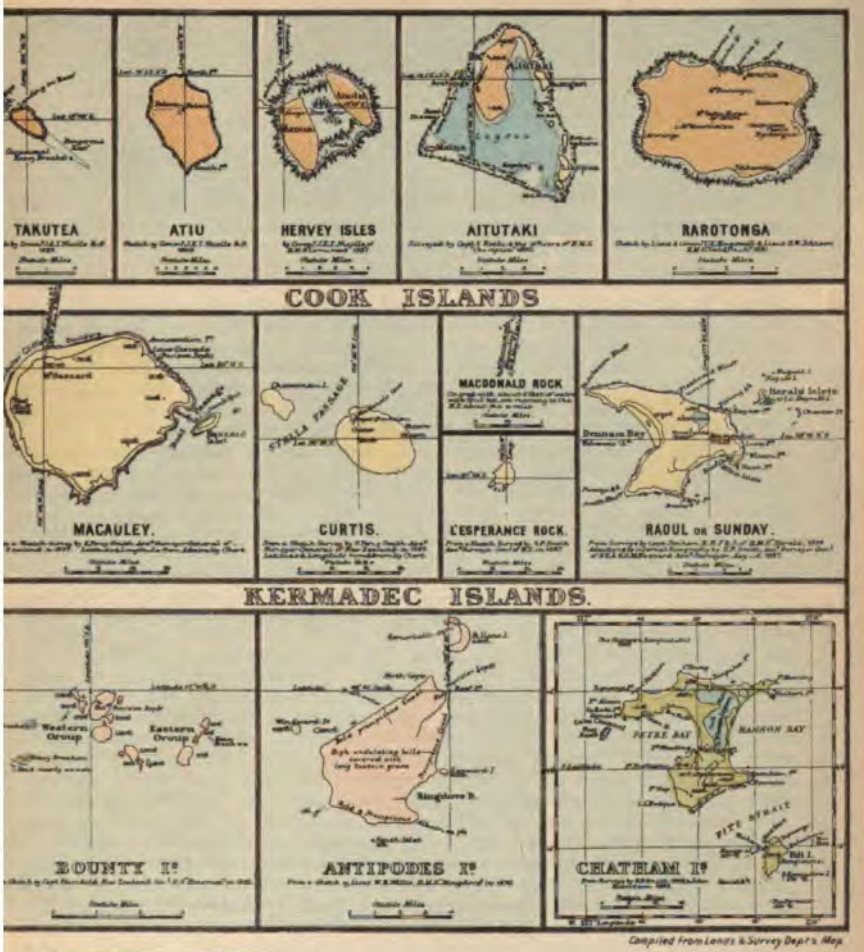
East of Invercargill are Edendale and Wyndham, both with railway connection, and surrounded by rich agricultural country reaching to Fortrose, with good roads. Fortrose is easily reached from Invercargill by the Seaward Bush Railway, which connects with the Wyndham Road at Waimahaka, distant about four miles north of Fortrose. It is surrounded by exceedingly fertile country, and the harbour (estuary of the Mataura River) can be entered by coasting steamers.

Eastward of Fortrose and about midway between that place and Catlin's River is Waikawa, a newly-settled township with a harbour for coasters, and a large area of surveyed Crown land around, with good timber, available for settlement. Steamers trading with Dunedin and Invercargill call here and at Fortrose at regular intervals. A good export of timber occurs at Waikawa.

Crown Lands for Disposal.

The total area of surveyed lands remaining open for selection as on the 31st March, 1905, was 62,488 acres, comprising the following lands:—

Town and suburban	738	acres.
Village-homestead settlements	817	"
Rural – ordinary	4,372	"
" —bush and swamp	44,393	"
Land for settlements	8,356	"
Rural—lease in perpetuity	118	"
" —bush and swamp (lease in perpetuity), unsurveyed	3,694	"
Total	62,488	"
Unsurveyed pastoral runs	78,009	"
Gross total	140,497	"



Compiled from Lands & Survey Dept's Map

NEW ZEALAND'S EXTENDED BOUNDARIES.

Notes on the Cook and other Islands annexed to New Zealand in 1901.

J. W. Black.

The Pacific islands annexed to this colony in pursuance of resolutions passed by the House of Representatives in September and October, 1900, were Rarotonga, Mangaia, Mauke, Atiu, Aitutaki, Mitiaro, Hervey Islands, Palmerston, Niue, Danger, Rakahanga, Manihiki, Penrhyn, and Suwarrow. Takutea and Nassau, not mentioned in the resolutions, also lie within the boundary-lines prescribed by the Imperial Order in Council and the New Zealand Proclamation dealing with the annexation. Under "The Cook and other Islands Government Act, 1901," the Federal Parliament of the Cook Islands and the several Native Councils were continued under the names "Federal Council" and "Island Councils." The former has power to enact Federal Ordinances for the government of all the islands excepting Niue, while each Island Council can make local Ordinances governing the inhabitants within its jurisdiction. No Ordinance passed in the islands, however, can have the force of law until assented to by the Governor of New Zealand in the name and on behalf of His Majesty; and the Governor has power, by Order in Council, to direct that any of the laws in force in the islands at the commencement of the principal Act shall be repealed or modified. The Governor in Council has power also to apply to the islands any law in force in New Zealand, either in whole or with modifications, excepting the laws relating to alcoholic liquors. "The Licensing Act Amendment Act, 1904," contains special provisions dealing with the question of liquor in the Cook and other Islands. The New Zealand Customs Tariff is in force within the extended boundaries, and the Governor, by Order in Council, may from time to time modify the tariff as applying to any of the islands.

The laws are enforced through the High Court, which has jurisdiction throughout the whole of the islands excepting Niue; and, in the Cook Group, until last year, there were also the Arikis' Courts, which were composed of Native Judges, except at Aitutaki, where no Court was legally constituted unless the European Magistrate was present. Under "The Cook and other Islands Government Act Amendment Act, 1904," however, the Arikis' Courts have been abolished in all those islands in which a European Resident Agent has been appointed, and the jurisdiction and power of these Courts or a Judge thereof are now exercised by such Resident Agent. The High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of murder or of assault with intent to commit murder, and in all cases of manslaughter; in all criminal charges against foreign residents; and in all cases between foreign residents, or between foreign residents and Maoris in which the plaintiff may, with the consent of the Chief Judge, begin an action in the Court, or may with the same consent seek redress for any wrong alleged to have been done by any local Government in any island. The Chief Judge has power to send any case of a criminal charge against a foreign resident for trial before a Court constituted under the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council. The headquarters of the High Court are at Rarotonga, where it sits once a week, but visits are periodically made to the other islands within its jurisdiction.

Appeals are allowed from the local Courts to the High Court. In cases in which white people are concerned. These are dealt with in Niue the laws are administered by Native Magistrates, except in a Court held by the Resident Commissioner.

The Act of 1901 placed all the annexed islands under one administration, and Colonel W. E. Gudgeon, C.M.G., who, prior to the annexation, had acted as British Resident, was appointed Resident Commissioner. By the amending Act of 1903 Niue was placed under a separate administration, and the Federal Council and the High Court of the Cook Islands have now no jurisdiction in that island. Mr. C. F. Maxwell, formerly Resident Agent, is now Resident Commissioner in Niue.

Rarotonga.

Rarotonga is certainly the finest island in the Cook Group, both in point of scenic attractions and in respect of its general productiveness. It is a particularly good specimen of the volcanic order of islands, and the rugged grandeur of its mountain-peaks and the variety and luxuriance of its vegetation combine to present one of the most romantic and picturesque scenes that one could possibly find even in the South Seas, where the romantic and picturesque are supposed to abound. Attaining, as it does, a height of 2,100 ft., the island is well watered; and a belt of rich soil, varying from one to two miles in width, extends all round from the mountains to the sea. The circumference of Rarotonga is over twenty miles, and the total area is 16,500 acres. The land at present is not being utilised to anything like the full extent of its possibilities; but the Land Titles Court is doing good work, and a considerable portion of the island has been surveyed. With the advent of a larger European population a steady increase in the yield of the staple products of the island may be looked for. In the case of copra it will be some years before the production can be greatly increased, but the cocoanut-palm is being extensively planted, and, given favourable conditions, the results may be awaited with confidence. The banana trade is developing very satisfactorily, and large areas are being planted with this fruit. Rarotonga is particularly well adapted to the growth of the banana, and the outlook so far as this item is concerned is distinctly hopeful, the export from the group for 1904 having exceeded that of the previous year by 14,000 cases. Avarua, on the north coast, is the principal village on the island, and the seat of the Federal Government and Islands Administration. It is also the port of call for the Union Steam Ship Company's steamer, which visits the Group every four weeks. A substantial building has been erected here for the accommodation of visitors, and it is hoped that a tourist traffic will now be developed. The population of Rarotonga is 2,200, about a hundred being Europeans.

Mangaia.

This is one of the largest of the annexed islands, being about thirty miles in circumference, and having an area of some thirty square miles. Given proper landing facilities, it would be in no way behind Rarotonga, except in the lack of that impressive mountain scenery that lends such a charm to the latter island. Mangaia is somewhat peculiar in structure. At a short distance inland from the shore there rises an almost perpendicular wall of dead coral, about 100 ft. high, as if the reef of earlier days had been lifted bodily by some convulsion of nature. This *makatea*, as it is called, runs right round the island, and is perforated by numerous caves and crevices, which in olden times were used as depositories for the dead, as well as for storage and other purposes. These caves still supply, in the calcareous formations in which they abound, the material from which the Natives manufacture some of their household implements. The top of

the *makatea* averages about a mile in width, and is well adapted to the growth of the citrus family of fruits. The interior face of this coral rampart slopes down gradually into a basin of rich swamp land containing extensive taro-plantations, and from this the land rises again in a succession of low hills to a central plateau, about 650 ft. high, known as the "Crown of Mangaia." These taro-swamps still supply most of the food of the Mangaians, although for many years the tribes have lived in the Villages of Oneroa, Tamarua, and Ivirua, on the coast. The interior of the island, which contains some splendid valleys, is well watered by streams which filter through below the base of the *makatea* into the sea. The population, according to the latest returns, is 1,515, of whom eight are Europeans. The people are said to display a greater degree of industry than is usual among Natives of the Pacific islands, and this fact, combined with the natural resources of the island, promises well for the future prosperity of Mangaia. There are considerable areas of waste land awaiting cultivation, and the Natives are becoming alive to the necessity for planting these with cocoanuts, &c. Citrus fruits are already growing in profusion, and it is estimated that with proper cultivation the output could be increased twenty-fold. Mangaia produces the best coffee in the Group at present. The trade of the island has hitherto been hampered to a considerable extent in consequence of the difficulty in shipping produce. The reef, which encircles the island at a short distance from the shore, is without an opening, and communication between the island and outside can only be obtained by crossing the reef in Native canoes. This process, where cargo is concerned, is necessarily slow and costly—it takes as long to ship 50 tons over the reef at Mangaia as it does to ship 200 tons at Rarotonga—besides which the produce is always liable to be damaged by salt-water. Steps have been taken, however, to have suitable boat-passages opened through the reef, and when this has been accomplished the chief hindrance to the development of the trade of this island will be removed.

The Resident Agent at Mangaia is Mr. J. T. Large.

Mauke.

This island is low and flat, and is skirted by a belt of ironwood (*toa*), which was formerly found in large quantities, and was much sought after by traders. Mauke, like Mangaia, has a fringing reef which, however, does not so readily lend itself to the process of crossing in canoes that obtains in Mangaia. A landing has to be effected on the edge of the reef itself, and one reaches dry land by wading or being carried through the shallow water covering the depression in the coral between the outer edge and the shore. There is another landing-place at the northern side of the island. Mauke also has its *makatea*, or raised-coral area, but it merges almost imperceptibly into the volcanic formation of the centre, and the general level of the island all over is about 60 ft. above the sea. The island is small, its area being only about four square miles and a half; but it is remarkably fertile, and, notwithstanding that in common with the other islands of the Group it is very imperfectly planted, it exports 100 tons of copra and 3,500 boxes of oranges annually, an output that exceeds that of Atiu, which is six or seven times its size. Tararo, Ariki, is Resident Agent on Mauke. The population of the island is 370, the Europeans numbering only three.

Atiu.

This island is much like Mauke in appearance, having the same high fringing reef and the same dead-coral formation over the greater part of its area. It is much larger, however, its area being about thirty-two square miles, and it has four times as much unused land as

Rarotonga. Atiu is a valuable island, and exports good quantities of copra, oranges, coffee, and limejuice. All the usual island fruits grow well, but a fuller development of the resources of the island is retarded through the lack of proper facilities for shipping produce. Arrangements have been made, however, as in the case of Mangaia, to have a boat-passage formed through the reef at the earliest possible moment. The cavernous formation, which is so marked a feature of the *makatea* at Mangaia, is also present in the coral-rock portion of Atiu, and must, no doubt, be found more or less in all islands that owe their existence in any degree to the upheaval of a sea-worn coral reef. The late Ngamaru Ariki was practically King of Atiu, although he had lived for many years in Rarotonga, and as such he exercised a measure of sovereignty over Mauke and Mitiaro, both of which were conquered by the Atiuans prior to the introduction of Christianity. The population of the island is about 920 Natives, but this does not represent anything like the total of the Atiuan tribes. They are largely represented in the subordinate islands, as well as in Tahiti. The only white resident is Mr. Adolph von Nagel, who acts as British Resident without salary.

The settlement at Atiu is some distance inland, on the flat summit of the low central hill to which the island rises.

Aitutaki.

Aitutaki combines the features of the volcanic island and the atoll; indeed, it may be regarded as an atoll in course of formation, and it affords a good illustration of the different stages of the process. The island is almost surrounded by a barrier reef, which supports several fruitful islets, and on the south-east lies five miles distant from the land. On the western side it approaches much nearer, the entrance to the Avatapu Channel being about a mile from the wharf at Arutunga, the principal village on the island. At the northern point of the island the reef fringes the shore as in the other main islands of the Cook Group, the barrier stage having not yet been reached. This island approaches more closely to Rarotonga in the general appearance of fertility than any of the others, and it can also claim to possess a considerable degree of scenic attractiveness. It rises somewhat abruptly on the western side to a height of 360 ft., and slopes away gradually to the eastern coast. The area is about seven square miles. The lagoon on the Arutunga side of the island is shallow, and can only be used by vessels of a very small class; but on the eastern side it is much deeper, and freer from coral patches, and there are several places in the reef where, it is believed, a navigable channel might be formed. The land at Aitutaki is divided among the people in small sections; but though each family has quite enough land for its support, it has seldom more than an acre or two in any one place, and the more remote sections are apt to be neglected. The Native population at present is 907, two-thirds of these living in the four settlements on the western side, and the remainder in the Villages of Vaipae and Tautu on the east. There are seven white people on the island. The Resident Agent is Mr. J. C. Cameron.

Niue.

Niue is the largest of the annexed islands, having an area of a hundred square miles, and a circumference of forty miles by road. It consists entirely of uplifted coral, and is probably the result of a series of upheavals. In general formation it takes the shape of two terraces, the lower being about 90 ft. above sea-level, and the other about 220 ft. At Alofi the fringing reef is broken by a narrow boat-passage, partly natural and partly the result of improvements effected by H.M.S. "Mildura" a few years ago. In addition to the one at Alofi, there are landing-places at Avatele and at Tuapa, where Togia, the "King"

of Niue resides. Although so rocky that it is for the most part unploughable, Niue is by no means unproductive. All the usual tropical fruits grow well, and large trees are found averaging from 18 in. to 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and in some cases attaining a diameter of 4 ft. and running up to 100 ft. in height. Large areas of the island are covered with forest, and it is estimated that there must be millions of feet of timber suitable for milling purposes, including ebony and other hardwood. A good deal of this timber, however, is situated in rocky country, and it is questionable if it would pay to cut it and bring it out. One of the principal drawbacks to Niue trade in the past has been the lack of good roads connecting the various villages with the principal landing-place, but this difficulty is fast being removed. In addition to a road right round the island, there is now a road through the centre, with branch roads to the settlements on either side, and before long there should be a good system of roads throughout the island. A careful survey of the island was made two years ago; the roads were traversed throughout, the area of the island determined, and the coast-line defined. There are many extensive caves in Niue, and concerning these Mr. Haszard, the surveyor who visited the island, says: "There is one at Lakepa, I was told, having passages which can be measured by the mile. One that I visited at Vaiopeope is extremely beautiful. It is situated about two hundred yards from the sea on the northern coast, and is formed of a number of galleries and terraces, one below the other. Stalactites and stalagmites are in great profusion, and group themselves into all kinds of fantastic shapes. In one gallery the roof appears to be studded with lilies carved out of alabaster. As one descends to the lower galleries the sensation is decidedly weird. The gurgling and reverberations of the swiftly flowing water is heard deep down in dark subterranean channels, which are evidently connected with the sea, for, ever and anon, a mighty gust of wind impelled by the huge rollers breaking on the reef outside, strikes the visitor, and it requires a steady nerve and a firm foothold to avoid being swept into the seething cauldron below. If these caves were in an accessible position they would be a great draw to tourists."

In consequence of the porous nature of the rock there are no streams in Niue, and consequently fresh water is scarce. A supply is obtainable from the caves, but the difficulty of carriage is necessarily considerable, and the water is frequently brackish. Concrete tanks are now being constructed in the principal villages. These will be roofed over with galvanised corrugated iron, and will provide a sufficient catchment-surface to fill them during the rainy season. The people will then have a reliable supply of good drinking-water.

The principal industry on the island is the manufacture of hats. The Natives are very expert plaiters, the material used being a kind of pandanus, and the trade has already assumed large dimensions. During the year ending the 31st December, 1904, hats to the number of 6,053 dozen were exported from Niue, principally to Auckland, the value represented being £4,407. There is also a good trade done in curios, fungus, and copra. The population of Niue may be stated as 4,100, exclusive of some four hundred men at present absent in other islands. The Niueans are naturally of a roving disposition, and numbers of the men go to Tonga, Samoa, Malden Island, &c. Many go under engagement as labourers, and return on the expiration of their term. The white population numbers about twenty persons. The Resident Commissioner is Mr. C. F. Maxwell, who also acts as Postmaster, Collector of Customs, &c.

Penrhyn.

Penrhyn is a good specimen of the pure atoll. It is merely a ring of coral, about forty-eight miles in circuit, supporting a number of low

islands, from 200 to 300 yards across, and enclosing a lagoon of ninety square miles in area, of which twenty-four square miles are more or less covered with pearl-shell. There are three passages into the lagoon, the principal one having a depth of 18 ft. at low water, and there is sufficient wharf accommodation at Omoka for the small class of vessel that visits the island. The other village at Penrhyn, Te Tautua, is some ten miles distant. The pearl-shell fishing is the main industry of the island, but considerable quantities of copra are now being exported also. For many years the supply of cocoanuts was barely sufficient for home consumption, but in 1903 Colonel Gudgeon reported that "from some unexplained cause the cocoanut-palms have suddenly regained their old fertility, and thousands of young trees, planted on land only a few feet above sea-level, are growing as vigorously as those planted on the best alluvial land in Rarotonga." The practice followed with regard to pearl-shell fishing is to divide the lagoon into three parts, which are alternately closed against fishing for a certain period. When the interdiction is removed from any area the Natives may dive without restriction beyond the payment of a small fee to the Government. After the naked diving has been in operation for a time the machines are allowed to the brought into requisition until the limit of time has been reached. That area is then closed, and the same procedure is repeated in another portion of the lagoon. By this means each area is given rest for about a year, and as the shell is said to grow very rapidly at Penrhyn the supply is well maintained. An Ordinance of the Federal Council prohibits the removal of shells of less than 4½ in. in diameter. Over 90 tons of pearl-shell, representing an amount of £9,300, were exported from the northern islands during 1902, and it would be safe to say that the greater part of this came from Penrhyn, from which island alone over 100 tons annually were formerly obtained. The value of the shell ranges from £80 a ton to £200. The price at present is low, and the export for 1904 was comparatively small. The total population is 440, six being Europeans. The Resident Agent is Captain M. J. Nagle.

Manihiki.

Manihiki is also an atoll, but, unlike Penrhyn, it has no opening through the reef into the lagoon, and when the Natives wish to visit the neighbouring island of Rakahanga their boats have to be carried across the narrow strip of land separating the lagoon from the sea. The island consists of about two square miles of land, encircling a lagoon of some six miles in diameter. A good deal of pearl-shell has been obtained from Manihiki, but some years ago it was found necessary to close the lagoon, as the shell-beds had been fished almost to the point of exhaustion. The Natives of this island have some reputation for their skill in the manufacture of hats. Walking-sticks, paddles, &c., inlaid with pearl-shell, are also manufactured. The principal export is copra, and as the Natives are beginning to see the wisdom of thinning out the superabundant growth of their palms the production of this item should materially increase. The Native teachers of the London Missionary Society look after the education of the children of the island. The total population is approximately 550. Mr. H. Williams acts as Resident Agent.

Mitiaro.

This is a small coral island lying about forty miles to the north-east of Atiu, and an equal distance from Mauke. Its area is only about four square miles, and it nowhere rises higher than 50 ft. above sea-level. It contains some good land, however, and is capable of producing 100 tons of copra annually. Its present annual export is about 70 tons of copra and five hundred boxes of oranges. In the centre is a pretty

little lagoon, bordered by a belt of swamp. The population according to the last returns was 166. Tou, Ariki, acts as Resident Agent.

Takutea.

This is the smallest island in the Cook Group, its area being about 400 acres. It lies about 125 miles to the north-east of Rarotonga, and close to the Island of Atiu. It belonged to the late Ngamaru Ariki, and was by him presented to His Majesty King Edward for the benefit of his subjects in the Group. The Resident Commissioner proposes to have the island systematically planted with cocoanut-palms, and he anticipates that it will in time yield 200 tons of copra annually. At present it is uninhabited.

Palmerston.

Palmerston is an atoll, with a land-area of one square mile, lying to the north-west of Rarotonga, some 273 miles distant. The reef carries a number of small islets, which are in the occupation of the descendants of the late William Marsters, an old English sailor. One of these, Joel Marsters, acts as Resident Agent, and he and six other members of the family constitute the Island Council. The lagoon, which is about eight miles in diameter, does not carry pearl-shell at present, but it is hoped that spawn may be successfully introduced from other islands. The planting of the land is being well looked after by the Marsters family. The population is 118.

Manuae and Te Au-o-Tu.

These two small islands are enclosed within one reef, and are known as the Hervey Isles—a name that is frequently applied to the Cook Group as a whole. They contain approximately 500 acres and 800 acres respectively of good cocoanut land, and under the careful cultivation of the Cook Islands Trading Company, to whom they are leased, they will ere long produce an immense amount of copra. The islets form a dependency of Aitutaki, about sixty miles distant, by the people of which they were conquered in heathen times. By a recent decision of the Land Titles Court Te Au-o-Tu was awarded to the Arikis of Aitutaki and their clans, seventy-one owners, who claimed the islands by right of conquest; while in the case of Manuae an order was made in favour of the eighty-six descendents of the conquered people, their claim also having been recognised as good. This partition of the islands ends a long-standing contention between the rival claimants, and the judgment is admitted to be an equitable one. The Cook Island Trading Company's lease runs for twenty-five years from the 7th June, 1898, and the rent will now be shared equally by the owners of the two islands. The population is stated as ten.

Suwarrow.

Suwarrow is a valuable atoll, 530 miles from Rarotonga. Its value lies chiefly in its lagoon, however, the land-area being very small. The lagoon is from eight to ten miles long, and about eight miles across at the widest part, and it makes a splendid harbour, having an entrance sufficiently deep to admit vessels drawing up to 20 ft. of water. The island is under lease to Lever's Pacific Plantations (Limited) "for the purpose of removing guano or other fertilising substances therefrom, and of planting the land with cocoanuts, and for collecting pearl-shells, and for other purposes of a like nature." A portion of one of the reef islets, known as Anchorage Island, is vested in the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as a reserve for naval purposes. Large quantities of pearl-shell of excellent quality were obtained from the lagoon by the Pacific Trading Company, the predecessors of the present lessees; but diving has been discontinued for some time now.

and the shell-beds are being given a long rest, the company having transferred its operations to Christmas Island. It is probable that on the expiry of the present lease in August, 1913, the Islands Government will take over the control of the lagoon, so far, at least, as machine-diving is concerned. It is estimated that one machine will obtain from 40 to 45 tons of shell a year at Suwarrow. There are about thirty people on the island.

Rakahanga.

This island lies about twenty-five miles to the north of Manihiki. It is not so large as its neighbour, and the lagoon does not contain any pearl-shell, but otherwise the two islands are very much alike. They are owned and inhabited by the same people, and what has been said concerning Manihiki is true, for the most part, of Rakahanga also. The duties of Resident Agent are performed by Mr. Henry Williams, of Manihiki. Rakahanga has a population of 340.

Danger (Pukapuka) and Nassau.

These two islands lie away towards the north-west corner of the annexation boundary. Concerning the former Colonel Gudgeon writes, "At Pukapuka I found a very singular population, who have now some knowledge of the Rarotongan language, but whose language is not intelligible to the Maori of the Pacific. This is such a primitive people that I considered it advisable for the present to leave them under their own ancient form of government, inasmuch as they are seldom visited by Europeans, and produce only a little copra." The island is a small atoll of about three miles in diameter, and the lagoon produces some pearl-shell. The population numbers about five hundred. Nassau is owned by a resident of Apia, Samoa.

Education.

The education of the children in these islands is well looked after by the London Missionary Society, the pioneers in all educational and missionary effort in this part of the Pacific. Almost every village of any importance has its school. The most important educational establishment, however, is the high school at Tereora, Rarotonga, where children from all the islands of the Group are received as boarders and given a really good education. The following extract from a recent report by the Resident Commissioner will convey a good idea of the work that is being done in Tereora School, and in the educational institutions generally throughout the islands:—

"During the past year four boys have been selected from this school and employed in the various stores in the island, and I have taken one on as a cadet in the survey office, who promises to become a first-class draughtsman. The master, Mr. P. H. Hall, deserves very great credit for the good English taught in his school, and I feel assured that Tereora will be to the Cook Islands what Te Aute College is to the young Maoris of New Zealand. A Native of Polynesia is apt to take a very practical view of education, and only values it for the advantages that may thereby accrue to the scholar. Until lately these prospective benefits have not been apparent to the Maori, and therefore many of the most influential people have not taken advantage of the education offered by Tereora; but the sudden demand for reliable and educated boys who can speak both English and Maori has altered all that. Makea is now sending her foster-children to Tereora, and the parents generally are alive to the fact that knowledge may be both power and money, two things that will never be despised in Polynesia.

"The remarks I have made concerning Tereora will apply in a slightly less degree to the Araura School of Aitutaki. This institution

is of recent date, but under the management of the Misses Royle is doing good work, while the Rev. Mr. Jones, with characteristic energy and benevolence, prepares the younger children for Araura.

"At Mangaia the Rev. Mr. Bond James is engaged in the same good work, and it may safely be said that wherever the European members of the mission are engaged in the teaching the education given is quite up to the requirements of the islands. This remark can only apply to Rarotonga, Aitutaki, and Mangaia. At Atiu, Mauke, and Mitiaro, where there are no European missionaries, the education of the children must of necessity be left in the hands of the Native teachers. In these cases it is, however, possible to render assistance at a very small cost to the Group, and I propose to employ a few of the smartest boys from Tereora as teachers at a sum not exceeding £20 per annum each, a salary that will be regarded as absolute wealth. For the last eight years we have given an annual subsidy to Tereora of £2 10s. per scholar, provided that not more than fifty scholars were taught in the school. This subsidy was paid with the view of providing food for the children from the outlying islands, but it has been found to be insufficient, and I propose to increase it to £200 per annum. It will be money well spent, for it is from Tereora that the English language will spread over the whole Group."

The Sisters of St. Joseph have a very good school at Avarua, Rarotonga, where music is included among the subjects taught; and in the Village of Titikaveka the Seventh-day Adventists have a school which is well patronised owing to the fact that the lady in charge makes the teaching of English the leading feature of her work.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Cook and Northern Islands.—For the financial year ending the 31st March, 1905, the revenue of the Cook and other Islands, including the balance from the previous year, was £8,185 11s., and the expenditure £5,093 8s. 8d., of which £437 represents payments (liabilities of previous years) made to New Zealand Government on adjusted accounts. This leaves a credit balance of £3,092 2s. 4d., in addition to which there is an amount of £642 19s. outstanding for Land Titles Court fees, so that the real surplus at the 31st March, 1905, was £3,735 1s. 4d. The following is a comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for the past six years:—

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Surplus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1898-99 ...	1,801	13	4	1,402	12	5	...		
1899-1900	3,165	7	10	2,188	9	10	...		
1900-1 ...	4,252	17	11	2,951	14	10	1,301	3	1
*1901-2 ...	4,063	9	6	2,335	7	3	1,728	2	3
1902-3 ...	6,584	13	4	4,725	16	11	1,858	16	5
1903-4 ...	7,169	0	8	4,558	3	9	2,610	16	11
1904-5 ...	8,185	11	0	5,093	8	8	3,092	2	4

Figures for 1901-2 are for nine months only.

Niue.—The revenue of Niue for the year ending the 31st March, 1905 (including balance from previous year), was £1,586 13s. 4d., and the expenditure £604 16s. 9d., showing a surplus on the year's working of £981 16s. 7d. The total funds to the credit of the Niue Government on the 31st March, however, amounted to £2,361 6s. 5d.

Exports and Imports.

Cook and Northern Islands.—The value of exports for the year 1904 was £38,348, while the imports amounted to £33,399. The principal items exported were as follow:—

	£
From the Cook Group—	
Coffee, 58,050 lb.	973
Copra, 972 tons	10,950
Bananas, 39,588 cases, 9,324 bunches	7,400
Oranges, 79,330 cases	9,600
Pineapples, 5,275 cases	680
Limejuice, 22,344 gallons	1,106
From the northern islands—	
Copra, 500 tons	5,000
Pearl-shell, 30 tons	1,650

The amount of the imports is made up as follows:—

From New Zealand	25,222
,, United Kingdom	1,373
,, New South Wales	789
,, Victoria	59
,, United States	2,303
,, Germany	77
,, France	51
,, Tahiti	3,374
,, Canada	54
,, Hongkong	72
,, Samoa	29
	£33,399

Niue.—The exports for 1904 amounted to £7,016, and the imports to £6,707. The principal items of export were—

	£
Copra, 170 tons	1,668
Hats, 6,053 dozen	4,407
Fungus, 30,090 lb.	384
Curios	102
Vegetables, &c.	75

The imports represented—

From New Zealand	4,902
,, Sydney	983
,, Tonga	87
,, Samoa	125
,, Malden Island	244
,, Germany	56
,, Cook Islands	88
,, United Kingdom	143
,, United States of America	79
	£6,707

APPENDIX.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

DATES OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Dec. 13, 1642.—Discovery of New Zealand by Abel Jansen Tasman.

Oct. 8, 1769.—Captain Cook landed at Poverty Bay on his first visit.

June 30, 1788.—Macaulay and Curtis Islands, of the Kermadec Group, discovered by Captain Sever, of H.M. transport "Lady Penrhyn."

Nov. 29, 1790.—Chatham Islands discovered by Lieutenant Broughton, in H.M.S. "Chatham."

Nov. 17, 1793.—Captain d'Entrecasteaux, with the "La Recherche" and "L'Espérance," discovered Raoul or Sunday Island. (The latter name was given by Captain Raven, of the transport "Britannia," who visited the island 6th Nov., 1796.)

Nov., 1793.—Lieutenant-Governor King's (of Norfolk Island) visit to Doubtless Bay.

1795.—The ship "Endeavour," Captain Bampton, sunk at Facile Harbour Dusky Sound.

1800.—Antipodes Island discovered by Captain Pendleton.

1806.—Auckland Isles discovered by Captain Briscow, ship "Ocean," one of Enderby's whalers.

1806.—Ship "Venus" visited East Coast of New Zealand. She was taken by convicts at Port Dalrymple, Tasmania. Their visits gave rise to the Nga-Puhi southern expedition.

1807.—Defeat of Hongi and Nga-Puhi tribe at Moremonui, 10 miles south of Maunganui Bluff, Kaipara.

1809.—The taking and burning of the transport "Boyd" at Whangaroa.

1810.—Campbell Island discovered by Captain F. Haselburg, of brig "Perseverance."

1814.—First arrival of the Rev. Mr. Marsden at Bay of Islands, and introduction of Christianity. Horses, oxen, sheep, and poultry first brought to the colony.

Aug., 1815.—Attempted capture of the "Trial" and "Brothers" at Kennedy Bay.

1818.—Hongi's and Te Morenga's great expedition to East Cape.

1819-20.—Patuone, Nene, and Te Rauparaha's raid on Taranaki and Port Nicholson.

1820.—Hongi visited England; returned to New Zealand July, 1821.

1820.—H.M. store ship "Coromandel" visited Coromandel.

1820.—Rev. S. Marsden travelled from Wai-te-mata *via* Kaipara to the Bay of Islands—the first white man to do so.

Aug., 1820.—The "Prince Regent" entered Auckland Harbour—the first vessel to do so.

Nov., 1821.—Fall of Mauinaina Pa, Auckland Isthmus, to Hongi.

Nov., 1821.—Ngati-Toa migration from Kawhia to Otaki under Te Rauparaha.

Dec., 1821.—Fall of Te Totara Pa, Thames, to Hongi.

May, 1822.—Fall of Matakitaki Pa, Waikato, to Hongi.

May, 1823.—Fall of Mokoia Pa, Rotorua Lake, to Hongi.

1823, 1828.—Acts passed by the Imperial Parliament extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of justice in New South Wales to all the British subjects in New Zealand.

1824.—Fall of Te Whetumatarau Pa, near East Cape, to Pomare.

1825.—First attempt at colonisation by an expedition under the command of Captain Herd, who bought two islands in the Hauraki Gulf.

Feb., 1825.—Great defeat of Ngati-Whatua at Te Ikaaranganui, Kaipara, by Hongi.

1827.—Destruction of mission-station at Whangaroa by Hongi's forces.

Feb., 1827.—Admiral (then Captain) Dumont D'Urville anchored in Auckland Harbour.

1828.—Hongi died at Whangaroa, from wounds received at Hokianga.

1828.—The "Maquarie," Captain Kent, the first vessel to enter Kawhia.

March, 1829.—Brig "Hawes" captured at Whakatane by Maoris.

1830.—Battle of Taumata-wiwi, near Cambridge.

1830.—Fall of Kaiapohia Pa, Canterbury.

March 6, 1830.—Battle of Kororareka, between two Nga-Puhi tribes.

Dec., 1830.—Death of Tama-i-hara-nui at the hands of Te Rauparaha's people. He was brought from Port Cooper by Captain Steward, brig "Elizabeth."

1831.—Tory Channel whaling-station established.

1831.—Application of thirteen chiefs for the protection of King William the Fourth.

Dec., 1831.—Pukerangiora Pa, Waitara, fell to Waikato.

Feb., 1832.—Repulse of Waikato at Nga-motu Pa, under Dicky Barrett.

1833.—Mr. Busby appointed British Resident, to live at the Bay of Islands.

1834.—Battle of Haowhenua and Pakakutu, near Otaki.

1834.—Bishop Williams's first visit to East Cape.

April 29, 1834.—"Harriet" wrecked at Cape Egmont.

Oct. 1, 1834.—H.M.S. "Alligator" shelled and took Waimate Pa, near Opunake. First occasion of H.M. troops being employed in New Zealand.

1835.—Declaration of independence of the whole of New Zealand as one nation, with the title of "The United Tribes of New Zealand."

Nov. and Dec., 1835.—Ngati-Awa tribes migrated to and conquered the Chatham Islands.

March 28, 1836.—Maketu Pa, Bay of Plenty, fell to Waikato.

May 9, 1836.—Te Tumu Pa, Bay of Plenty, fell to Te Arawa.

Aug. 5, 1836.—Battle at Matai-puku, Rotorua—Waikato beat Te Arawa.

Oct., 1836.—Siege of Toka-a-kuku, Te Kaha, Bay of Plenty.

1838.—The Roman Catholic Bishop Pompallier, with several priests, arrived at Hokianga.

Sept. 1, 1838.—H.M.S. "Pelorus" discovers Pelorus Sound.

April, 1839.—Taking of the French whaler "Jean Bart" at Chatham Islands by Maoris.

May 12, 1839.—Departure of the preliminary expedition of the New Zealand Company from England.

June, 1839.—Issue of Letters Patent authorising the Governor of New South Wales to include within the limits of that colony any territory that might be acquired in sovereignty by Her Majesty in New Zealand.

Sept. 16, 1839.—First body of New Zealand Company's emigrants sailed from Gravesend.

Sept. 20, 1839.—Arrival in Port Nicholson of the preliminary expedition of the New Zealand Company under Colonel Wakefield.

Oct. 16, 1839.—Battle of Te Kuititanga, Otaki.

Jan. 20, 1840.—First steamer arrived in New Zealand.

Jan. 22, 1840.—Arrival of first body of immigrants at Port Nicholson.

Jan. 29, 1840.—Captain Hobson, R.N., arrived at the Bay of Islands. On the following day (Jan. 30) he hoisted the Union flag, and read the commission, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, which extended the boundaries of the Colony of New South Wales so as to embrace and comprehend the Islands of New Zealand; also his own commission as Lieutenant-Governor over territory that might be acquired in sovereignty.

Feb. 5, 1840.—Treaty of Waitangi signed.

May 21, 1840.—Date of Proclamations of sovereignty over the Islands of New Zealand.

June 17, 1840.—The Queen's sovereignty over the Middle Island formally proclaimed at Cloudy Bay, by Major Bunbury, H.M. 80th Regiment, and Captain Nias, R.N.

Aug. 11, 1840.—The British flag hoisted at Akaroa by Captain Stanley, R.N., and British authority established. The French frigate "L'Aube" arrived there on the 13th August, and the vessel "Comte de Paris," with fifty-seven immigrants, on the 16th August, in order to establish a French colony.

Sept. 18, 1840.—The British flag hoisted at Auckland. The Lieutenant-Governor's residence established there.

1840.—Formation of Wanganui settlement under the name of "Petre."

Feb. 12, 1841.—Issue of charter of incorporation to the New Zealand Company.

Mar. 31, 1841.—Arrival of first New Plymouth settlers.

May 3, 1841.—New Zealand proclaimed to be independent of New South Wales.

Oct., 1841.—Selection of site for settlement at Nelson.

Feb. 1, 1842.—Settlement founded at Nelson.

May 29, 1842.—Arrival of Bishop Selwyn in the colony.

Sept. 10, 1842.—Death of Governor Hobson. Lieutenant Shortland, R.N., Colonial Secretary, became Acting-Governor until the arrival of Captain Fitzroy.

June, 1843.—Affray with Natives at the Wairau, and massacre by Rangihaeata of Captain Wakefield, R.N., agent at Nelson of the New Zealand Company, and others, who had surrendered.

Dec. 1, 1843.—Arrival of Captain Fitzroy, R.N., as Governor.

July 8, 1844.—The Royal flagstaff at Kororareka cut down by Heke.

March 10, 1845.—Attack on and destruction of Town of Kororareka by Heke.

Oct. 1, 1845.—Receipt of despatch notifying recall of Governor Fitzroy.

Nov. 14, 1845.—Arrival of Captain Grey, as Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, from South Australia.

Jan. 11, 1846.—Capture of pa at Ruapekapeka, Bay of Islands, and termination of Heke's war.

Mar. 3, 1846.—Commencement of Native hostilities in the Hutt Valley, near Wellington.

May 16, 1846.—Attack by Natives on a military outpost in the Hutt Valley.

July 23, 1846.—Capture of Te Rauparaha at Porirua, near Wellington. He was detained for a year as a prisoner on board a ship of war.

Aug. 28, 1846.—The New Zealand Government Act passed by the Imperial Parliament, under which a charter was issued dividing the colony into two provinces, and granting representative institutions.

May 19, 1847.—Attack by Natives on settlement of Wanganui.

Jan. 1, 1848.—Captain Grey sworn in as Governor-in-Chief over the Islands of New Zealand, also as Governor of the Province of New Ulster and Governor of the Province of New Munster.

Jan. 3, 1848.—Major-General Pitt appointed by Governor Grey to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Ulster.

Jan. 28, 1848.—Assumption by Lieutenant-Governor E. J. Eyre, at Wellington, of the administration of the Government of the Province of New Munster.

Feb. 21, 1848.—Peace ratified at Wanganui.

Mar. 7, 1848.—Suspension by Imperial statute of that part of the New Zealand Governmeht Act which had conferred representative institutions.

Mar., 1848.—Otago founded by a Scotch company under the auspices of the Free Church of Scotland.

Oct., 1848.—Severe earthquake at Wellington.

July, 1850.—Surrender of the New Zealand Company's charter, all its interests in the colony reverting to the Imperial Government.

Dec., 1850.—Canterbury founded by the Canterbury Association in connection with the Church of England.

Jan. 8, 1851.—Death of Major-General Pitt, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Ulster.

April 14, 1851.—Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Ulster.

1852.—Discovery of gold at Coromandel by Mr. Charles Ring.

June 30, 1852.—The Constitution Act passed by the Imperial Parliament, granting representative institutions to the colony, and subdividing it into six provinces.

Jan., 1853.—Promulgation of the Constitution Act.

Mar. 7, 1853.—Assumption by Sir George Grey, K.C.B., of the duties of Governor of the colony, in terms of the appointment after the passing of the New Zealand Constitution Act, and cessation of the duties of the Lieutenant-Governors of New Ulster and New Munster.

Dec. 31, 1853.—Departure of Governor Sir George Grey.

Jan. 3, 1854.—Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard assumed the administration of the Government.

May 27, 1854.—Opening at Auckland of the first session of the General Assembly by Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard, Administrator of the Government.

Jan., 1855.—Very severe earthquake on each side of Cook Strait.

Sept. 6, 1855.—Arrival of Governor Colonel T. Gore Browne, C.B.

Nov. 12, 1855.—First members elected to House of Representatives under system of Responsible Government.

Aug. 8, 1855.—General Assembly opened.

Sept. 15, 1855.—General Assembly prorogued.

May 7, 1856.—Appointment of the first Ministry under the system of Responsible Government, under Mr. Sewell, Colonial Secretary.

May 14, 1856.—Defeat of Mr. Sewell's Ministry.

May 20, 1856.—Appointment of a Ministry under presidency of Mr. W. Fox, as Attorney-General.

May 28, 1856.—Defeat of Mr. Fox's Ministry, by a majority of one, on a direct vote of want of confidence.

June 2, 1856.—Appointment of a Ministry under the presidency of Mr. E. W. Stafford.

1857.—First payable goldfield in the colony opened at Collingwood, in the Nelson Province.

Aug. 21, 1858.—New Provinces Act passed.

Nov. 1, 1858.—Establishment of the Province of Hawke's Bay.

Dec. 22, 1858.—The Austrian exploring frigate "Novara" arrived in Auckland Harbour. Dr. Ferdinand von Hochstetter, at the request of the New Zealand Government, was commissioned to make geological surveys of the greater part of Auckland and Nelson Provinces.

March, 1859.—Te Teira offered land at Waitara for sale to the Government.

Nov. 1, 1859.—Establishment of the Province of Marlborough.

Mar., 1860.—Commencement of hostilities against Wiremu Kingi te Rangitake at Waitara.

Mar. 18, 1860.—Capture of Maori pa at Waitara.

Mar. 28, 1860.—Engagement at Waireka.

June 27, 1860.—Engagement of Puketakauere at Waitara.

Nov. 6, 1860.—Defeat at Mahoetahi, with heavy loss, of a force of Waikato Natives, who had crossed the Waitara River to join Wiremu Kingi.

Dec. 31, 1860.—Capture of the Matarikoriko Pa, and defeat of a large body of Waikato Natives.

Jan. 23, 1861.—The Natives made a determined attack on the redoubt at Huirangi occupied by Imperial troops, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

April 1, 1861.—Establishment of Province of Southland.

May 21, 1861.—A truce agreed to.

May, 1861.—Discovery of gold at Gabriel's Gully, Otago.

July 5, 1861.—Defeat of Mr. Stafford's Ministry, by a majority of one, on a vote of want of confidence.

July 12, 1861.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. Fox.

July 29, 1861.—Incorporation of the Bank of New Zealand.

Sept. 26, 1861.—Arrival of Sir George Grey, K.C.B., at Auckland, from the Cape Colony, to succeed Governor Gore Browne. Sir George Grey was sworn in as Governor on the 3rd October.

Oct. 2, 1861.—Departure of Governor Gore Browne.

June 28, 1862.—Coromandel proclaimed a goldfield.

June 29, 1862.—Wreck of s.s. "White Swan" on East Coast (with loss of many public records, in transit from Auckland).

July 28, 1862.—Defeat of Mr. Fox's Ministry by the casting-vote of the Speaker, on a proposed resolution in favour of placing the ordinary conduct of Native affairs under the administration of the Responsible Ministers.

Aug. 6, 1862.—Appointment of a Ministry under the leadership of Mr. Alfred Domett.

Feb. 7, 1863.—Wreck of H.M.S. "Orpheus" on Manukau Bar; 181 lives lost.

Feb. 26, 1863.—Definite relinquishment by the Imperial Government of control over administration of Native affairs.

May 4, 1863.—Treacherous assault near Tataraimaka by Natives on a military escort. Murder of Lieutenant Tragett, Dr. Hope, and five soldiers of the 57th Regiment.

June 4, 1863.—Defeat of Natives at Katikara, by a force under Lieut.-General Cameron.

July 17, 1863.—Action at Koheroa, in the Auckland Province. Commencement of the Waikato War.

Oct. 27, 1863.—Resignation of the Domett Ministry, in consequence of difficulties experienced in connection with arrangements for finding a fitting representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

Oct. 30, 1863.—Appointment of the Ministry formed by Mr. Fox, under the premiership of Mr. F. Whitaker.

Nov., 1863.—Acceptance by the General Assembly of colonial responsibility in Native affairs.

Nov. 20, 1863.—Battle of Rangiriri. Defeat of Natives and unconditional surrender of 183.

Dec. 1, 1863.—The first railway in New Zealand opened for traffic by Mr. Samuel Bealey, Superintendent of Canterbury. The line was from Christchurch to Ferrymead Junction.

Dec. 3, 1863.—The New Zealand Settlements Act passed, giving the Governor power to confiscate the lands of insurgent Natives.

Dec. 8, 1863.—Occupation of Ngaruawahia. The British flag hoisted on the Maori king's flagstaff.

Feb. 11, 1864.—Engagement with Natives on Mangapiko River. Major (then Captain) Heaphy, of the New Zealand Forces, won the Victoria Cross for distinguished bravery on this occasion.

Feb. 22, 1864.—Defeat of Natives at Rangiaohia.

April 2, 1864.—Attack on and capture of pa at Orakau, Waikato.

April 21, 1864.—Engagement near Maketu, Bay of Plenty. Tribes of the Rawhiti defeated by Arawa Natives, under Captain McDonnell.

April 29, 1864.—Assault on Gate Pa, Tauranga, Bay of Plenty, and repulse of large British force by the Maoris. The pa was abandoned by the Natives during the following night.

April 30, 1864.—Repulse of attack by rebel Hauhau Natives on redoubt at Sentry Hill, Taranaki.

May 14, 1864.—Battle of Moutoa, an island in the Wanganui River, between friendly and rebel Hauhau Natives. Complete defeat of rebels.

June 21, 1864.—Engagement at Te Ranga, near Tauranga, by Lieut.-Colonel Greer, 68th Regiment. Severe defeat of the Natives.

1864.—Discovery of gold on the west coast of the Middle Island.

Sept. 10, 1864.—Escape of Maori prisoners from Kawau.

Oct. 3, 1864.—Wellington chosen as the seat of Government.

Nov. 24, 1864.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. F. A. Weld, the Whitaker-Fox Ministry having resigned during the recess.

Dec. 17, 1864.—Confiscation of Native lands in Waikato by Sir George Grey,

Feb., 1865.—Removal of the seat of Government to Wellington.

March 2, 1865.—Barbarous murder of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, a Church of England missionary, at Opotiki, by Hauhau fanatics, under Kereopa.

June 8, 1865.—Submission of the Maori Chief Wiremu Tamihana te Waharoa (William Thompson).

June 17, 1865.—Murder of Mr. Fulloon, a Government officer, and his companions, at Whakatane, by Hauhau fanatics.

July 22, 1865.—Capture of the Wereroa Pa, near Wanganui.

Aug. 2, 1865.—Assault and capture of the Pa Kairomiromi, at Waiapu, by Colonial Forces under Captain Fraser, and Native Contingent under the chief Te Mokena. Eighty-seven rebels killed.

Sept. 2, 1865.—Proclamation of peace issued by Governor Sir George Grey, announcing that the war, which commenced at Oakura, was at an end.

Sept. 30, 1865.—Murder by Hauhaus, at Kakaramea, of Mr. Broughton, when sent as friendly messenger to them by Brigadier-General Waddy.

Oct. 12, 1865.—Resignation of Mr. Weld's Ministry, on account of a resolution adverse to the Government policy, having been defeated only by the casting-vote of the Speaker.

Oct. 16, 1865.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. E. W. Stafford.

Dec. 25, 1865.—Defeat of rebel Natives at Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, by Colonial Forces and Native Contingent.

Jan. 4, 1866.—Defeat of Natives at Okotuku Pa, on the west coast of the North Island, by force under Major-General Chute.

Jan. 7, 1866.—Assault on and capture of Putahi Pa, by force under Major-General Chute.

Jan. 13, 1866.—Assault on and capture of Otapawa Pa, by force under Major-General Chute.

Jan. 17, 1866, to Jan. 25, 1866.—Period of Major-General Chute's march through the bush to New Plymouth.

Jan., 1866.—Escape of a large number of Native prisoners from the hulk at Wellington; many were drowned in trying to swim ashore.

March 29, 1866.—Submission of the rebel chiefs Te Heuheu and Herekiekie, of Taupo district.

Mar., 1866.—A detachment of Maori prisoners sent to the Chatham Islands.

June 15, 1866.—Commencement of Panama steam mail-service.

Aug. 26, 1866.—The Cook Strait submarine telegraph cable laid.

Oct. 2, 1866.—Engagement with rebel Natives at Pungarehu, West Coast, by Colonial Forces, under Major McDonnell.

Oct. 8, 1866.—First Act passed to impose stamp duties.

Oct. 12, 1866.—Defeats of rebel Natives at Omaranui and at Petane, Hawke's Bay, by Colonial Forces.

Oct. 10, 1867.—An Act passed to establish an institute for the promotion of science and art in the colony.

Oct. 10, 1867.—An Act passed for the division of the colony into four Maori electorates, and the admission of four Maori members to the House of Representatives.

Jan., 1868.—Establishment of the County of Westland.

Feb. 5, 1868.—Arrival of Governor Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

July 4, 1868.—Seizure by Maori prisoners, under the leadership of Te Kooti, of the schooner "Rifleman," and their escape from the Chatham Islands.

July 12, 1868.—Night attack by Natives on redoubt at Turuturu Mokai. Sub-Inspector Ross and seven Europeans killed. Natives driven off by the arrival of a force under Major Von Tempsky.

Aug. 8, 1868.—Pursuit by Lieut.-Colonel Whitmore of escaped Chatham Island prisoners, and indecisive engagement in the gorge of the Ruake Ture.

Aug. 21, 1868.—Attack on Ngutu-o-te-Manu by force under Lieut.-Colonel McDonnell. Defeat of Natives; four Europeans killed and eight wounded.

Sept. 7, 1868.—Engagement in bush at Ngutu-o-te-Manu. Major Von Tempsky, Captains Buck and Palmer, Lieutenants Hunter and Hastings, and fourteen men killed.

Oct. 19, 1868.—Bishop Selwyn left New Zealand.

Nov. 7, 1868.—Attack on Moturoa. Repulse of Colonial Forces, with severe loss.

Nov. 10, 1868.—Massacre of thirty-two Europeans at Poverty Bay by Te Kooti's band of Natives, who had escaped from the Chatham Islands.

Nov. 24, 1868, Dec. 3, 1868, Dec. 5, 1868.—Engagements between friendly Natives and rebels under Te Kooti, at Patutahi, Poverty Bay district.

Jan. 5, 1869.—Assault on and capture of Ngatapa Pa, Poverty Bay district, after a siege of six days, by the Colonial Forces of Europeans and friendly Natives under Colonel Whitmore and Major Ropata. Dispersion and pursuit of Te Kooti's band. More than 136 rebel Natives were killed.

Feb. 13, 1869.—Treacherous murder of the Rev. John Whitely and seven other Europeans at the White Cliffs, Taranaki.

Feb. 18, 1869.—Attack by rebel Natives on a foraging-party at Karaka Flat; one sergeant and six men killed.

Mar. 3, 1869.—Termination of Panama mail-service.

Mar. 13, 1869.—Attack on and defeat of Titokowaru's force at Otauto.

April 10, 1869.—Native pa at Mohaka taken by Te Kooti, who killed forty friendly Natives and several Europeans in the neighbourhood.

April 12, 1869.—First arrival of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in Wellington, in H.M.S. "Galatea."

May 6, 1869.—Surprise and capture of Ahikereru and Oamaru Teangi Pas, Waiwera country. Defeat of Te Kooti.

June 13, 1869.—Surrender to Major Noake and Mr. Booth, R.M., of the chief Tairua, with 122 men, women, and children of the PakakoheTribe, near Wanganui.

June 24, 1869.—Defeat of Mr. Stafford's Ministry on a want-of-confidence motion.

June 28, 1869.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. W. Fox.

Sept. 3, 1869.—An Act passed providing Government life insurance and annuities.

Oct., 1869.—Seventy-four prisoners from the bands of Te Kooti and Titokowaru sentenced to death, after trial, for treason. The sentences of seventy-three were commuted to penal servitude for various terms.

Oct. 4, 1869.—Pourere Pa stormed and taken by Lieut.-Colonel McDonnell, with a mixed force of Europeans and Natives.

Jan., 1870.—Three hundred friendly Natives under Topia, and three hundred under Major Keepa (known as Kemp), started up the Wanganui River in pursuit of Te Kooti, who retreated into the Urewera country.

Jan. 25, 1870.—Capture of Tapapa Pa, occupied by Te Kooti.

Feb. 24, 1870.—The last detachment of the Imperial troops left the colony.

Mar. 25, 1870.—Major Keepa, with Native force, captured the position held by Te Kooti at Maraetahi, in Urewera country; nineteen rebels killed and seventy-three of Te Kooti's men taken prisoners. Te Kooti escaped with twenty followers.

Mar. 26, 1870.—Commencement of San Francisco mail-service.

June 28, 1870.—Enunciation in the House of Representatives of the public-works policy by the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Vogel.

July, 1870.—Thirty prisoners of Te Kooti's band sentenced to death. The sentences were commuted to penal servitude.

Aug. 27, 1870.—Arrival in Wellington of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in H.M.S. "Galatea." Second visit.

Sept. 12, 1870.—An Act passed to establish the New Zealand University.

Sept. 12, 1870.—The Land Transfer Act passed, to simplify the title to land and dealings with real estates.

Oct. 6, 1870.—Southland Province reunited with Otago.

Dec. 5, 1870.—Honiani te Puni, the chief of the Ngatiawas, a staunch friend of the Europeans, died at Petone, near Wellington, aged ninety years.

Mar., 1871.—Commencement of railway-construction under the public-works policy.

Aug. 4, 1871.—Death of Tamati Waka Nene, the great Ngapuhi chief and friend of the Europeans.

Nov., 1871.—Capture of the notorious rebel Kereopa, the murderer of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, by the Ngatiporous.

Jan. 5, 1872.—Execution of Kereopa at Napier.

Jan., 1872.—Remission of sentences on fifty-eight Native prisoners then undergoing imprisonment for rebellion.

Feb. 22, 1872.—Visit of William King, the Maori chief of Waitara, to New Plymouth, and resumption of amicable relations with the Europeans.

May 9, 1872.—A general thanksgiving day for the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Sept. 6, 1872.—Defeat and resignation of Mr. Fox's Ministry.

Sept. 10, 1872.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of the Hon. E. W. Stafford.

Oct. 4, 1872.—Defeat of the Stafford Ministry on a vote of want of confidence moved by Mr. Vogel.

Oct. 11, 1872.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of the Hon. G. M. Waterhouse, M.L.C.

Oct. 11, 1872.—First appointment of Maori chiefs (two) to be members of the Legislative Council.

Oct. 25, 1872.—The Public Trust Office Act passed.

Jan., 1873.—Establishment of the New Zealand Shipping Company.

Mar. 3, 1873.—The Hon. W. Fox appointed Premier on the resignation of that office by the Hon. G. M. Waterhouse, the other members of the Ministry being confirmed in their offices.

Mar. 19, 1873.—Departure of Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

Mar. 21, 1873.—Assumption of the Government by Sir G. A. Arney, Chief Justice, as Administrator.

April 8, 1873.—Resignation of the premiership by the Hon. W. Fox, on the return of the Hon. J. Vogel, C.M.G., from Australia. Appointment of Mr. Vogel as Premier, the other Ministers being confirmed in their offices.

June 14, 1873.—Arrival of Governor Sir J. Fergusson, P.C.

Aug. 22, 1874.—The Imprisonment for Debt Abolition Act passed.

Nov. 27, 1874.—Sir James Fergusson left New Zealand.

Dec. 3, 1874.—Arrival of Governor the Marquis of Normanby, P.C.

1874.—31,774 immigrants were introduced this year under the immigration and public-works policy.

Jan. 3, 1875.—Visit of Sir Donald McLean to the Maori king; resumption of amicable relations.

July 6, 1875.—Resignation of the Ministry, in consequence of the absence of Sir J. Vogel, K.C.M.G., in England, and his being unable to attend the session of Parliament. Reconstitution thereof, under the premiership of the Hon. Dr. Pollen, M.L.C.

July, 1875.—Establishment of the Union Steam Shipping Company of New Zealand.

1875.—18,324 immigrants were introduced this year under the immigration and public-works policy.

Oct. 12, 1875.—The Abolition of Provinces Act passed.

Feb. 15, 1876.—Resignation of the Hon. Dr. Pollen's Ministry, and reconstitution under the premiership of Sir J. Vogel, K.C.M.G.

Feb. 18, 1876.—Completion of the work of laying the telegraph cable between New Zealand and New South Wales.

June, 1876.—Death of Dr. Isaac Earl Featherston, while acting as Agent-General for the colony in England. He was the first to hold that office, and had previously been Superintendent of the Province of Wellington from the time of the first establishment of provincial representative institutions.

Sept. 1, 1876.—Resignation of Sir J. Vogel's Ministry in view of the appointment of Sir J. Vogel as Agent-General. Formation of a Ministry under the premiership of Major Atkinson.

Sept. 13, 1876.—Resignation of Major Atkinson's Ministry in consequence of doubts being entertained as to the constitutional position thereof. Reconstruction of the Ministry under the premiership of Major Atkinson.

Nov. 1, 1876.—"The Abolition of Provinces Act, 1875," came into full operation. Complete abolition of provincial institutions. The colony subdivided into counties and municipal boroughs.

Oct. 8, 1877.—Defeat of the Atkinson Ministry on a vote of want of confidence moved by Mr. Larnach.

Oct. 15, 1877.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Sir George Grey, K.C.B.

Nov. 29, 1877.—The Education Act, providing for the free and compulsory education of children, passed.

April 11, 1878.—Bishop Selwyn died, in England.

Oct. 29, 1878.—Sir George Grey's first land-tax passed.

Feb. 29, 1879.—Departure of Governor the Marquis of Normanby, P.C.

Mar., 1879.—Removal of surveyors from the Waimate Plains by Natives acting under Te Whiti's orders.

Mar. 27, 1879.—Arrival of Governor Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.

May 25, 1879.—The Natives from Parihaka, by order of Te Whiti, began ploughing up lands occupied by Europeans.

June, 1879.—Arrest and imprisonment of 180 of these Natives for causing disturbances.

July 29, 1879.—Defeat of the Grey Ministry on an amendment to the Address in Reply, moved by Sir William Fox, followed by a dissolution of Parliament.

Oct. 3, 1879.—Defeat and subsequent resignation of Sir George Grey's Ministry.

Oct. 8, 1879.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of the Hon. John Hall.

Dec. 19, 1879.—An Act passed to assess property for the purpose of taxation.

Dec. 19, 1879.—The Triennial Parliament Act passed.

Dec. 19, 1879.—An Act passed to qualify every resident male of twenty-one years of age and upwards to vote.

June, 1880.—First portion of the Parihaka Maori prisoners released by the Government.

July 9, 1880.—Bounty Island taken possession of by Captain George Palmer H.M.S. "Rosario."

Sept. 8, 1880.—Departure of Governor Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.

Oct. 1880.—Release of the last portion of the Parihaka Maori prisoners.

Oct. 26, 1880.—Sir Francis Dillon Bell appointed Agent-General.

Nov. 29, 1880.—Arrival of Governor Sir A. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.

April 29, 1881.—"Tararua," steamer, wrecked; 130 lives lost.

June 26, 1881.—Severe earthquakes in Wellington.

Nov. 5, 1881.—March of force of Constabulary and Volunteers on Parihaka, and arrest of Te Whiti and Tohu, without bloodshed.

Feb. 15, 1882.—First shipment of frozen meat made from Port Chalmers. (See Year-book, 1893, p. 192.)

April 21, 1882.—Resignation (during the recess) of the Hon. J. Hall's Ministry, and its reconstruction under the premiership of the Hon. F. Whitaker, M.L.C.

June 23, 1882.—Departure of Governor Sir A. H. Gordon.

June 24, 1882.—Assumption of the Government by Sir J. Prendergast, Chief Justice.

Jan. 20, 1883.—Arrival of Governor Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B.

Jan. 26, 1883.—A direct line of steam-communication between England and w Zealand inaugurated by the New Zealand Shipping Company.

Feb. 13, 1883.—Proclamation of amnesty to Maori political offenders.

Feb. 19, 1883.—Liberation of Te Whiti and Tohu.

Sept. 25, 1883.—Resignation of the office of Premier and his seat in the Ministry by the Hon. F. Whitaker, and the appointment of the Hon. Major H. A. Atkinson to be Premier, the members of Mr. Whitaker's Ministry being confirmed in their offices.

June 11, 1884.—Defeat of Major Atkinson's Government.

June 27, 1884.—Dissolution of the General Assembly.

Aug. 16, 1884.—Resignation of Major Atkinson's Ministry in consequence of the result of the general election. Formation of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. Robert Stout.

Aug. 20, 1884.—Defeat of Mr. Stout's Ministry by an amendment, expressive of want of confidence, to the Address in Reply being carried.

Aug. 28, 1884.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Major Atkinson.

Aug. 29, 1884.—Defeat of Major Atkinson's Ministry on a vote of want of confidence.

Sept. 3, 1884.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. Robert Stout.

Nov. 8, 1884.—An Act passed to enable certain loans of the New Zealand Government to be converted into inscribed stock and the accrued sinking funds released.

Aug. 1, 1885.—The New Zealand Industrial Exhibition opened at Wellington.

June 10, 1886.—Volcanic eruptions at Tarawera, and destruction of the famed Pink and White Terraces; 101 lives lost.

May 28, 1887.—Defeat of Sir Robert Stout's Ministry.

July 15, 1887.—Dissolution of the General Assembly, after prorogation, on the 10th June.

July 21, 1887.—A Proclamation issued declaring the Kermadec Islands to be annexed to and form part of the Colony of New Zealand.

Aug. 17, 1887.—Kermadec Group annexed to New Zealand. Flag hoisted and proclamation read at Sunday Island.

Oct. 8, 1887.—Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of Major H. A. Atkinson, Sir Robert Stout's Ministry having resigned in consequence of the result of the election.

Dec. 19, 1887.—An Act passed to reduce the number of members of the House of Representatives, after the expiration of the General Assembly then sitting, to seventy-four, including four Maori representatives.

Dec. 23, 1887.—The Australian Naval Defence Act, being an Act to provide for the establishment of an additional naval force on the Australian station, at the joint charge of the Imperial and the several Colonial Governments, was passed by the New Zealand Legislature.

Oct. 27, 1888.—Formal Proclamation of British Protectorate of Cook group of islands, by Captain Bourke, R.N., of H.M.S. "Hyacinth."

Mar. 22, 1889.—Departure of Governor Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., from the colony.

Mar. 23, 1889.—Assumption of the Government by Sir James Prendergast.

May 2, 1889.—Arrival of the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.

Sept. 2, 1889.—Electors prohibited by statute from voting in respect of more than one electorate at any election for the House of Representatives.

Nov. 26, 1889.—Opening of South Seas Exhibition, Dunedin.

Dec. 5, 1890.—First election of members of the House of Representatives under a practical manhood suffrage, and on the one-man-one-vote principle.

Jan. 24, 1891.—Notification by Governor of acceptation of resignation (during the recess) of the Hon. Sir H. A. Atkinson's Ministry. Appointment of a Ministry under the premiership of the Hon. John Ballance.

April 22, 1891.—Proclamation by Governor of New Zealand to inhabitants at Rarotonga of appointment of British Resident for the Protectorate of the Cook Islands.

May 25, 1891.—Adhesion of Australia to Postal Union.

Aug. 19, 1891.—Labour-laws: Passing of Employers' Liability Act 1882 Amendment Act

Aug. 29, 1891.—Labour-laws: Passing of Truck Act, to prohibit payment of wages in goods or otherwise than in money.

Sept. 8, 1891.—Passing of Land and Income Assessment Act for purposes of taxation, and repeal of property-tax.

Sept. 21, 1891.—Labour laws: Passing of an Act for supervising and regulating of factories and workrooms. [Repealed by Act of 1894.]

Jan. 19, 1892.—Electoral districts of the colony based on population as ascertained by the results of the census of 1891 proclaimed.

Feb. 2, 1892.—Departure of Governor the Earl of Onslow.

Feb. 25, 1892.—Assumption of the Government by Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice.

June 7, 1892.—Arrival of Governor the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.

June 28, 1892.—Death of Sir H. A. Atkinson, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Legislative Council, and previously four times Premier.

Oct. 1, 1892.—Labour-laws: Passing of Contractors' and Workmen's Lien Act.

Oct. 8, 1892.—Passing of Dairy Industry Act. [Repealed by Act of 1894.]

Oct. 11, 1892.—Passing of first Land-tax and Income-tax Act on the basis of the Assessment Act of previous year.

Oct. 11, 1892.—"Land Act, 1892": Lease in Perpetuity without revaluation system introduced: occupation with right of purchase: optional method of selection: small farms associations.

Oct. 8, 1892.—"Land for Settlements Act, 1892," authorising purchase of lands from individuals for purposes of subdivision. [Repealed by Act of 1894. See *post*.]

April 19, 1893.—Cheviot Estate taken over by Government under the Land and Income Assessment Act.

April 27, 1893.—Death of Hon. John Ballance, Premier of New Zealand.

May 1, 1893.—Resignation of the Ministry in consequence of the death of the Hon. John Ballance, and appointment of a new Ministry under the premiership of the Hon. R. J. Seddon.

June 23, 1893.—Death of Sir William Fox, K.C.M.G., four times Premier of New Zealand.

Sept. 2, 1893.—Passing of Bank-note Issue Act, to make bank-notes a first charge on assets and to enable the Government to declare them to be a legal tender, &c.

Sept. 8, 1893.—The Legislative Council of New Zealand passed, by a majority of two, the Bill conferring the franchise on women.

Sept. 14, 1893.—Banks and Bankers Act Amendment Act passed, to permit of increase of capital by issue of new shares.

Sept. 19, 1893.—"The Electoral Act, 1893," extending franchise to women.

Oct. 2, 1893.—Alcoholic Liquors Sale Control Act passed: New licenses to be granted subject to the votes of the electors: reduction or abolition of licenses if desired.

Oct. 6, 1893.—Passing of "Criminal Code Act, 1893."

Oct. 6, 1893.—Labour-laws: Passing of "Workmen's Wages Act, 1893."

Oct. 6, 1893.—Native Land Purchase and Acquisition Act.

Oct. 20, 1893.—Sir James Prendergast appointed temporarily Deputy of the Governor.

Nov. 28, 1893.—A general election took place, being the first occasion on which women exercised the franchise.

Dec. 28, 1893.—Death of Right Rev. Dr. Henry John Chitty Harper, formerly Bishop of Christchurch and Primate of New Zealand.

Mar. 19, 1894.—Sir James Prendergast appointed temporarily Deputy of the Governor.

June 30, 1894.—Passing of Act to extend operation of Bank-note Issue Act, and another Act to control the transfer of bank shares.

June 30, 1894.—"Bank of New Zealand Share Guarantee Act, 1894," to guarantee special issue of shares to amount of £2,000,000, and purchase of Assets Estates Company by Assets Board. [Amended on July 20.]

July 20, 1894.—Passing of an Act to limit number of bank directors and power of shareholders to transfer their shares.

Aug. 21, 1894.—Labour-laws: Passing of Conspiracy Law Amendment.

Aug. 31, 1894.—Labour-laws: Passing of an Act to encourage the formation of industrial unions and associations, and to facilitate the settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration.

Oct. 18, 1894.—"New Zealand Consols Act, 1894."

Oct. 18, 1894.—"Government Advances to Settlers Act, 1894," for relief of settlers burdened by high charges of interest, &c.

Oct. 18, 1894.—Passing of "Land for Settlements Act, 1894," authorising acquisition of private lands for purposes of settlement, with compulsory powers, and repealing Act of 1892; also "Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act, 1894."

Oct. 18, 1894.—Labour laws: Passing of "Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894," for limiting hours of business in shops.

Oct. 23, 1894.—Passing of "Banking Act, 1894."

Oct. 23, 1894.—Dairy Industry Act, to regulate manufacture of butter and cheese, with inspection and grading for export, and provide for purity of milk.

Oct. 28, 1894.—Wreck of s.s. "Wairarapa" at Great Barrier Island; 135 lives lost.

Mar. 29, 1895.—Death of Right Reverend Andrew Burn Suter, D.D., formerly Bishop of Nelson, and Primate of New Zealand.

May 27, 1895.—Government assumed management of the Midland Railway.

Aug. 3, 1895.—Death of C. W. Richmond, Puisne Judge of Wellington.

Aug. 20, 1895.—Trustees of cemeteries authorised to provide for cremation of dead.

Sept. 4, 1895.—"Bank of New Zealand and Banking Act, 1895," providing for writing off paid-up capital with proceeds of first call on reserve liability. Also for new capital and Assets Realisation Board, &c. Also to purchase business of any other bank.

Sept. 20, 1895.—Labour-laws: Passing of an Act to regulate attachment of wages.

Sept. 20, 1895.—Labour-laws: Passing of Servants' Registry Office Act.

Sept. 20, 1895.—"Family Homes Protection Act, 1895," to secure homes for the people and to prevent them from mortgage or sale for debt.

Oct. 18, 1895.—Amended tariff passed.

Oct. 31, 1895.—Bank of New Zealand and Banking Act Amendment Act: Sale of Colonial Bank business to Bank of New Zealand.

Dec. 20, 1895.—Appointment of Sir P. A. Buckley, K.C.M.G., as a Judge of Supreme Court.

Jan. 10, 1896.—Hon. W. P. Reeves appointed Agent-General in London.

Mar. 26, 1896.—Brunner Mine explosion; sixty-seven deaths.

April 12, 1896.—General census of colony taken for Sunday night.

May 18, 1896.—Death of Sir Patrick Buckley, K.C.M.G.

July 11, 1896.—Appointment of Mr. W. B. Edwards as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

July 19, 1896.—Death of Hon. Robert Pharazyn, M.L.C.

Aug. 2, 1896.—Death of James Edward FitzGerald, C.M.G., Controller and Auditor General.

Oct. 16, 1896.—Land for Settlements Act amended: Special provision made for disposal of highly improved lands acquired: preference given to landless people: Boards may select applicants, &c.

Oct. 17, 1896.—Alteration of franchise by abolition of non-residential or property qualification.

Oct. 17, 1896.—Government Valuation of Land Act passed.

Dec. 4, 1896.—General election of members of House of Representatives for the new districts as fixed by the Representation Commissioners on basis of Census, 1896.

Feb. 6, 1897.—Departure of the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.

Feb. 8, 1897.—Sir James Prendergast Administrator of Government.

June 22, 1897.—Diamond Jubilee of reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Hon. R. J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, called to Privy Council, on occasion of his visit to England with contingent New Zealand Forces.

July 29, 1897.—Wreck of s.s. "Tasmania" at Mahia Peninsula, ten lives lost.

Aug. 10, 1897.—The Earl of Ranfurly assumed office as Governor.

Dec. 22, 1897.—Act to establish at Wellington the Victoria College, in connection with the New Zealand University.

July 15, 1898.—Hon. Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M G., C.B., died.

1898.—Death of Sir George Grey, K.C.B.

1898.—Death of Bishop Selwyn, of Melanesia.

Oct. 15, 1898.—The Municipal Franchise Reform Act passed.

1898.—The Divorce Bill passed both Houses. Her Majesty's assent thereto gazetted 13th April, 1899.

Nov. 1, 1898.—An Act to provide for Old-age Pensions passed.

Feb. 10, 1899.—Rev. William Colenso died at Napier.

March 13, 1899.—Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., died.

April, 1899.—Victoria University College opened in Wellington.

May 25, 1899.—Resignation of Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice.

June 1, 1899.—"The Divorce Act, 1898" (assented to by Her Majesty the Queen), came into operation.

June 22, 1899.—Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., appointed Chief Justice.

Oct. 19, 1899.—Act passed constituting Labour Day. The second Wednesday in the month of October in each year to be a public holiday.

Oct. 21, 1899.—N.Z. Contingent (the first) consisting of 215 officers and men, left in s.s. "Waiwera" for Algoa Bay to assist the British in the Transvaal war.

Nov. 16, 1899.—General Assembly dissolved.

Dec. 6, 1899.—General Election of Members of House of Representatives.

Jan. 21, 1900.—The Second N.Z. Contingent (258 officers and men) left for South Africa in s.s. "Waiwera."

Feb. 5, 1900.—Hon. Thomas Dick died.

Feb. 17, 1900.—The Third N.Z. Contingent (264 officers and men) left for South Africa in s.s. "Knight Templar."

March 24 and 31, 1900.—The Fourth and Fifth Contingents (1,060 officers and men) left for South Africa in s.s.'s "Monowai," "Gymeric," "Waimate," and "Maori."

June 28, 1900.—"Bubonic Plague Prevention Act, 1900," passed.

Aug. 8, 1900.—"Immigration Restriction Act, 1899," assented to by Her Majesty in Council, came into operation.

Oct. 13, 1900.—Public Health Act passed.

Oct. 18, 1900.—The Maori Councils Act passed.

Oct. 20, 1900.—"The Representation Act, 1900," passed, increasing number of European representatives to seventy-six.

Dec. 29, 1900.—Hon. Sir James Prendergast, Kt., appointed Deputy-Governor.

Jan. 1, 1901.—Universal penny postage adopted by New Zealand.

Jan. 22, 1901.—Queen Victoria died.

Jan. 28, 1901.—Accession of King Edward VII. proclaimed in New Zealand.

Jan. 30, 1901.—Sixth N.Z. Contingent (578 officers and men) sailed for South Africa in s.s. "Cornwall."

Feb. 14, 1901.—Death (in England) of Sir Edward Stafford, G.C.M.G., formerly three times Premier of New Zealand.

Feb. 21, 1901.—Appointment of Mr. Theo. Cooper as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

March 31, 1901.—General census of the Colony taken for Sunday night.

April 6, 1901.—Seventh N.Z. Contingent (600 officers and men, roughriders) sailed for South Africa, per s.s. "Gulf of Taranto."

May 22, 1901.—Deceased Husband's Brother Marriage Act came into operation after Royal assent.

June 10, 1901.—Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived in New Zealand.

June 10, 1901.—Boundaries of Colony extended to include Cook and other Pacific Islands.

Aug. 6, 1901.—Sir John McKenzie, K.C.M.G., died.

Nov. 7, 1901.—State Coal-mines Act passed.

Feb. 1, 1902.—North Island division of the Eighth N.Z. Contingent sailed from Auckland for South Africa per s.s. "Surrey."

Feb. 8, 1902.—South Island division of the Eighth Contingent sailed from Lyttelton per s.s. "Cornwall."

March 12, 1902.—South Island division of the Ninth N.Z. Contingent sailed from Port Chalmers for South Africa per s.s. "Kent."

March 19, 1902.—North Island division of the Ninth Contingent sailed from Auckland per s.s. "Devon."

March 24, 1902.—End of Pacific cable landed in Doubtless Bay, Mongonui.

April 14, 1902.—North Island division of the Tenth N.Z. Contingent sailed from Auckland for South Africa per s.s. "Drayton Grange."

April 14, 1902.—Right Hon. R. J. Seddon sailed for London to attend Conference of Colonial Premiers, and to represent New Zealand at His Majesty the King's Coronation.

April 19, 1902.—South Island division of the Tenth Contingent sailed for South Africa per s.s. "Norfolk."

June 26, 1902.—Death of Most Rev. Bishop William Garden Cowie, Primate of New Zealand.

Aug. 9, 1902.—Celebration in New Zealand on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII.

Aug. 1902.—Return of N.Z. troopers from South Africa (Eighth Contingent left Durban 5th July; Ninth, 9th July; Tenth, 15th July).

Nov. 12, 1902.—General Assembly dissolved.

Nov. 25, 1902.—General Election of Members of House of Representatives.

Dec. 8, 1902.—Pacific (all red) Cable-service opened for international business.

Dec. 31, 1902.—Export of frozen-meat for year valued at £2,718,763.

Dec. 31, 1902.—Export of butter and cheese for year valued at £1,369,341.

Feb. 8, 1903.—Hon. W. Rolleston died.

Mar. 16, 1903.—Sir George Whitmore, K.C.M.G., died.

May 22, 1903.—Mahuta Tawhiao Potatau te Wherowhero (formerly known as the Maori King), summoned to the Legislative Council, and sworn in as a member of the Executive Council of the Colony.

May 24, 1903.—Empire Day proclaimed in New Zealand (anniversary of birth of late Queen Victoria).

June 29, 1903.—Opening of Parliament (the fifteenth).

Sept. 11, 1903.—Mr. F. R. Chapman appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Nov. 18, 1903.—State Fire Insurance Act passed.

Nov. 24, 1903.—Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act passed.

Jan. 5, 1904.—Hon. W. C. Walker, C.M.G., died.

June 20, 1904.—Assumption of the Government of New Zealand by Lord Plunket.

July, 1904.—A team of riflemen, chosen from the Defence Force of New Zealand to represent the colony, was sent to England under the command of Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Collins, V.D., to compete at Bisley for the "Kolapore Imperial Challenge Cup," and succeeded in bringing the trophy to New Zealand.

March 23, 1905.—Death of Hon. Sir A. J. Cadman, Speaker, Legislative Council.

June 14, 1905.—Hon. W. P. Reeves appointed first High Commissioner for New Zealand at London.

July 29, 1905.—"Old-age Pensions Act, 1905," passed, increasing amount of annual pension to £26.

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